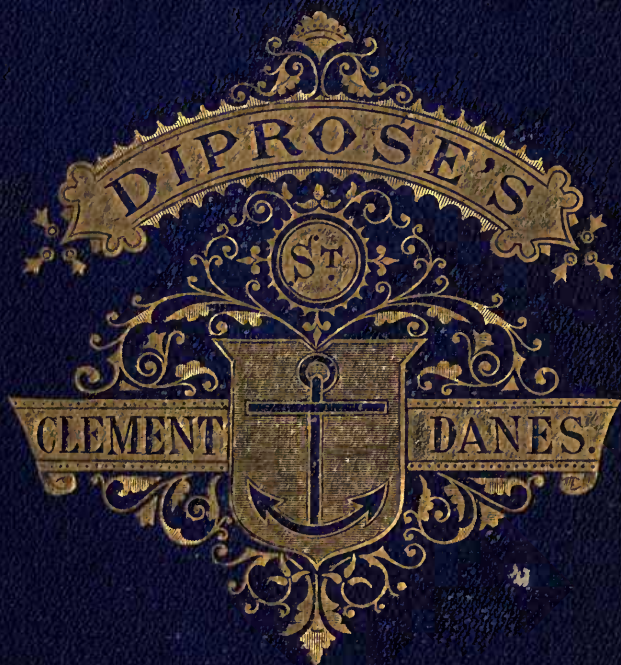


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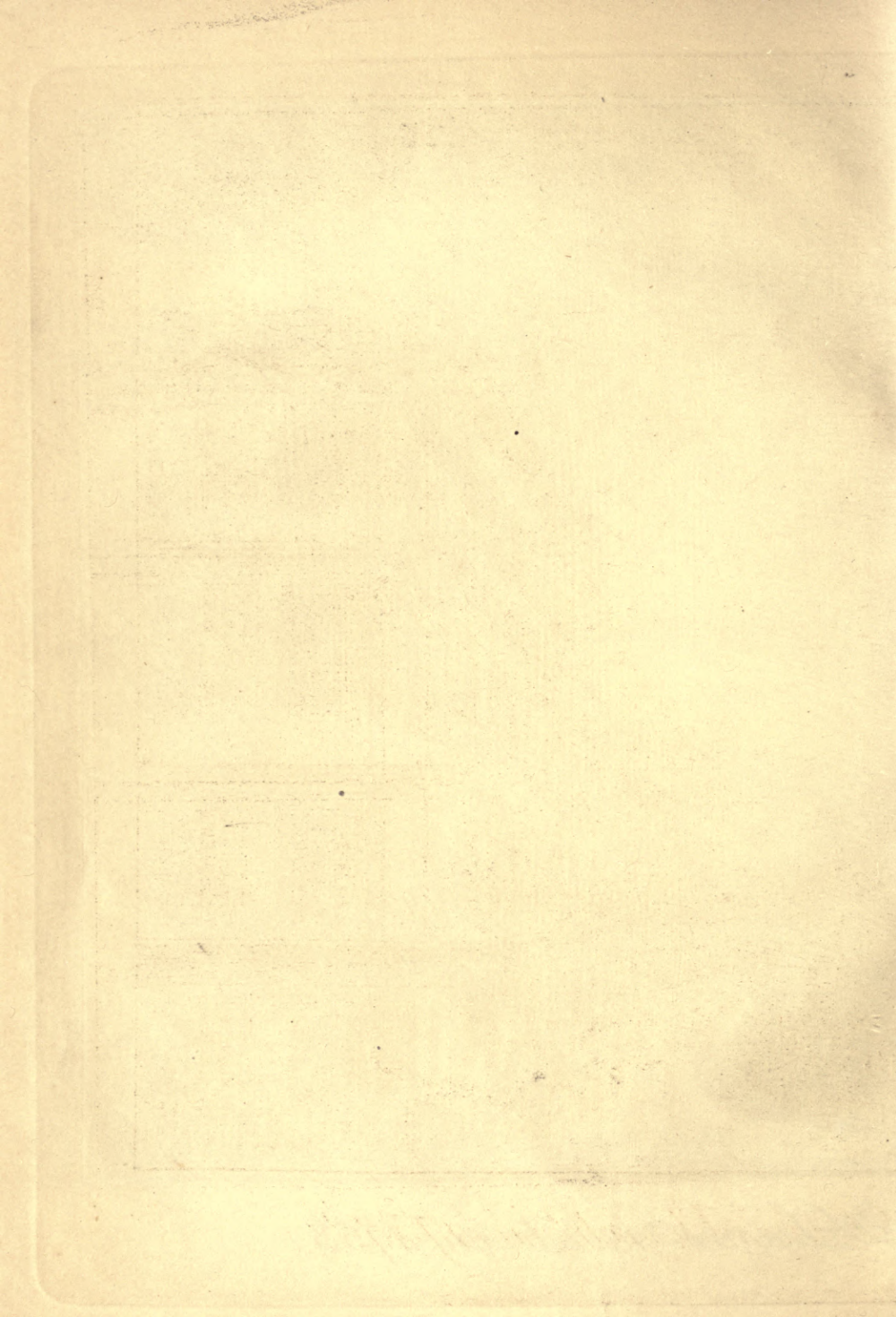


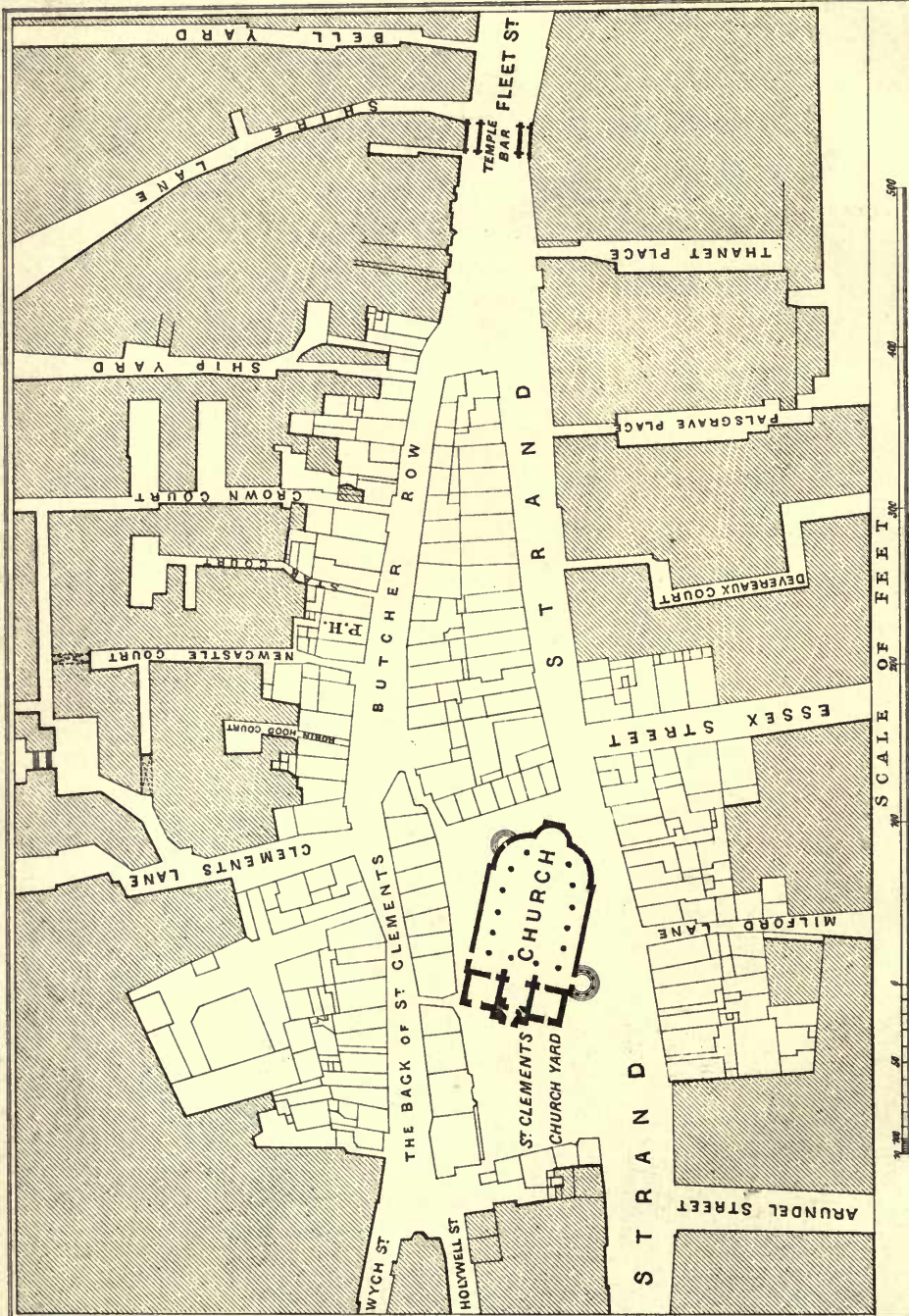


A Perspective View of St. Ursula's Church



ment Danes Church in 1753.





PLAN OF A PORTION OF THE STRAND
PREVIOUS TO THE BUILDING OF PICKETT STREET.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISH
OF
Saint Clement Danes
(WESTMINSTER)
PAST AND PRESENT.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

By JOHN DIPROSE.

VOL. II.



London:

DIPROSE, BATEMAN & Co., 9 & 10, Sheffield Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1876.

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P R E F A C E.

IN OFFERING to the Public the second volume of "Some Account of the Parish of St. Clement Danes," which contains original and altogether additional matter from that of the first volume, published by me in 1868, I am naturally actuated by the strong liking I have for the annals of a district in which I have passed so many years of business life, and by the desire to continue the record of those men associated with the parish who, by their high ability and general worth, have contributed to entitle it to a high rank as a place of note in the City of Westminster ; and I venture to ask the same favour as I did then :— that it may be taken as "Some Account of St. Clement Danes," rather than as a history of the parish ; and further I have to ask the kind indulgence of the Public and the Press for defects in the arrangement of the first volume to which the Press so properly referred. Those defects arose in consequence of my inability to insert, at the time of going to press, the whole of the facts relating to certain parts of the parish ; additional information having often been obtained after the sheets had been printed, it being then too late to insert it in that part of the work to which it more particularly belonged.

With some literary assistance it would be an easy and pleasing task to arrange the contents of the two volumes now published, so as to produce a history of the parish in the true sense of the word. The form in which the work is published necessarily involves reference

from one volume to the other to connect and complete the account of any one part of the parish. I hope my labours will be viewed more in the light of those of a parishioner devoted to his parish than as assuming any claim to literary merit.

For the favourable notices given to the first volume by the London Press I beg to express my gratitude; these gave me great encouragement when compiling the second volume. I have also to thank many of my fellow parishioners for the kind assistance they have rendered me from time to time, and likewise those members of my establishment who have for so many years aided me in making the insertions and corrections necessary to produce the work even with the imperfections which must necessarily belong to a work of this class.

In conclusion, I have only to add that if I have contributed to perpetuate the name of the good old parish of St. Clement Danes in connection with the men and times of which we are justly proud, I shall have carried out a long-cherished desire, and be amply rewarded for any trouble I may have taken in my attempt to do so.

JOHN DIPROSE.

January, 1876.

MEMOIR OF JOHN DIPROSE,

COMPILER OF

"SOME ACCOUNT OF ST. CLEMENT DANES PAST & PRESENT."

THE pleasure of a stroll through the great highway of English life, from Cornhill to Charing Cross, from the centre of English commerce to the centre of English rule, would be greatly increased if it were the fashion for men to be labeled. On any fine day, Sundays excepted, between noon and six o'clock, no one can walk through Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, and the Strand, without passing many notable persons. A duke, an earl, a famous inventor, a poet, a mighty monarch of commerce, a popular novelist, a millionaire liquidator of insolvent estates, a Member of Parliament whose great speech last night was the topic of the morning's talk, an eminent judge in lay attire, a hero of the battle field in civilian dress. The stroller unawares passes many such men of mark. Also he would pass men who are doing good work in this working world, pioneers of progress, men who do much without making themselves notorious,—the non-commissioned officers in the army of civilisation, who bravely and joyously bear the heavy brunt of the battle, and whose names are not recorded in the gazette of contemporary fame. Such a man was John Diprose. As a compiler and publisher of books for the million, his name was familiar; but those who knew him personally, his family and a legion of friends, justly regarded him as a notable man of the age,—one who seemed specially gifted and destined for the labours of the times in which he lived. Those who loved him, or rather those who love him, for death does not sever the bonds of affection, are desirous that there should be some record of the man and his work. I am not in the least afraid that this brief Memoir will fail to satisfy his relations and intimate friends, for their vivid and affectionate remembrances would fill up the poorest outline, and make it a complete and lifelike picture. But a Memoir of John Diprose,

if the work is worthy of the subject, would interest those who did not know him. In his "Psalm of Life," Mr. Longfellow says :

"The lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

For the word "great" substitute the word "true," and the verse is strictly applicable to John Diprose. Great, according to the common meaning of the much abused adjective, he was not ; though, as will be seen, he had great talent, great perseverance, great aims, and far above all a great heart ; but he was essentially and pre-eminently a true man. What his hands found to do, he did with all his might, and he was always toiling to promote, as far as he could, the prosperity and the happiness of his family, his friends, and of the working class, who never had a more devoted champion. I have before me nearly two hundred letters of sympathy and condolence sent to his family, and they all bear testimony to his ardent philanthropy. One of these letters is an abstract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Lord Portman Lodge, M.U.I.O.F., June 25th, 1879, which contains this passage :—"Secretary Meredith, in speaking of the irreparable loss the Lodge had sustained by the death of P.P.G.M. Diprose, called attention to the devotion he had always evinced, not for the welfare of this Lodge only, or exclusively for the North London District, but for the Manchester Unity in General, and also for the welfare and stability of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the North London District. The abilities of P.P.G.M. Diprose, his sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, his geniality, his personal character, and his many excellent qualities had endeared him to every member of the Lodge ; and while deeply sympathising with his bereaved family, and condoling with them on their loss, there remains to us the satisfaction and consolation of knowing that the memory of John Diprose will ever be revered and remembered with the kindest feelings by those with whom he associated in our Lodge." In a letter from a very old friend to Mr. John Diprose, jun., there is this summary of character :—"For many years it was my privilege to have the friendship of your father, and I remember his constant and cordial kindness. Moreover, no one could know your father without being impressed by his devotion to duty, and by his most catholic benevolence. To the poor and struggling he was an anxious adviser and friend ; and I need not remind any one who knew him

how energetic he was in devising and supporting associations for the prevention and alleviation of distress, and for improving the social *status* of the working man. The working man never had a sincerer friend." In business, in enterprise, in his family, in society, in politics, in philanthropy, and in all the relations of life, John Diprose was esteemed and loved. His was the true manly life that every man, whatever may be his calling or station, or opportunities, should desire and strive to live, and according to his success in so doing will he be blessed and a blessing.

In the French immigration which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the ancestor of the Diproses came to England. Mr. Smiles, in his noble book, "The Huguenots," mentions among the pure French names that "were dreadfully vulgarised," that of De Preux, which was changed to Diprose. Though the names of the immigrants were changed, were in fact acclimatised, and in the process sometimes spoilt, the men were not deteriorated by settling in the land of refuge from tyranny and persecution.

Mr. Smiles, in his preface, quotes an eloquent passage from Michelet's "History of France:" "The last country of the Old World is the heroical land, the constant refuge of the exiled and the energetic. All who have ever fled servitude,—Druids pursued by Rome, Gallo-Romans chased by the barbarians, Saxons proscribed by Charlemagne, famished Danes, grasping Normans, the persecuted French manufacturers, the vanquished French Calvinists,—all have crossed the sea, and made the great island their country; *Arva, beata petamus arva, divites et insulas*. . . . Thus England has thriven on misfortune and grown great out of ruins."

The peculiarity of the English nation is, that it grafts as well as assimilates; the stock becomes altogether insular, yet still bears from generation to generation some of the blossom and the fruit indigenous to the clime from which it was transplanted. The foreign element becomes so thoroughly English, that it cannot be distinguished from the national life into which it has been absorbed, yet the idiosyncrasies of the foreign element are not destroyed, but rather developed and matured. Hence the wondrous and endless variety of the English character, and consequent strongly marked individuality. John Diprose was emphatically English in thought, principle, and purpose, but nevertheless, there were about him well defined traits characteristic of his French descent. In politics, for example, he was a staunch adherent of the English constitutional principle of self-government, which is altogether contrary to the democratic principle,

viz., government by the elect of the nation, which has prevailed in France. Yet at the same time the Sovereign had not a more loyal subject, the loyalty being a principle and faith apart from the constitutional obligation to honour the Chief Magistrate. In him was seen the happy combination of the republican principle of self-government, and the democratic principle of most loyal trust in the Executive, which enables England to unite the enjoyment of full political liberty with the strength derived from the concentration of the national forces in a great and illustrious monarchy. In business Mr. Diprose was endowed with English plodding: he laboured and he waited, he was not disheartened by disappointment or by inch by inch progress. Yet withal he was brimful of plans and novelties, which is a French characteristic. The hard-working man of business, whose only recreation seemed to be a chat about politics—measures not men—and philanthropic work, had learnt the violin in his youth, and all his life was so fond of the instrument that whenever he heard the sound of a fiddle, no matter how busy he might be, he stopped to listen, and when at a concert he heard a violin solo, he could not refrain from expressing his delight in a most vivacious manner. In business he was a man of business, but in his home the descendant of the immigrant De Preux was notable for the taste and elegance that is pre-eminently French,—the taste that regards beauty and not costliness, and the elegance that is distinguished by the simplicity which is not rigid or severe, and the chastity which is not chilling.

In 1796 John Diprose, the grandfather, apprenticed John Diprose, his son, to a bookbinder. The indenture contained the usual conditions, including the prohibition of going to the playhouse, from which, by the way, it may be inferred that our grandfathers did not universally regard the playhouse as a school for good manners and morals, as might be supposed from the sighs and lamentations of some contemporary critics about the modern degeneracy of the theatre. The seven long years were served, Mr. John Diprose became a bookbinder, and in 1814, his eldest son, the subject of this Memoir, was born in Bell Alley, in the City of London.

The year 1814 was the beginning of the short lull between the torrent of revolution and the great era of reform which was fraught with the vast changes that we call modern progress. From the Congress of Vienna till the close of the reign of George IV. was a quiet time, so that in this country the chief social event was the Trial of Queen Caroline, and the only memo-

rable political event the Catholic Emancipation Act. To be sure, in the latter years of George IV. a ship had been propelled by steam, and the iron horse had appeared, but it was some time before the world became aware that steam locomotion was a mighty transforming power. In those days merchants and traders lived in the City, and Bell Alley was by no means an undesirable place of residence, when Hampstead Heath was a long way out of town, and a visit to Gravesend involved a journey that required provision and preparation. John Diprose would no doubt have received an excellent education, for his mother was ambitious anent the getting on of her children, but in early childhood his eyesight became weak. He was taken from oculist to oculist without any good result. At last Mrs. Diprose was told to take her son to an optician—that he wanted spectacles, not medical treatment. From boyhood until the last year of his life he wore glasses of the same magnifying power. His sight, thus aided, was strong enough, but the weakness of the eyes continued for many years. Though he did not have so much education as he would have done but for the ailment, what he did get was well digested, and from his boyhood he was shrewd and quick of apprehension.

The misunderstood line about the danger of a little learning has been pleaded as an excuse for brain cramming, and also for total neglect of education ; but neither gorging, the taking of more food than the young intellect can assimilate, nor starvation, is good for the mind. A little learning well learnt is often the sure and strong foundation of powerful judgment and a rare store of knowledge in after life ; and so it was with John Diprose.

Then came the important question of what the boy was to be. The parents were wise. They consulted the taste of their son, and he electing to be a printer, was placed in the office of Mr. William Marchant of Ingram Court. Mr. Marchant had a good business, was a Member of the Common Council, and greatly respected in the City. Among the books he printed were "Berry's Heraldry," "Napier's Peninsular War," "Extraordinary Black Book," and many other standard works. In those days (1829) there were not so many printers as now, nor such a sharp competition for business. Among the incidents of his first years in Ingram Court that were best remembered by Mr. Diprose was the opening of London Bridge, which he crossed before the Royal procession. His hope of being a practical printer was speedily disappointed. When he had to read copy his eyes watered, and Mr. Marchant in vain told him to "stop

crying." But already he had won the goodwill of his employer, and was kept in the establishment to assist in the business.

In 1837 he left Mr. Marchant's, and began business on his own account. He opened a book shop at Newington Butts—a little shop with a very limited stock. It may be truly said of Mr. Diprose that he owed nothing to fortune, and had to make his first shilling. His capital at Newington Butts was the few pounds he had saved at Ingram Court and the credit that was given him on account of his steady attention to business. It was a humble beginning, but with men of his metal it is only the beginning that is difficult. The shop was a success, but necessarily a small success, and that did not suit the views of John Diprose. So he left Newington Butts, and opened a book-stall at Covent Garden, where every night his stock had to be packed away in a room that he rented for the purpose. There was novelty in the enterprise, and we may be sure that the books offered on the stall were precisely those that would be likely to attract casual customers. The venture was a success, and a proof of that was, that in September, 1838, he married, and he was not the man to take unto himself a wife until he had a fair prospect of supporting her in comfort. It may here be noted that the name of Diprose became generally known in the book trade, for there were branch establishments at Little Tower Street, Eastcheap, at Bloomsbury, at Gravesend, as well as a central establishment at 312, Strand, which was opened in 1840. Mr. Diprose's maxim was that the best way for the trader to get customers to come to him was to go to the customers. Hence he was delighted with the railway book-stall system, which has done so much for the development of the Press and of Literature by bringing the newsvenders' and book-sellers' shops to the buyers.

In 1840 he began his career as publisher by issuing "The Royal Song Book," from 312, Strand. The price was half-a-crown, and that was a cheap book forty years ago, when there was a heavy duty on paper. His first venture in publishing was successful, for the total sale of "The Royal Song Book" exceeded 20,000 copies. He continued to compile and publish books of songs; and without giving a catalogue of these books, I may mention "The Comic Song Book," "The Modern Song Book," and the "National Song Book." Only those who know what miserable and debasing trash was formerly offered in the form of song books, can appreciate the services rendered by Mr. Diprose. He brought collections of the best songs within the reach and means of the million, and it is only just to

add that the most eminent contemporary authors assisted his enterprise by allowing him to make use of some of their works. Among the numerous authors who gave him written authority to use their works were Bulwer-Lytton, Douglas Jerrold, Justice Talfourd, S. Rogers, Leman Rede, and Sheridan Knowles. In Mr. Diprose's books an author never found himself in company with productions of an improper character. No one appreciated wit, humour, or even rollicking fun better than Mr. Diprose, but he insisted upon absolute purity, and though he published much that compelled men to laugh, he never published a line that could bring a blush to the cheeks of the most modest woman. Formerly Englishmen were prone to hold that unless physic was nasty it could not be efficacious, that if food was very pleasant to the palate it must be unwholesome, and that in literature there could not be decorum without dulness. Mr. Diprose, who was unusually free from the influence of prejudice, knew that true gaiety and true purity are not alien but closely allied, and that the merriest mirth of men may be as innocent as the laughter of children. So his song books were decorous but not dull, and their enormous sale checked the diffusion of poisonous trash, and no man, woman, boy or girl was ever the worse for being amused by a Diprose Song Book.

Besides song books Mr. Diprose published many small volumes, which are well known to railway travellers. Of this very long list of books, the majority compiled by himself, and the others prepared by his direction, may be mentioned: "Best Sayings of Best Authors," "Proverbs of All Nations," "The Modern Joe Miller," "Maxims of Every-Day Life," "The Art of Conversation," "The Railway Book of Fun," "Standard Jest Book," "Middle-Class Cookery," "Guide to London," "Guide to Paris," "Anecdotes about Authors and Artists," "How to Live in the World." He happily described his books as literature for the "non-reading public," by which he meant that his books were for the instruction and amusement of the busy million who had neither the time nor the opportunity for reading elaborate works. Of these books, as well as of his song books, it may be truly said that they were always decorous and never dull.

Before referring to Mr. Diprose's *magnum opus* and his "Annual," it will be well to revert to his business career. In 1851 he took a small printing office in Wine Office Court, and in 1854 he became a Law and General printer, going into partnership with his old friend Mr. Bateman. He had many occupations,—philanthropic work, political work in Westminster, com-

piling and publishing books,—but he managed to attend early and late to the printing business, and as in 1856 his partner died, all the responsibility of the business devolved on him. The business grew steadily. From Cursitor Street it was removed to larger premises in Portugal Street, and that had to be supplemented by an office in Clement's Court. Finally, when he had to remove on account of the New Law Court Improvements, he had built a commodious printing office in Sheffield Street. The fitting up of these premises bears witness to his ingenuity and care for details. Every ray of light and every corner is utilised. Mr. Diprose had many avocations, but he undertook no work that he could not do thoroughly. He could not have been more attentive to the printing business, if that had been his sole occupation. By method, by industry, by working from early morning till late at night, he managed to have several irons in the fire without neglecting any one of them. He must have been a quick as well as a methodical worker, for he always seemed to have leisure to chat with a friend, or to give advice to those who sought his counsel, and that was being constantly done, because his knowledge, experience, and strong common sense made his advice valuable. In the way of rest no man ever took less care of himself. It is, however, in vain to remonstrate with those who are always working, for mental energy cannot be restrained. The only rest for such men as John Diprose is change of occupation. Does the ceaseless activity shorten life? How are we to calculate the years of a man's life? Shall we say that five-score years is a long life, if half of it is spent in sleep, and the only work done is the eating of about 35,000 breakfasts, dinners, and suppers? Shall we say that he lives the longest who does as little as possible, and vegetates to centenarianism? Or rather shall we not say that he lives the longest who does the most work between the cradle and the grave? Ceaseless occupation is not to be recommended, but there is compensation for the consequent more rapid wearing out of the body, when the mental energy renders it unavoidable.

Every Englishman is as naturally disposed for politics as the duck is for swimming; and Mr. Diprose was not an exception to the rule. He was a Liberal, and a zealous member of the Westminster Liberal Registration Society. The names of Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir John Shelley, Charles Lushington, Thomas Prout—to whose memory Sir De Lacy Evans erected a tablet in St. Clement Danes Church—Gilbert Pouncey, and George Huggett, the men he supported and with whom he worked, remind us that the whirligig of politics is sometimes even faster than

the whirligig of time. Mr. Diprose was only sixty-four at his decease, yet for years before he died the days of "Evans and Shelley for ever" seemed altogether historical. I well remember Mr. Diprose telling me how admirably the Westminster Liberalism was organised. The managers of the Liberal Party were always prepared for the contingency of an unexpected dissolution ; and in twenty four-hours the constituency could be deluged with cards, circulars, addresses, and, if necessary, squibs. But Mr. Diprose was not a red-hot politician, that is to say, he cared very little for the game and much for the results. He was for measures, not men, and he did not support Liberal measures because they were proposed by the Liberals, but he was a Liberal because the Liberal Party supported the measures of which he approved. He knew the working classes thoroughly, and it was his earnest conviction that the working man's special faults, as with men of other classes, are superficial, and that he has special virtues beneath the surface which entitle him to the cordial confidence and fellowship of the other classes. Political distrust of the working man he held to be foolish as well as unjust. It is from the men who are kept without the fortress of the Constitution that the enemies of the Constitution find followers. Admit the working man into the fortress, arm him with a vote, and he is a staunch defender of the Constitution. He was an ardent reformer, not because he thought that an extension of the franchise would strengthen the political party to which he belonged, but because he deemed it unjust to hold the working man in a state of political serfdom, and also that the political emancipation of the working classes would add immensely to the stability of the Constitution. It may be he was very kind to the virtues, and rather blind to the faults of the working man, for such was his disposition towards all men. He did not condone wrong, but he was always ready with a word of charity to cloak the wrongdoer. A staunch advocate of individual independence, holding fast to the doctrine of freedom of contract, he could not have been a thick and thin supporter of existing Trades Unionism. He sincerely approved of the main aim of Trades Unionism, the combination of the producers and sellers of labour for the protection of their trade interests, but he could not express approval of rules in restraint of productive power, for he held that every man ought to do his best and work in the world according to his strength and gifts. Nor could he approve of rules that in any way interfered with trade liberty. But instead of ruthless condemnation of what he did not approve, his censure was mingled with kindly excuse.

He was convinced that if the employers would be at the pains of knowing the employed, the relations between capital and labour would be excellent. Attempt to drive the workman, and the result is very little progress, and much disastrous kicking ; but bestow upon him a few kind words, and treat him with manly consideration, and he is easily led.

Among the measures that he vehemently advocated was the repeal of the window duty, the most barbarous expedient to raise money ever sanctioned by a Legislature, or tolerated by a nation ; and with not less energy did he denounce the imposts on mental light,—the paper duty, newspaper duty, and other taxes on knowledge. In his latter years Mr. Diprose became a Liberal of a very mild type. He was too clear sighted to believe in political finality, but there were no reforms proposed by one party and opposed by the other party to excite his enthusiasm. He was not a parade and sham fight politician, and when there was nothing to fight for, he declined to march and counter march and fire off blank cartridges.

Mr. Diprose cared much more for philanthropy than for politics, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that he only cared for politics as a philanthropist, that is, for the furtherance of legislation that would do good. Direct philanthropic labour best suited his temperament and circumstances, and he was an active philanthropist until the last. His leading principle was that the best help was to put a man in the way of being independent of help ; and yet he was always ready to help the helpless. Even as the sun shines on the evil as well as on the good, so no doubt his benevolence was often bestowed upon the undeserving. For that he was no more responsible than he was for the weakness of his eyes or the colour of his hair. A tale of suffering touched his heart, and forthwith his hand was in his ever-open pocket. With him want, or the appearance of it, was an indefeasible and irresistible claim to aid. After all, is it not better to take the chance of giving to ten impostors rather than incur the risk of one fellow creature enduring sore and life-destroying affliction from the withholding of needful aid ? But with Mr. Diprose giving money was not the whole or the chief fruit of brotherly love for his fellow creatures. To enable the workman to provide for sickness and old age, so that he might be as self dependent as the richest noble in the land, was the object for which he strove with heroic hopefulness and unwearying zeal.

Mr. Diprose cordially supported building societies ; and for these

three reasons :—1. To hold a house through a building society is an excellent investment. 2. It is a mode of investment that encourages thrift. 3. There is a good moral and social influence incidental to a man owning the house in which he lives. He has an honest pride in the property which is also his home. About two years ago I mentioned a point that had been brought to my notice in connection with building societies, viz. : On the decease of a member holding premises mortgaged to a society, whether there would be a foreclosure or whether the investment might be continued for the benefit of the family. I asked him what would be done in the society with which he was associated. The reply was characteristic of his large and tender heart : “ We should do what was best for the widow and children.”

Mr. Diprose was a Freemason and an Ancient Druid, and a member of several less known benevolent associations ; but the Society to which he gave the most attention was the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, and in no branch of that vast association did he take a deeper interest than in the Widow and Orphan Fund. He was a member of the Lord Portman Lodge, and in 1861 he was Deputy Grand Master of the North London District, and in 1862 he was Grand Master. He was a representative of the North London District at the Annual Movable Committees held at various towns in 1861-2-3-4-5-6, and in 1875-6-7-8. He would have attended the meeting held this year at Edinburgh but for the illness that terminated in his death. What he was ever desirous of fostering in his Lodge and in the Unity generally was a spirit of true brotherhood. No one was more anxious about financial soundness and the proper administration of business ; but Odd Fellowship was to him something else than a mere mutual assurance benefit association. Odd Fellowship to him was most dear as a means of producing and fostering the fraternal regard, which in his opinion is the best and surest basis for the happiness and welfare of society. After his year of office as Grand Master, he was presented with a piano and a silver emblem, in recognition of his services, and he was so popular that upwards of a thousand of the brethren witnessed the presentation. I have already quoted the resolution of profound respect and brotherly sympathy that was proposed at the Lord Portman Lodge, in regard to his decease, and it will not be out of place to cite one or two more of such resolutions which testify to the esteem and love felt for him as a philanthropist. The following resolution was transmitted to the son (the present Mr. John Diprose), from the Past Grands' Lodge :

"That this Lodge, hearing with deep regret of the irreparable loss that you have suffered through the death of your late father, and in expressing their sympathy with you at this time, they are not unmindful of the many valuable services rendered by him to our Lodge and District ; and we feel that we have lost a good friend and wise councillor, and that the void thus occasioned will not be easily filled up, and we pray that He in whose hands are all things will pour the spirit of His consolation into your heart and give you peace."

The Secretary of the St. John's Lodge writes :

"With feelings of regret the announcement of the sad intelligence of the death of your dear father was received in the Lodge on Tuesday last ; and by an unanimous vote of its members I am desired to convey their deep sympathies and condolences with his family in their sad affliction. In him the widow has lost one who has been a husband to her, and the orphans a father ; but I have no doubt ere he passed away he committed them to the care of Him whom he knew cared for them."

The Secretary of the North London District Widow and Orphan Fund writes :

"I am desired by the Managing Committee of the above Fund to express their sincere condolence and heartfelt sorrow at the irreparable loss you have sustained by the death of your dear father, our much-esteemed brother in Odd Fellowship. Trusting that He, by whose inscrutable will and pleasure our friend has been removed from this earthly sphere, will console and support yourself and family under your severe affliction, believing his good works will long survive him, and that his memory for truth, integrity, and honour will be ever cherished by every member of this Society."

The following letter from Mr. Robert Dansie is the last of the many testimonies of the appreciation of Mr. Diprose as a philanthropist that the limits of this Memoir will permit me to quote. After setting forth a resolution of regret and sympathy passed at the half-yearly meeting of the Deputies representing the Lodges of the North London District, Mr. Dansie writes :

"In the death of your father the Society has lost one of its most valuable members ; his kindly disposition, urbane manners, generous heart, and strict integrity gained for him the affection and reverence of the members of the Institution wherever he was known, and especially of the North London District, in whose midst he lived, and for whose

welfare he laboured so earnestly for so many years. The North London District conferred on your father the highest of its honours in the year 1861 by unanimously electing him its Grand Master, and in the year 1866 electing him one of its Trustees, and which latter office he retained until his demise. The loss of your excellent father must be severely felt by all of you. Yet to know that such a large body of the members of this Society sincerely sympathise with you will, I hope, be a sweet solace in this your heavy affliction. For myself, I have lost one of the dearest and best friends I have ever had—one whom I valued beyond the power of any feeble words of mine to express. He was to me a sort of second self, and his place can never be filled by another. I knew your father between thirty and forty years, and during the last twenty-one years have been on terms of the most intimate friendship with him. I deplore his loss exceedingly, and for the remainder of the life that may be left to me shall have a melancholy satisfaction in the remembrance that I had for such a length of time the good fortune to be associated so closely with such an exemplary man."

Having briefly and imperfectly given the bare outlines of Mr. Diprose's busy life—compiler, publisher, printer, politician, philanthropist, and withal a valued and humorous comrade in Society—I now direct attention to his book, "Some Account of the Parish of Saint Clement Danes (Westminster), Past and Present," to the second volume of which this Memoir is prefixed. This is a big work from a small beginning. When the New Law Courts were to be built, and their erection would necessitate great changes in St. Clement Danes by the removal of ancient streets and buildings, it occurred to Mr. Diprose that some account of his parish, in the welfare and prosperity of which he was always interested, would be acceptable. Mr. Diprose was full of the far reaching sympathy which is the unfailing characteristic of the truly great and good man. He cared for and appreciated the present time, and deemed that the age in which he lived was an excellent era; yet he had a bright and glorious hope of the future, and a profound reverence for the past. He felt as every man should feel, that he was the steward of the Present, the inheritor of the Past, and the ancestor of the Future.

The preface to the first volume of "St. Clement Danes" thus opens:—"The compiler of this volume of Topography and History of St. Clement Danes trusts that his book will be found of interest both to the antiquarian and general reader, as giving,—so far as it goes—a faithful

account of one of the most remarkable parishes of the metropolis. At the present moment, when the character of the parish is being rapidly changed by the wholesale demolition of houses and streets to make room for the erection of a Palace of Justice, it becomes the duty of the chronicler to record the ancient features of some of the houses and streets once so intimately connected with the literary and political history of our country." Mr. Diprose did not object to the needful changes. On the contrary, he took a warm interest in the project for the concentration of the Courts of Law in a Palace of Justice, and was enthusiastic about the benefit that would hereafter accrue from the movement. Yet he revered the Past, and determined to put on record "the ancient features of some of the houses and streets" of St. Clement Danes, which he accurately describes as "one of the most remarkable parishes of the Metropolis."

His original design was a small book, which might have been begun and finished in a few weeks. He set about collecting information, and as he knew everybody in St. Clement Danes, and everybody in St. Clement Danes knew him, he had all the aid that he, as an antiquarian and topographer, could desire. He soon saw that he would have to produce a big book, or to leave out of his work nine-tenths of the interesting facts that ought to be recorded. He was not the man to shirk a task because it was heavy, so he determined to use all the material that he had collected and could collect, and the result is two quarto volumes of nearly 400 pages each. No one can read these volumes without marvelling that a man who was at the head of a considerable printing office and attending to the details thereof, who was much engaged in compiling and publishing popular books, and who was an active philanthropist, could find time to produce such an elaborate work as "Some Account of the Parish of St. Clement Danes."

As I am writing this Memoir under the direction and on behalf of Mr. Diprose's family, I am estopped from eulogistic criticism, but I may cite an independent opinion as to the merits of the work. *The Times* (April 21st, 1876,) says:—"We observe that on his title page Mr. Diprose claims to himself no further credit than that of a compiler. But with the exception of the above mentioned error, which is not so much a defect as an excess, and the insertion of one or two poorly executed portraits, he has presented the public in this volume with a compilation of which no antiquary, topographer, and biographer need be ashamed."

Mr. Diprose insisted upon being regarded as a compiler only, and in the preface to the second volume he writes :—"I hope my labours will be viewed more in the light of those of a parishioner devoted to his parish, than as assuming any claim to literary merit." Yet assuredly in "St. Clement Danes" he does much more than arrange and string together facts and gleanings. Here, for example, is a passage from the opening chapter on The New Law Courts :—"If Englishmen love law—that is *their* Law—because they believe it to be just, another characteristic of our busy and frugal people is a dislike, which amounts to abhorrence, of needless waste of time and money.' That such waste in both senses has been abundantly and painfully caused by the wide isolation and severance of our various Courts of Law and Equity over a considerable section of the Metropolis—a section large enough to cover all but its suburban portions—is a fact too true to demand more than passing reference. The truth of the fact having become recognised by all concerned, the only question which remained was—How, when, and where to set about the remedy?" Or take the following extracts from the chapter on Westminster Elections :—"The contests for the representation of the City of Westminster form some of the most important epochs in the political history of this country. From the days of Cecil, the wise and brilliant courtier, down to the oldest champion of civil and religious liberty, Charles James Fox, and from his period to Evans—the 'bravest of the brave'—it has always been the most severely contested representation on the political map of England. . . . In these struggles no portion of the ancient city played a more prominent part than the parish of St. Clement Danes. As we write these words, there arises before us the well known form of Thomas Prout, Esq., for forty years a resident of that parish, and who went from amongst us on July 25th, 1859. He was the liberal supporter, and an eminently useful and practical member of that glorious league which brought the golden sheaf to England ; and in supplying our own wants from the abundant resources of other nations, taught us that wise mutual dependence recorded in Holy Writ :—'The kings of Arabia and Sheba will bring gifts. Here shall be a handful of corn on the earth, on the top of the mountain.'"

A work which abounds with such passages as above quoted is not a mere compilation. The spotless, unswerving, and unyielding integrity of Mr. Diprose made him excessively sensitive as to claiming or accepting any praise that was not his due. If other producers of books

were as modest as Mr. Diprose, at least three-fourths of what is now called authorship would be classed as compilation. But the literary justice that Mr. Diprose denied to himself will not be withheld from him. In compliance with his wish he will still and always be called in the title-page of his book the compiler thereof, and he is so described on the memorial tablet placed in the church of St. Clement Danes ; but nevertheless he will be remembered as the author of a work that was a great deal more than a compilation, of a topographical, historical, and antiquarian book of exceptional merit and lasting utility. In one sense, indeed, "Some Account of the Parish of St. Clement Danes" is a compilation, for it will be a mine of gold and a store of gems to the future Macaulay, but seeing that the information is lucidly set forth, annotated and explained, it is in itself an historical work.

In 1876 Mr. Diprose edited and published the first number of his "Annual." This, like his other enterprises, bore the stamp of originality. It was not designed on the same lines as other annuals. "Diprose's Annual" was something more than a book of novelettes and stories, for, besides the fiction and the poetry, there were illustrations, papers and essays that connected it with some of the leading events of the year. In this enterprise he took a deep interest. Many months before his death, long before he was stricken with illness, he said to his son John : "I may not live to bring out the next number of the 'Annual.' Here is a good title for you to associate with it : 'It was My Father's Custom !'" A few weeks before his death he met Mr. Thomas Sulman, and urged him to be ready with a good design for the cover of the next "Annual." The last enterprises in which he took an active interest were the "Annual" and the compilation of a "Book of Epitaphs ;" and the last epitaph he culled was "The Curtain Falls."

In concluding this account of what Mr. Diprose did, which to those who best knew him will seem remarkable for its omissions, I may mention that he suggested many novelties and improvements with which he had no personal concern, for he never undertook on his own account an enterprise that he had not the means, time, and opportunity to carry into effect. With regard to opportunity he had the excellent and rather rare faculty,—without which Wellington would not have been a great warrior, and Benjamin Disraeli would not have become the First Minister of the Crown,—of being able to watch and wait, and firmly abide his time. He was always ready, but he did not take action before or after

the opportune moment. Here is one of his schemes. About the year 1848 he suggested to a medical friend, a gentleman who has since occupied a high official position, that a medical institution for those who were too poor to pay heavy doctor's bills, or except on a grave emergency the ordinary fee of a physician, but who could pay a small fee, would be amply self-supporting, and also a great boon to the public. The plan was tried in Hatton Garden, and it was found that a shilling per consultation paid the cost of the establishment, of medicine, and yielded an ample remuneration for the physician. This was the beginning of the Small Fee Dispensary system.

What manner of man was Mr. Diprose in the most important relation of life, in the sphere of the greatest responsibility that devolves on man? How can we tell whether the man who seems so fair and spotless is not after all a whitened sepulchre? May not his devotion to the public service be prompted by no other motive than the desire for public applause? May not his benevolence be without root of love, and though he is praised for his philanthropy may he not be as tinkling brass or a sounding cymbal? May not his integrity have no nobler foundation than the conviction that honesty is the best policy? In all his works may not gain to self and self-gratification have been his only aim? Only the Searcher of hearts knows the inmost thoughts of the heart, but there is a test good enough for human purpose. What is the man in his Home, in the place where he is king and priest by a Divine law and ordinance which the Creator has made an instinct of our human nature? It is a true as well as trite apothegm that no man is a hero to his valet, and it is not less true that no man can be a hypocrite in the Home. Has the man been a tender, devoted, bearing and forbearing husband? Has he been a loving father, not deeming any toil for his children a sacrifice, and rejoicing with great joy in their honour and prosperity? Was his rule as husband and father a reign of love? Was he the light and happiness of the Home? Then there is no doubt as to his character, no doubt that his heart was a fount of that charity, that love, that unselfish affection, which is infinitely more precious than the gift of speaking with angel tongue,—than all the other gifts that are bestowed on men by Grace Divine. There is no manner of doubt that the true husband and the good father is blessed and a blessing. There is a wondrous depth of meaning in the text: "For if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." By

his conduct to his family, the integrity, philanthropy, and piety of a man may be tested. Well, of John Diprose it may be truly said, that he was a devoted husband and a loving father, that the greatness of his character and the sweetness of his disposition were best known and revered by his family. For years his wife had been in a trying and precarious state of health, and all those years, though he was a busy man, he was never too busy to bestow upon her the tenderest personal care. When his wife died, in the fortieth year of their marriage, he bore the loss with manly demeanour, but his large and tender heart was smitten, and no doubt her death was partly the cause of his death seven months afterwards.

He was the wise, trusty, and beloved counsellor of his sons, and to his advice, guidance, and unremitting attention they ascribe the prosperity with which they have been blessed. Mr. Diprose was not a proud man, and was very free from a boastful disposition, but he did feel proud, and could not conceal his delight when *The Builder* (24th May, 1879) devoted eight columns to "A London Bookbindery," being an account of the new premises of Diprose Brothers, his sons.

He was not long to remain on earth to witness the prosperity of his children, in which he so greatly rejoiced. A severe illness in the Spring of the year (1879) had greatly prostrated him. He appeared to rally, and those who loved him hoped that he might be spared to them. But there came a fatal relapse, and on the 20th June, 1879, he died, attended by his children and devoted friends. A few hours before his death he said:—"Oh, my dears, what am I, that God has so wonderfully blessed me with such good children, and such tender friends."

Beautiful is the rising of the sun, sweet and glorious is the noontide light of the sun, but we are never so well aware of the vastness and the beauty, the sweetness and the glory of the orb of day as when we look upon the sun setting—setting, as we know, to rise again. Those who have bent over the dying or stood beside the open grave, where all that was mortal of the beloved dead was, in sure and steadfast hope, being committed to the earth, must sometimes have felt that the setting of this mortal life reveals to us in those we love a grandeur and a loveliness that even fond love did not discern in the fulness of life. So it was with John Diprose. Esteemed and loved whilst he lived, the extent of the esteem, and the depth of the love were not fully known until he died. I have before me, as previously stated, nearly two hundred

letters sent to the family from sorrowing friends, which are manifestly not formal condolences, but words of sympathy that have flowed from the hearts of the writers. Upwards of two hundred mourners were at the funeral, and said "Amen" to the record of the Rev. W. C. Heaton, that "Mr. Diprose was such a good man he had not left a single enemy behind him." Now that the sun of his mortal life has set, now that there only remains of him on earth his works and the ever fresh memories of him, it is more thoroughly understood what a true and noble man and a loving friend was taken from us when he died. I know not how to better conclude this Memoir, than by quoting what I wrote in the Memorial note appended to *Diprose's Annual* for 1880 :—"Of John Diprose it may be truly said, that it was good to know him ; and now that he is gone that it is very good and a lasting happiness to have known him."

JOHN BAKER HOPKINS.

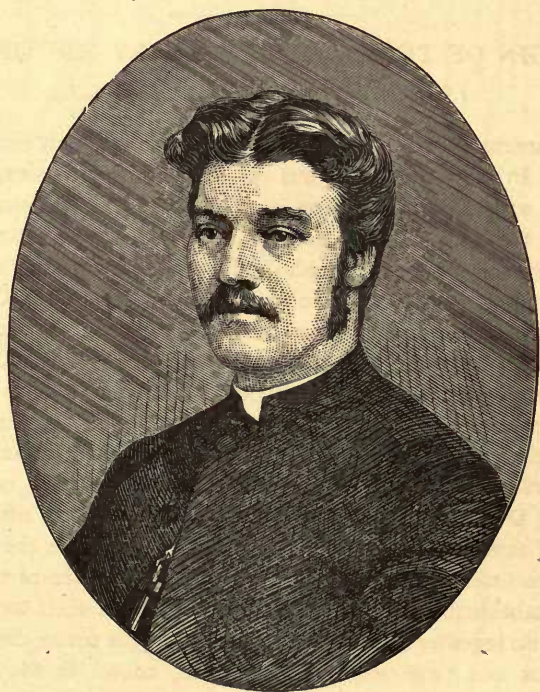
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REV. JOHN LINDSAY, RECTOR OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(See page 377.)

St. Clement Danes' Parish.

VOL. II.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME—ITS EARLY HISTORY, &c.

(See pages 95, 99, 243 and 341; also Vol. I.)

THERE are many opinions respecting the origin and early history of this parish. In this and the previous volume we have given extracts from the best writers on the subject, and consider the following account given by the Danish antiquarian, Mr. Worsae, worthy of attention. He relates the history of the parish thus :—"The Danes in London had their own burial-place, in which reposed the remains of Canute the Great's son and next successor, Harold Harefoot. When, in 1040, Hardicanute ascended the throne after his brother, Harold, he caused Harold's corpse to be disinterred from its tomb in Westminster Abbey and thrown into the Thames, where it was found by a fisherman, and afterwards buried, it is said, in the Danes' churchyard in London." Mr. Worsae considers the church to have been named, not because so many Danes were buried in it, but because, as it is situated close by the Thames, and must originally have lain outside the city walls, the Danish merchants and mariners who, for the sake of trade, were then established in London, had here a place of their own in which they dwelt together as fellow-countrymen. It is pretty clear that the Strand at one time was only an island, known to the Saxons as "Thorney," formed by the arm of the river called "The Long Ditch," and that considerable time elapsed before any progress was made in the formation of the Strand. We are told the clergy were the first to fly from the city smoke to the Strand, which began to be formed about the year 1560,* and the inns and mansions that were built by the lords

* Pennant tells us there was no continued street in the Strand till about the year 1533; and from an old map of London, dated 1583, it appears that St. Martin's and St. Clement's were the only two churches in the Strand.

ORIGIN OF ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH.

spiritual and temporal were called by their owners' names, and afterwards gave names to the several streets. Mr. Walford, in *Old and New London*, vol. 3, says, "The name of the Strand is clearly of Saxon and not of Norman origin; and, if we may trust a writer in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, it is mentioned by name in the *Saxon Chronicle*; and as a proof of the statement, it is recorded that upon the Strand Earl Godwin and his son Harold drew up their land forces in the insurrection which they headed against Edward the Confessor, in A.D. 1052." Mr. Walford further says, "We find this thoroughfare sometimes spoken of as 'the High Street of Westminster, commonly called the Strand,' as, for instance, in the lease by which Sir William Cecil agrees to take his property in this neighbourhood for a term of years from the Earl of Bedford. The lease is printed *in extenso* in the thirtieth volume of the *Archæologia*." The traveller at one time crossed a dozen streams descending rapidly from the then exposed hills and brooks which run down from Hampstead and other places towards the Thames, and which were spanned by several bridges* (the two last of which were called Ivy Bridge Lane and Strand Bridge Lane), now buried deep beneath the rising soil and arched foundations of the present Strand. The Thames at one time was the scene of much gaiety, its banks frequented for enjoyment; the pleasure grounds or gardens were very attractive; probably the most celebrated were Cuper's Gardens. Cuper had been gardener to the Earl of Arundel, of whom he begged several mutilated statues from Arundel House, wherewith to adorn his gardens. Strype draws especial attention to "the pleasant gardens that front the Thames." Mr. Meston is now forming another garden on the Embankment, and shortly we shall have again some "pleasant" gardens facing the Thames.

* In 1802, the remains of a bridge of stone, eleven feet in length, and covered by rubbish, was found on digging between Temple Bar and the east end of St. Clement's Church. It is suggested by Mr. T. C. Noble, in his *Memorials of Temple Bar*, that this was probably the very bridge mentioned in the reign of Edward III. as built by the Templars of that day.

ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH.

INHABITANTS, STREETS, &c., OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(See pages 150 to 274, vol. I.)

ARUNDEL STREET.—On the site of this famous street, which was built in 1678, stood the house of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, sometimes called Hampton Place, which was disposed of by Edward VI. to his uncle, Lord Thomas Seymour, of Sudley, High Admiral of England, and was then called Seymour Place. It was afterwards purchased of the Crown by the Earl of Arundel, together with several other messuages, lands and tenements in this parish for £41. 6s. 8d.; it was then called Arundel House, from which the street took its name, and Hatton says, in 1708, "it is a pleasant and considerable street." We may fairly speak of it in the same terms in 1874, for in addition to its being a leading thoroughfare to the Thames Embankment,* with the offices of the London School Board, and Temple Railway Station thereon, there are some important persons and buildings associated with it at the present time. On the right hand side of the Strand entrance to Arundel Street is the great book establishment of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and on the left hand side is Mr. S. Fisher's extensive dressing case and portmanteau manufactory, next to which is the Temple Club,† formerly the celebrated "Crown and Anchor" tavern (partly destroyed by fire in 1854), the head-quarters of the old Reformers and friends of progress; here the Liberals and Radicals were accustomed to assemble at election and other times, and held their monster meetings for the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, Repeal of the Corn Laws, Window and Paper Duties, Election by Ballot, also on other important occasions of political excitement; 2,000 Reformers sat down to dinner here in 1798, and Mr. Walford tells us,

* The Thames Embankment, we read in the *Garden*, "is gradually becoming the handsomest boulevard in Europe. When its trees, now doing so well, and gardens have had time to develop themselves, the Embankment will be far finer than anything of the kind in Paris or elsewhere."

† The Temple Club has already 3,000 members. (See pp. 343, and 344.)

drank the toast of "The People, the Source of Power," upon the occasion of Fox's birthday. Here met Sir Francis Burdett,* William Cobbett, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, David Hume, Henry Hunt, Francis Place, Daniel O'Connell, Henry Brougham; and, at a somewhat later date, Richard Cobden, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Charles Lushington, Sir John Shelley, Thomas Prout, Gilbert Pouncey† and John Stuart Mill, together with their secretary, George Huggett, all of whom have passed away. May peace be with them! They served the Liberal cause in the good old times in which they lived, and the Whittington Club (established 1846), under the presidency of Douglas Jerrold, occupied until 1873, the old Liberal quarters of the Reformers of Westminster, &c. Amongst the present parishioners of this part of the parish, we may perhaps be permitted to mention the names of W. Lethbridge, Esq., one of the firm of W. H. Smith and Son (corner of Arundel Street), who since his connection with the parish has taken considerable interest in the welfare of its institutions; Mr. George Vickers, the well-known publisher of Angel Court, Strand (brother to Mr. Henry Vickers, of 317, Strand, who although not exactly a parishioner since he left his late premises, in 1866, still continues like his brother, Mr. George Vickers, to subscribe in the most liberal manner to many of the charities of St. Clement Danes); Messrs. Stilwell, the eminent navy agents, so well known and esteemed for their great benevolence; Mr. John Child, of the "King's Arms" tavern, (frequented by Charles Dickens) who having for many years taken considerable interest in promoting the prosperity of the parish,

* Burdett's expenses alone, for contesting Westminster, in 1818, cost upwards of £10,000; a different state of things, thanks to the ballot, exist at the present time.

† Another well-known name in Westminster, Mr. Henry Bidgood, of Vigo Street, St. James's, (who is at the present time a very active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works,) has been many years associated with some of these and many other well known Reformers in promoting the Liberal cause. (See p. 136.) We must not omit here the names of John Bright, Esq., M.P., John Temple Leader, Esq., late M.P., for Westminster, and Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, late M.P. for Westminster.

The late Mr. Sambrooke, one of the founders of King's College Hospital, for many years resided in Arundel Street.

was justly rewarded by his fellow-parishioners, in 1868, by being elected their churchwarden. Mrs. Richardson is also an old inhabitant; likewise the Misses Sheppard, celebrated Scotch jewellers. On the left hand side lives Mr. Livett, who has resided more than forty years in the parish, father of Mr. Charles J. Livett, of Thanet Place, Strand, who beside being secretary to the savings' bank in Norfolk Street* (see p. 45), is also secretary to the Mission House, Schools, &c.; his exertions, together with Mr. Henry Peters and Mr. Alfred Neale, in conducting the Penny Readings (see page 89), must not be omitted. Nearly opposite to Mr. Livett's, at the corner of Howard Street, which runs at right angles across the centre of Norfolk Street, from Arundel Street to Surrey Street, are the offices of Messrs. Nicholl, Newman & Co., solicitors, from the corner of Boswell Court, Carey Street. Before leaving this part of the parish we are reminded of the name of a gentleman who resides in Surrey Street, viz., Mr. Thomas Parker, who after twenty years of active service in promoting the interests of the parish, was in 1872-3, elected to the office of churchwarden. Here also, in 1680, lived Elizabeth Cellier, wife of Peter Cellier, who being a "Papist," was arrested and tried, first on the charge of high treason, for which the Crown failed in obtaining a conviction; she was afterwards tried for publishing a libellous document reflecting upon the trial. This libel was in the shape of a 44 paged folio, entitled, *Malice Defeated; or, a Brief Relation of the Accusation and Deliverance of Elizabeth Cellier*, &c. A copy before us bears the imprint "London: Printed for Elizabeth Cellier, and are to be sold at her house in Arundel Street, near St. Clement's Church (August) 1680," and of which the counsel for the prosecution said: "She will appear to you to be so criminal that nothing can

* Norfolk Street, built 1682, on part of the site of Arundel House and grounds is the next street westward of Arundel Street. St. John's House, a training institution for nurses, is situated in Norfolk Street. Here lived William Sheppen, Esq., M.P., whom Mr. Walford calls "an incorruptible M.P." and the only man, according to Sir Robert Walpole's account, who was proof against a bribe. Many of the houses in Norfolk Street (see p. 42) are private hotels; the same may be said of Cecil Street, Howard Street, and Surrey Street, for some account of which see pp. 160, 175, 183 to 186, and 267, vol. 1.

aggravate her offences, unless the impudence of the delinquent who hath set her name to almost every page of this scandalous libel; and since the indictment hath been depending, owned, published and put a value on herself for being the author of so excellent a book." The subjects treated of in this curious work, relate to the Government, King, prisons and persons; for this publication she was sentenced to pay £1,000; to be imprisoned till it was paid; to find good security to keep the peace during her life, and to stand in the pillory three several days in three several places—"in the first place, in regard her branded ware received its first impression and vent at her own house, it is thought fit that she stand (as near her own house as conveniently can be) between the hours of twelve and one, for an hour's space at the Maypole in the Strand, on the most notorious day, I think there is a market near that place, let it be on that day. At another time, that she stand in Covent Garden on a publick day, the like space of time; a third time, that she stand at Charing Cross on the most publick day for the space of an hour. And in every place where she shall stand, some parcels of her books shall, in her own view, be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and a paper of the cause to be put upon the pillory." This was something like a sentence; her name was in everybody's mouth; ballad singers sang her "praises" and her "troubles," and "true accounts" of her life and proceedings were very numerous. The "Papist Plot" was then in all its glory, and her movements appear to have been mixed up with a "retirement" to Powis House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the murder of Sir E. Godfrey.

BEAUFORT BUILDINGS are built on the site of a very spacious house, with a garden towards the Thames, waste grounds and yards eastward, called Worcester House. Before the erection of that structure, there appears to have been another, with an extensive garden, a large walnut tree grew there, which obstructed the eastern prospect of Salisbury House. The Earl of Salisbury, by himself or his agent, applied to the gardener of Edward, Earl of Worcester, promising him £100 if he could obtain his lordship's con-





BOSWELL COURT.

sent to remove the tree. The gardener obtained his lordship's consent with respect to the tree; but still retaining a bad feeling to the Earl of Salisbury, he caused to be built in its place, the large house we have mentioned, thus effectually depriving the Earl of Salisbury of the coveted prospect. This house descending to Henry, Duke of Beaufort, his grace, finding it ruinous from antiquity, let the premises rather than build a new structure; the steepness of the descent rendering it improper and unsafe for carriages. The Duke had bought Buckingham House, at Chelsea, to which he removed in 1682, for purer air; but also erected a smaller dwelling, for the purpose of temporary residence in town. This was burnt through the carelessness of a servant, some of the ruins forming part of Beaufort Buildings, and the adjoining avenues. In Worcester House, lived the great Earl of Clarendon, before his own was built, at the then extravagant rent of £500 per annum. Spenser and Henry Fielding resided in the Buildings at one time. At the east corner of Beaufort Buildings, is the perfumery business of Eugene Rimmel, so celebrated for elegant novelties connected with the toilet.

BOSWELL COURT.—Ascending northwards towards Carey Street was a flight of steps which led into New Boswell Court (see pages 36 to 38), a clean and spacious place, containing some good old well built houses, which from having been the abode of the "nobility," and afterwards occupied as chambers by some eminent lawyers, was at last let out in apartments to a very mixed class of inhabitants. Here lived John Christopher Pepusch, a Prussian a great theoretic musician; Doctor of Music at Oxford, in 1713; son of a Protestant clergyman, and born at Berlin in 1667, where he lived till he was about thirty, when a shocking transaction, of which he was an eye-witness, determined him to abandon his native country and ever after live in England. A Prussian officer happened to make use of an expression at the King's levee which so exasperated the monarch that he ordered the officer into immediate custody and got him beheaded without previous judicial proceedings. Pepusch from

being a composer, became teacher of music—the principles of harmony and not any particular instrument, and the science of practical composition, not to mere novices, but often to professors of the art. About 1722 Dr. Pepusch married Signora F. M. de L'Epine, and lived in Boswell Court, Carey Street. His house was distinguished by a parrot at a window, taught to sing the air, '*Non e si vago e bello,*' in Julius Cæsar. His wife died about 1740, and before that his son, an only child; the Doctor died 1752.

BUTCHER ROW.—However miserable its aspect in the days of its decline, had many interesting reminiscences (which we will refer to presently), although we are bound to admit that its removal must have been a great boon to the parish and the public generally. (How it came into existence, see p. 116, vol. 1.) The whole stack of houses were originally of wood, one story hanging over the other. Mr. John Timbs describes them as being quaint and very unsightly. "They were," he tells us, "wretched fabrics, the receptacles of filth in every corner, the bane of old London, and a sort of nestling place for the plague and fevers. The ceilings were low, with large unwrought beams, and lighted by small casement windows. At first Butcher Row took the form of an established market; in the process of time, other shops, besides butchers and greengrocers, were opened: scale makers, tin workers, bakers, dyers, drysalers, smiths, shoemakers and other trades were carried on here. In one of the uninviting edifices of this Butcher Row, lived William Shenstone, the poet; and in another, November 27th, 1787, was born one of the greatest men of St. Clement Danes, Dr. Andrew Reed, the benevolent founder of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, and other charitable institutions; he was also the author of many valuable works. This great man's father was a watchmaker in Butcher Row, and occupied Beaumont House, which the city authorities took possession of in 1799, and is described as having had many rooms, one an old fashioned drawing room, with its orna-



BUTCHER ROW IN 1800.

mental ceiling and polished floor. He was a member of Dr. Conder's Church, in Moorfields; but having married in early life, settled in St. Clement Danes. His wife was a member of Dr. Winter's Church, in New Court, Carey Street; and their first meeting was at the sick bed of a dying man in a low court in Drury Lane, where they were attending under the direction of their respective ministers. Dr. Andrew Reed's* valuable life ended February 25th, 1862, at the age of seventy-four years. His son, the present Sir Charles Reed,† was born in 1819; and thus we have the honour of associating with the Parish of St. Clement Danes the distinguished Chairman of the London School Board. Peter Motteux, translator of *Don Quixote*, died in Butcher Row in 1718. The celebrated Robin Hood Society held their meetings here (Lord Chesterfield, and other distinguished men of the day, attended these meetings). Nat Lee, and the noted "Bear and Harrow" Tavern, must also be remembered; likewise "Clifton's," frequented by Dr. Johnson. "Betty's Chop House" was also very celebrated in its time. We read in the *London Magazine*, vol. 38, p. 542, that on Friday, October 13th, 1769, "A fire broke out at an orrice weavers, in Harcourt, in Butcher Row, which consumed nearly twenty houses in that and the adjoining courts."

CAREY STREET is in a transient state; for on the west side only a few houses and inhabitants are left, viz., the Mission House; Messrs. Doyle and Edwards, solicitors; Messrs. Morrison & Son, old established and well-known painters and decorators, and the new establishment of Messrs. Matthews Brothers, surgical instrument makers which, some ten years ago, were the laboratory and residence of Dr. Lionel Beale, whose physiological work, performed here, has been rewarded by an European and historical renown; Messrs. Walter and

* *Memoirs of Dr. Andrew Reed*, published by Strahan & Co., Ludgate Hill.

† When member for Hackney, he changed his clothes and went into the vilest nests of poverty in that borough, in order to make himself acquainted with the condition of the poor. If a report in the proper quarter, of the wretched condition of the poor in the neighbourhood of Clare Market was made, it might be attended with some good.

Harry Matthews have gone to considerable expense in rebuilding the premises, fitting them in the most modern style and with the best taste; and, truly, although projectors of the contemplated improvements opened the ball by turning them out of their old place—which, now untenanted, has a most melancholy, not to say heartrending, appearance—they have acted wisely in building themselves anew in a style which will do credit to the new neighbourhood. Carey Street, at the present time, has but few attractions, although some of its old inhabitants still remain, for on the east side are Messrs. Shirley, law stationers; Messrs. Hancock, solicitors; Mr. Long, law stationer, and Plumb's coffee-house. On the north side we first come to Mrs. Henderson, baker, whose late husband was one of the overseers of the parish; next we come to Messrs. Tyler & Son, law stationers (Mr. Tyler, senr., is a very old inhabitant, and one of the past churchwardens of St. Clement Danes); Mr. Barnes, of the "Law and Equity Stores" (who is a past overseer); Messrs. Liddiard, law stationers; next door to which, at the corner of Serle Street, is Mr. Dean, tailor, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Boyle, law stationer, father of Mr. Boyle, of Southampton Buildings, where also Mr. Thomas, of Serle Street, has removed; the opposite corner of Serle Street is the publishing offices of Messrs. Clowes and Son, the well known printers, which we suppose will be permitted to remain until the Courts of Justice are built, these were formerly the printing offices of Mr. McCullum previously to which it was an eating house. Many are the recollections of the life and gaiety of the old "Grange Inn"—removed in 1853 to make room for King's College Hospital—so much patronised in its day by the actors of the Duke's Theatre. History is about to repeat itself in this long neglected locality. The Portugal Street Theatre occasioned this street to be at one time the resort of the Court and nobility of Charles II., and many ladies of high degree deemed it an honor to be spoken of as being in the neighbourhood of Carey Street and Portugal Street. Like all grandeur when it reaches the summit of its glory it fades by

degrees, and descends to its original level; thus has Carey Street imitated the great cities of the world—it has seen many vicissitudes and borne them patiently—now, however, almost every surrounding of a low and humble character is to be swept away; new buildings will arise, with extraordinary architectural improvements, as grand and noble neighbours; near here is now building the new Vestry Hall—and shortly part of Portugal Street (see pp. 248 and 249), is to be pulled down and remodelled into elegant buildings (to be commenced in 1875), in keeping with the importance and magnificence of what will be the grandest building in the world, viz., the Courts of Justice.

CLEMENT'S INN.*—So named, we are told by Stow, "because it standeth near to Clement's Church, but nearer to the fair fountain called Clement's Well. The noble and handsome iron gates have just been put up, which finish the extensive alterations it has undergone (see pp. 21, and 169 to 172). The hall, the east end of which will overlook the Courts of Justice, is built of brick, and is now a very handsome room. To one of the houses of this Inn large sums of money find their way, collected as rates† by Messrs. Hilton and Peters, who are so universally known in this and the adjoining parishes, that it is quite unnecessary for us to comment upon the efficient way in which they discharge their official duties.

CROWN COURT, which led into Little Shire Lane, took its name from the "Crown" tavern, situated on its site. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the Bishops of Bath and Wells. Crown Place, and Mr. William Stratford's‡ printing office stood upon the site of

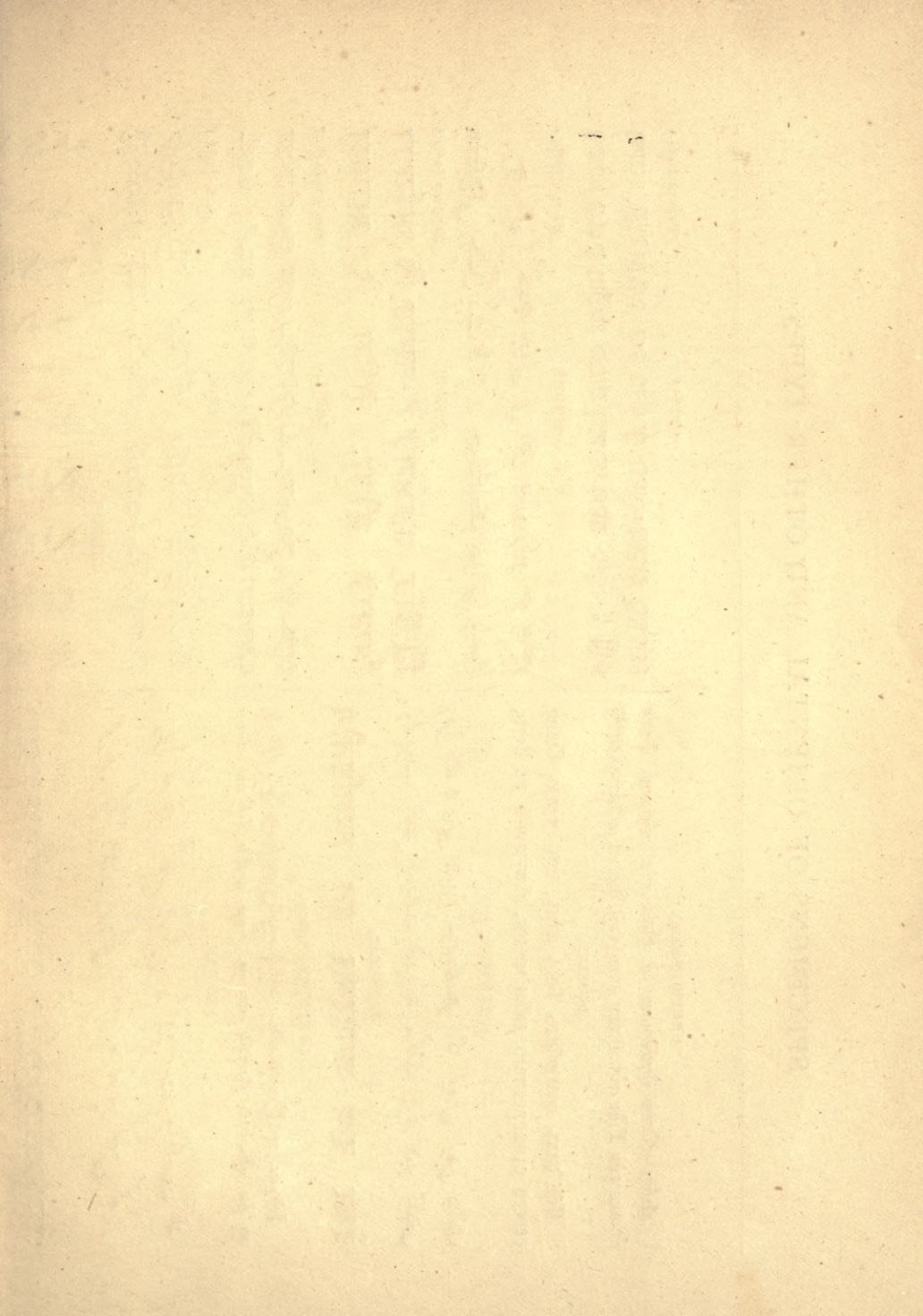
* "Clement's Inne was a messuage belonging to the parish of St. Clement Dane, the devise whereof is an anchor without a stocke, with a capital C couchant upon it; and this is grauen in stone over the gate of St. Clement's Inne. It seemeth to be a hieroglyphike, or rebus (as some conjecture), figuring herein. St. Clement, who having been Pope, and so reputed head of the Church (and the Church being resembled to a shippe), both his name and office are expressed in this devise of the 'C' and anchor."—*Sir George Buc.*

† The Government taxes for St. Clement Danes and adjoining parishes were formerly collected by the late Mr. J. Johnson, whose lamented death took place, December 7th, 1874.

‡ Mr. Stratford commenced compiling a *History of St. Clement Danes Parish* (see page 243).

the house and garden, at the back of which was the "Swan" public-house. Perhaps the "Crown and Anchor" tavern took its name from the old "Crown" tavern. In Crown Court stood, for half a century, the printing offices of the late Messrs. Watts. Mr. Richard Watts commenced business here (1814) as a printer,* having previously been engaged at Broxbourne in printing various works and papers in the Oriental languages for the East India Company's College, at Haileybury. He here, also, set up a type foundry, where the numerous founts of type, for which his establishment became in after years so famous, were cut and cast under his own supervision. The most eminent linguists and travellers assisted him in this arduous work, among whom were the late Thomas Pell Platt, Esq., Professor H. H. Wilson, Dr. Woolf, Professor Porson, Dr. Tattam, Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Samuel Lee, and W. H. Morley, Esq. He died in March, 1844, aged 77, and was succeeded by his only son, William Mavor Watts, who added largely to the collection of type made by his father, among others, 3,000 characters from the native *Chinese Dictionary*, known as "Kang Hi's." Many thousands of copies of the *Bible* and other works in numerous languages and dialects were issued from this establishment for distribution by the "British and Foreign Bible Society," the "Church Missionary Society," the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and similar kindred societies. Great improvements were also made by the firm in embossing with moveable types for the use of the blind; the *Book of Common Prayer*, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, a *History of England*, and other works were printed by this process. The Crown Court premises being required for the New Law Courts, the business was removed to Gray's Inn Road. The premises there were destroyed by fire in March, 1870, and

* "During the eventful life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of Henry VII. the art of printing was introduced into England by Caxton, she fully appreciated and warmly patronised it. Caxton printed her laborious translations from the French, and also other manuscript books, by her direction, and he dedicated to her a most curious book of his own writing and printing, called *The Historie of Kinge Blandhardyne and Queen Eglantyne*. Among the earliest specimens of printing that still exist is *Waltere Hylton's Scala Perfectionis*, 'Englished and Printed in William Caxton's house by Wynken de Worde, anno salutis 1484, by desire of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.'"—*Cassell's Old and New London*.



以獨生
世、俾信
沈淪、而
其愛世

HINDI, or HINDUI.

क्योंकि ईश्वर ने जगत को ऐसा प्यार किया कि उसने अपना एकलौता पुत्र दिया कि

BENGALI.

কেননা ইশ্বর জগতের প্রতি এমত প্রেম করিলেন, যে আপনায়
অধিতীয় পুত্রকে দান করিলেন; যেন তাঁহাতে বিশাসকারি

GUJERATI.

(*Western India.*)

કેમકે દેવે જગત પર એવળી પ્રાપ્તિ કિધી, કે
તેણે પોતાનો એકાગ્રીજનિત પુત્ર એ સારૂ આણ્યો.

PARSI-GUJERATI.

કેમકે ખોદાએ દુનીયા પર એવો પીઆર કરીધો
કે તેણે પોતાનો એકાકીજનીત બેટો એ

MARATHI.

(*Western India.*)

कां तर देवाने जगावर एवढी प्रीति केली कीं, त्याने आपला एकुलता पुत्र दिल्या,

CANARESE.

(S.-W India.)

[illegible]

MALAYALIM.

(Southern India.)

മുൻകൈയെടുത്തതെന്തെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്ന
പുരുഷൻ, അതിൽ
(Burnah.)
KAREN.

KAREN.

(*Burmah.*)

စစ် ဝံ နှင့် အံ၊ ယူအင်ဟင်ဟင် တာအဟင်

ARABIC.

هكذا احب الله العالم
حتى بذل ابنه الوحيد

COPTIC.

Քարոյն զար օքէ արքա լի արքա
 շատե արքայն արքայն արքայն



shortly afterwards the proprietor, being in impaired health, retired, and was succeeded in the business by Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington. He died at Edmonton in June, 1874, aged 76. The numerous works printed by Mr. Richard Watts and his successors include the *Lord's Prayer* in One hundred languages, the *Scriptures* in Syriac, the *Four Gospels* in Syro-Chaldaic and Coptic, Bibles, Lexicons and Grammars in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Amharic and Sanskrit, and also works in the Syllabic system of the Cree Indians, invented by George Guess, a Cherokee Chief, and adopted by many eminent missionaries in giving the *Scriptures* to the Red Indians of Rupert's Land. The foregoing are only a few of the languages in which books have been printed by Messrs. Watts. We may mention the *Scriptures* in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Bulgarian; works in Armenian, both ancient and modern; Bengali, Canarese, Hebrew, Hindui, Japanese, Malay, Malayalim, Marathi, Orissa, Gujerati, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Ethiopic, Galla, Swahili, Sechuana, Sesuto, Kaffir, Zulu, Damara, Mamacqua, Haussa, Ibo, Yoruba, Accra, Mende, Mandingo, &c.; Maori for New Zealand, and Malagasy for Madagascar. For the South Seas: Aneityum, Fiji, Tongan, Nieuve, Samoan, Tahitian and Rarotongan; and for the Indians of America, Ojibwa, Cree, Chipewyan, Tinne and Mayan.

CLARE MARKET, ORIGINALLY CALLED "NEW MARKET."

(See pages 79, 104, 160-168, 222, 284-289, Vol. 1.)

CLARE MARKET being so closely associated with the history of St. Clement Danes, we here insert a very interesting account of a petition of the inhabitants and others for erecting a "New Market" (see p. 222, vol. 1), together with the reasons and objections for so doing.

"A Brief of the Papers touching a Market petitioned for to be held in Clement's Inne Fields, as it stood before the Parliament in the yeare 1652, and of what hath since been offered therein, and done by his Highnesse and the Council.

"The Petition of the inhabitants of the Parishes of Clement's Danes, Savoy, &c., signed by 40 Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, presented to the late Committee of the late Parliament, concerning markets, &c. And, reasons offered to that Committee for establishing a market in Clement's Inne Fields, &c.

"Upon the petition of the freeholders of the County of Middlesex presented to the Lords and Commons in Parliament for a market in Clement's Inne Fields three days in the weeke, it was referred to the Committee for Fairs and Markets, &c.

"The inhabitants of Clement's Danes, Savoy, and other parishes adjacent in the County of Middlesex, petitioned the said committee for a market, and the petition was signed by most of the Justices of Peace of the said County.

"The said Committee, the 18th of January, 1652, upon a full hearing of the citizens of London and Westminster by their council opposing the erecting of a market as aforesaid. And upon serious consideration had of the conveniences of a market in Clement's Inne Fields, as was prayed, the Committee did declare, that they conceived it would conduce very much to the benefit, ease and advantage of the people of the County inhabiting in the parishes in the petition mentioned; and County of Middlesex, to have a market in the said place, &c. And did Order that an Act should be prepared for a market to be held there, upon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week. And Master Hill and Master Lechmore were appointed to draw the Act.

"The Parliament, the fourth of Feb., 1652, (the citizens of London petitioning them against the erecting the said market) Ordered that the Committee for Markets should bring in their report, and the Act prepared by them for the market in this petition complained of. And that at the same time the Citie's petition should be taken into consideration.

"The 17th Feb., 1652. It was ordered by the said Committee, that the Bill, touching the said market then read, should be reported to the Parliament by Mr. Challoner or Col. Lister with all speed. But the Bill was not reported, for that the Parl. was soone after dissolved.

"The inhabitants of the several parishes hereafter mentioned petition his Highnesse to establish the market in manner aforesaid; the 9th of June, 1654, his Highnesse referred the whole matter to the council for their speedy and effectual consideration therein. And the council referred it to a committee of themselves; but nothing was thereupon concluded, other weighty matters of State interposing.

"And the petitioners hope that they that have adventured their lives and fortunes for the service of the Parliament, and present Government as far as any other; shall, notwithstanding any opposition, have this their just request granted, being for public good and no private interest.

"For remedy whereof, and the future ease and good of your petitioners, and other inhabitants of the said severall parishes, and other adjacent towns in Middlesex, and elsewhere. May it please you to be a means, that by Act of Parliament, a common and open market for all manner of provisions may be established, and appointed to be kept three dayes in the week (viz.): every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in a place in Clement's Inne Fields, most indifferent and convenient for that purpose, and not prejudicial to any other market.

THOMAS FOWLER.	THO. BAYLIE.	W. POWELL AT	CLEM. FARNHAM.
FO. THOROUGHGOOD.	JOHN BARKSTEAD	HINSON.	WILL. ROBERTS.
BARTH. HALL.	R. JEYON.	THOMAS PRIDE.	WALTER BIGG.
PET. BRADSHAW.	EDWD. RICH.	EDW. CRESSET.	SAM. GOOKIN.
FOH. HAKER.	WILL. THOMAS.	RICH. LOWTHER.	JOHN PAGE.
RICH. SPRIGNELL.	EDW. HARVEY.	EDW. ROBERTS.	FRA. BLOOMER.
JOHN SMITH.	THO. MARSH.	ROB. NELSON.	GER. EDWAIES.
HUM. FORSTER.	JOHN NORRIS.	FRAN. WEST.	FD. WINSTANLEY.
JOHN KEY.	SAM. MOYER.	JOB. LISTE.	WILL. ROBERTS.
RICH. DOWNTON.	GEO. MANLEY.	RICH. POWELL.	MAR. WILDERSLEY.
WILL. MILLISH.	WILL. BROWNLOW.	WILL. ROBINSON.	GILBERT BARRELL.
JA. WATERTON.	HEN. SMITH.	JOHN HOLLIDAY.	
SOL. SMITH.	JOHN HORN.	NATH. SNAPE.	

"Reasons wherefore a New Market in Clement's Inne Fields should be established by Act of Parliament :—

"1. For that there hath been within these 40 years last past, so great an increase of building, that the inhabitants thereabouts are three times more than formerly.

"2. The place designed for the market is very convenient, near the Thames, having the two wharfs of Somerset Yard and Milford Stairs so near adjoining, that it will be a very great ease and encouragement for the country people both of Middlesex and Surrey Meale, and other marketable commodities by water at a small charge.

"3. It is near an equal distance between Newgate Market and Westminster so that the inhabitants of Martin's-in-the-Fields, Covent Garden, Giles'-in-the-Fields, High Holborn, Chancery Lane, Clement's Danes, and Savoy in the Strand, may with much more ease; than now they are, be provided for.

"And to those last mentioned places there is a great resort from all parts of the nation, both of gentry and others, by reason of the Parliament and Courts of Law, and all Innes of Court and Chancery neere adjoining ; so that those parts being so populous, have often complained of the want, and doe now earnestly desire the benefit of a market there.

"4. The market places both of Newgate and Westminster are so little, that there is not roome for halfe the provisions that are needfull, for so numerous a people's use; and the country people for want of convenient roome and places for sale of their commodities, are much discouraged, and many constrained to take places at inns, which they pay dear for, and thereby necessitated to sell their commodities at dearer rates.

"And others bring their commodities to blind ale-houses, and thereby have opportunity to vend stolne or unwholsome victuals and wares; all of which will be prevented if a market overt be established.

"5. Many poore Tradesmen, who (notwithstanding their Freedome of the City of London) are necessitated to live in these parts for want of roome; and dwelling within the Freedome, are necessitated to goe well-neere a mile, if but to buy two penny-worth of commodities, to their great hinderance in their labour, on which their livelyhood depends, who will be very much eased by having a market in the place aforesaid.

"Object.—The City of London pretend that by Charter no Market is to be established within seven Miles of London:—

"Rep. 1. If they have such a charter, it cannot be pretended that can bind the Parliament, if they think the establishing of this market is for the public benefit.

"2. The suburbs and places adjacent are now ten times as large as then they were, and more numerous than the City.

"3. If such a charter be, it is against the freedom of the nation.

"4. The opposers of this market (now the City of London* seeme to appeare in it) are onely particular inhabitants of London and Westminster, who would draw all to themselves, for their own private interests, without respect to the public, that they may sell at what rate they please; which by this means will be prevented.

"5. That the markets of Brainceford, Westminster and Southwarke, have been set up since they pretended charters."

We will now proceed to give some account of Clare Market and its inhabitants.

* "The City and my lord had a grent law suit, which lasted many years, to the great expense of the City; but from the inequity or unequity of the times the City and my lord agreed, and gave it up to the lord; and now it is become one of the greatest markets in the adjacent parts; and from the success of this noble lord, they have got several charters for the erecting of several others since the year 1660; as that of St. James', by the Earl of St. Alban's; Bloomsbury, by the Earl of Southampton; Brook Market, by the Lord Brook; Hungerford Market; Newport Market; besides the Hay Market; New Charing Cross, and that at Petty France, at Westminster, with their May Fair, in the fields behind Piccadilly."—*Harl. MS.*, 5,900, *Notes and Queries*, vol. 1, p. 196.

It seems that there always have been some poor people living in the neighbourhood of Clare Market * but at the present time it is inhabited chiefly by a very poor population, a great number of the inhabitants of the old lanes and alleys, cleared for the New Law Courts, having removed into this locality, which at the present time is greatly over-crowded. The merchandise with but few exceptions, at present exposed for sale in Clare Market consists principally of such provisions as are suited to the pockets of the poor inhabitants of the narrow courts and alleys around.

A melancholy occurrence took place here about 1829, which we relate with a view of shewing the severity of the law at that time, and likewise the indulgence of those who had to carry it out. A man named Knuckney, a tailor residing in Grange Court, was hanged at the Old Bailey for robbing his master of some cloth, and during the time between his condemnation and execution he made the mourning for his nine children. Another case equally heartrending—that of a boy aged fifteen years only, who shared the same fate for robbing his uncle of a silver watch.

We are glad to say that improvements have commenced in this long neglected neighbourhood by pulling down some of the wretched old houses; others must necessarily follow. The building of the Courts of Justice Printing Works, by Langmead and Way, has occasioned the pulling down of two; one, the Old White House, in which scenes have been enacted that we will not attempt to describe; the other in such an untenable condition, that it had not been occupied

* Mrs. Bracegirdle, born in 1663, was in the habit of often going into Clare Market, and giving money to such poor basket-women as were out of employ, thereby calling down many blessings on her head. This celebrated actress is called by Dr. Doran "that Diana of the stage before whom Congreve and Lord Lovelace, at the head of a troop of bodkined fops, worshipped in vain." Mr. Walford says, "She was known as one of the most attractive and fascinating of our earliest actresses. Her chastity was remarkable, and her virtue as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar." Lord Macaulay calls her a "cold, vain, interested coquette, who perfectly understood how much the influence of her own charms was increased by the fame of a severity which cost her nothing and who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that the flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice." (See pages 175 to 177, vol. 1.)

for some time. Four houses which originally stood on the site of the new Vestry Hall (see p. 248)—two in Clement's Lane that fell down some few years since; and the remaining two—one a broker's and the other a chandler's shop, were purchased for the sum of £3,100; in our opinion, these ought to have been purchased by King's College Hospital, for a direct line of communication from the Strand to that valuable institution. £50 was paid to each of the tenants of the houses in Clement's Inn Passage, and £10 to Mr. Sykes for possession of the vacant ground in Clement's Lane. The amount of the contract for building the new Vestry Hall* is £4,600, which is to be completed by the 25th March, 1875. If the proposed new street from Holborn to the Strand is carried out, it will leave the new Vestry Hall at a corner, and crossing over to Houghton Street, will cause the Holborn Estate Schools (see p. 26, vol. 1), likewise the printing offices of Messrs. Cull & Son to be pulled down. Mr. Mapley and Mr. Parker are, perhaps, the oldest inhabitants of this street at the present time. Near the New Vestry Hall in Clement's Inn Passage, resides Mr. Birch, butcher (formerly of the Foregate, at the bottom of Clement's Lane), one of the past overseers, also Mr. Fentiman, chemist, with whom for twenty-eight years lived Mr. J. B. Vialls† (now of Clare Market), who having for more than thirty years devoted himself to the relief of suffering humanity, we can truly say is a very worthy inhabitant. Many are the recollections of Clare Market and its neighbourhood (see vol. 1); the names of Messrs. Woods, Lovett (who with Dr. Radnor acted as parish surgeon for many years), Scrivener, Bateman, Beachim, Tyrrell, Woodward, and other well-known inhabitants who have passed away from amongst us, still live in our memory.

* The Foundation Stone of which was laid in the presence of a number of the inhabitants, by the Churchwardens, Messrs. Dobree and Neale, December 16th, 1874. The morning newspapers, together with *Some Account of St. Clement Danes Parish*, two vols. by J. Diprose, *Memorials of Temple Bar*, by T. C. Noble, and the coins of the realm were enclosed in a box and deposited in the stone.

† Whose father was the founder, in 1835, of the School of Design, Saville House, Leicester Square, and through his exertions artisans have been enabled to obtain instruction in the Government Schools of Design.

CLARE MARKET is erected on what was originally called Clement's Inn Fields. In the year 1657, a bill was passed for preventing the increase of buildings, in which was a clause permitting the Earl of Clare to erect the market which bore his title in these fields, to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Earl, it seems, also erected a Chapel of Ease to St. Clement's, which is said to have been converted into dwelling houses. Charles I., in 1640, granted his license to Thomas York, his executors, &c., to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon St. Clement's Inn Fields, the inheritance of the Earl of Clare, "to be built on each side of the causeway, leading from Gibbon's Bowling Alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Reindeer Yard that leadeth into Drury lane, not to exceed, on either side, the number of one hundred and twenty feet in length, or front, and sixty feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick. — *Beauties of England and Wales.*

MR. WALTER THORNBURY, the popular writer about "Old and New London," to whom we are much indebted, says:—"In Clare House Court, Clare Market, a not very inviting passage on the left hand as you go up Drury Lane, stood, during the Civil Wars, the town house of the Earls of Clare. John Holles, the second Earl, during the troubles of Charles's time, listened from his windows to the threatening hum of the noisy mob which shouted rejoicings at Cromwell's victories, and wondered what good or evil would result therefrom to the title he bore. 'There is,' says Howell, writing in 1657, 'towards Drury Lane, a new market called Clare Market; there is there a street and palace of the same name, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name.' London at those times was full of such picturesque contrasts, for gentlemen of position dwelt in places like Shire Lane (Temple Bar), or the slums of Whitefriars, maintaining, as best they might, a solitary dignity amidst low taverns, the haunts of tipsy soldiers, and the dens of thieves, bullies, and assassins. Day by day their gilt coaches must

have rolled forth from their court-yards, giving the idlers and scamps of the localities in which they lingered tempting glimpses of rich furniture, costly plate, and fine clothes."

Clare Market now wears another dress: squalor and dirt are in kingly rule, for it consists not only of narrow, dirty streets, but filthy alleys, one of which runs from Clement's Inn Passage to Clement's Lane, known as the "Dust Hole," or something worse. It is described as Pigmy Court in 1734, being a very small place with narrow entrance, and it is not only a disgrace to the parish, but renders the Board of Works a mere sham. In this region of filth exist a number of families with a troop of children in dirt and rags. A writer in the *St. Clement Danes' Magazine* says:—"I have seen miseries of poverty and sickness in the Roman Ghetto, and in the plague quarter at Cairo; but there are places in the neighbourhood of Clare Market that would beat them hollow—very nightmares of poverty and disease. There was one particularly wretched cellar I used to visit, which never could keep its tenants for more than a fortnight, except they were bedridden and unable to leave, and then it was a battle whether they should die or be carried out bodily to the workhouse. Damp and musty as a dungeon, the flags of the stone floor were in perpetual sweat, and whether it was that a drain ran immediately under it, or from some other cause, a steam of fetid odour came up and sicklied everything around."

Sock, the head waiter at old Slaughter's, and a great favourite of Fielding's, who gave him that nickname, was a natural son of James Spiller who kept the "Spiller's Head" in Clare Market, and inherited his father's drollery, being a great mimic and an original wit. He was fond of punch, like his father, and was apt to taste of a bowl on his way from the bar to the club-room; on one occasion when he was detected, he said he had spilled it; hence they called him "Punch Spiller." Nat Lee, the dramatic writer (see page 113 in *Some Account of St. Clement Danes*), who died in Clare Market, "was a very handsome as well as ingenious man," says Oldys, "but given to debauchery, which necessitated a milk diet. When some of his

University comrades visited him, he fell to drinking out of all measure, which, flying up into his head, caused his face to break out into those carbuncles which were afterwards observed there, and also touched his brain, occasioning that madness so much lamented in so rare a genius. Tom Brown says, he wrote, while he was in Bedlam, a play of twenty-five acts; and Mr. Bowman says that, going once to visit him there, Lee showed him a scene, 'in which,' says he, 'I have done a miracle for you.' 'What's that?' said Bowman. 'I have made you a good priest.'" Oldys mentions another of his mad sayings, but does not tell us with whom it passed:—

"I've seen an unscrewed spider spin a thought,
And walk away upon the wings of angels!"

"What say you to that, doctor?" "Ah, marry, Mr. Lee, that's superfine indeed. The thought of a winged spider may catch sublime readers of poetry sooner than his web, but it will need a commentary in prose to render it intelligible to the vulgar." Lee's madness does not appear to have been melancholy, otherwise these anecdotes would not bear repeating. There are various stories of the origin of it; but, most probably, he had an over-sanguine constitution, which he exasperated by intemperance. Though he died so young, the author of *A Satyr on the Poets* gives us to understand that he was corpulent.

"Pembroke loved tragedy, and did provide
For the butchers' dogs, and for the whole Bank-side:
The bear was fed; but dedicating Lee
Was thought to have a greater paunch than he."

This Pembroke who loved a bear-garden, was the seventh Earl of that title; his daughter married the son of Judge Jeffreys. Lee, on a visit to the Earl, at Wilton, is said to have drunk so hard, that "the butler feared he would empty the cellar." The madness of Lee is almost visible in his swelling and overladen dramas; in which, however, there is a good deal of true poetic fire, and a vein of tenderness that makes us heartily pity the author.—*Leigh Hunt's Town.*

We have already given some account of the celebrated orator, Henley, but the following, given by one of his friends, may be interesting enough to reproduce :—"He had the assurance to form a plan which no mortal ever thought of ; he had success against all opposition ; challenged his adversaries to fair disputations, and none would dispute with him ; wrote, read and studied twelve hours a day ; composed three dissertations a week upon all subjects ; and undertook to teach in one year what schools and universities teach in five ; was not terrified by menaces, insults, or satires, but still proceeded, matured his bold scheme and put the Church and all that in danger. He had been admitted to Priest's Orders, but found occasion to differ in the Church doctrine. He offered himself to two great men, in opinions and interest directly opposite, and being rejected, determined to be revenged, styled himself the ' Restorer of Ancient Eloquence,' and, after various prosecutions, turned his rhetoric towards and against all the public characters of the day. He was an extraordinary compound of learning and absurdity, and one among the extravagant humourists of the age in which he lived. This strange wight, the son of a worthy divine, and a clergyman himself, set up an oratory, and aimed at establishing a new religious sect. He attacked every man of talent and worth, and sometimes, with great wit, even Pope did not escape. He burlesqued religion, ridiculed institutions, laughed at all professions and professors, and for many years kept London in an uproar. His auditors, who were of all ranks, paid for admittance, so that, for thirty-five years, he maintained himself upon the folly of the public." Upon being accused of doing all for lucre ; he replied by saying, that "Some people do nothing for it." He died 1756. The Clare Market Orator declared there was but one orator in the world, and that he was the man ; that Sir Robert Walpole and all the great men in the country had been his scholars, and that bishops came to his oratory to learn to preach.

RICHARD DOWLING, carrying on the business of a butcher in Clare Market, was executed at Exeter for highway robbery, Friday, 13th April, 1733.

CLARE STREET.—John Edwin, the celebrated comedian, was born in this street, August 10th, 1749; died November 1st, 1790.

CLEMENT'S INN.—The early history of the Inns of Court and Chancery is involved in great obscurity, and it is very difficult indeed to trace the original difference between the two denominations. Formerly a handsome archway (see *Some Account of St. Clement Danes* page 168), led to this Inn, through which is a passage to New Inn and Clare Market in the day time. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 were sold by auction, May 17th, 1872, and pulled down for the New Law Courts' Site; also four houses in the Strand, Nos. 261-2-3 and 4, which stood between the archway and the Vestry Hall. Respecting the demolition of a portion of the Inn buildings, and the rumour that some time since prevailed, that this ancient Inn had practically "ceased to exist," Mr. Fairfoot, one of the "senior" members of the Society, and an "ancient" occupier, thus writes:—

"The status of the Society as an Inn of Court is not affected, and the present members entertain a confident hope that a new and appropriate edifice will be erected on or near the very important site they still possess, where the Society, which has been in existence at least 300 years, will continue to flourish for many future generations."

Close to Clement's Inn lodged that illustrious artist of London buildings, the world renowned Hollar, he who has left us some interesting views of Arundel House, and buildings adjacent, besides the more extensive work—the View of London. As to his "lodging" in our parish, we have evidence of that in a letter, not dated, but very likely of the year 1661. It was printed in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, viii, 369, and, as an "address," is perhaps a curiosity in its way; besides, it was directed to that admirable gossip, John Aubrey:—

"SIR,—I have been told this morning that you are in town, and that you desire to speak with mee, so I did presently repaire to your lodging, but they told mee that you went out at six o'clock that morning, and it was past seven then. If I could knowe certaine time when to finde you,

I would waite on you. My selfe doe lodge without St. Clement's Inne back doore; as soon as you come up the steps, and oute of that doore, is the first house and doore on the left hand, two paire of staires into a little passage right before you; but I am much abroad, and yet enough at home too.

"Your most humble Servant, W. HOLLAR.

"If you had occasion to aske for mee of the people of the house, then you must say the Frenchman Limmner, for they know not my name perfectly, *for reason's sake*, otherwise you may goe up directly."

On the 25th March, 1677, Hollar died in his seventieth year, and was buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster, near the north-west corner of the tower, but without a stone to mark the spot; also died, April 15th, 1793, at his chambers in this Inn, aged fifty-seven, Foster Powell, Esq., an attorney, but more celebrated as an extraordinary pedestrian. In one of the courts of Clement's Inn is a small, but well-built hall, erected in 1715, and contains, among other paintings, a good portrait of Sir Mathew Hale.

CLEMENT'S LANE.—The daughter of a well known Count, who, a few years since, was shining in the literary world, mixing with the aristocracy and leading the fashion. This daughter, who was a most beautiful and highly educated woman, was discovered in a house in Clement's Lane in a most deplorable condition, paying 3d. per night for permission to rest her head on a chair in a room thronged by the unfortunate and outcast of society. She was ultimately rescued from this degraded position and handed over to her friends.

DENZELL STREET, so called by Gilbert Holles, the third Earl from his uncle Denzell, Lord Holles, bore witness in later times to the degeneracy of this once fashionable region, as the head quarters of the fraternity of thieves and money-clippers. In this street are situate the Clare Market Ragged Schools, under the presidency of R. Ingham, Esq., Q.C. The night schools are chiefly for boys, although, we believe, there is a class for girls. The schools are under the management of Mr. John Palmer, who is most indefatigable in his exertions to promote the future welfare of his

scholars ; we also may add that he is very ably assisted in his good work by Mrs. Palmer, Miss Taylor, Messrs. Potter, Thornell, Hatch, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen who most cordially and generously assist in supporting these schools. There is also held at these school-rooms, the Relief Society, Bible Class, Penny Bank, &c. The Penny Readings have also been very successful here.

DEVEREUX COURT was, in 1764, the residence of a very eminent watchmaker of the name of Arnold. He waited on the King on the 4th of June with a curious repeating watch, which he had constructed by his sovereign's command. The size of the watch was something less than a silver twopenny piece, containing one hundred and twenty different parts, and altogether weighed only five pennyweights, seven grains and three-fourths.

DRURY * LANE is situated in a very small portion of St. Clement Danes' Parish, belonging also to St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin's, and St. Giles's. It derives its name from having been built nearly on the site of Drury House. "It is singular," writes Pennant, "that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigues, should derive its title from a family name, which in the language of Chaucer, had an amorous signification :—

"Of bataille and of chevalrie,
Of ladies, love and druerie,
Anon I wool you tell."

In the reign of Charles I. it was one of the most fashionable parts of London, in fact every phase of life has had its home here. The warm-hearted Nell Gwynn resided here ; also Nan Clarges whose mother was one of the five women barbers upon whom the following lines were made :—

"Did you ever hear the like
Or ever hear the same ;
Of five women barbers,
That live in Drury Lane.

* "Drury was the old word for modesty, but this lane received its name from the house of the noble family of Drewry being anciently situated between the lower end of Drury Lane and the upper end of Wych Street."—*Maitland*.

The reign of George I. witnessed the decline of this once favourite spot, since which it has undergone a variety of changes, and for some time the dense poverty and wretchedness of many of the streets abutting on it, although nearly a main thoroughfare, gives it the appearance of a poor crowded neighbourhood, tinctured with a desire to extract as much amusement as possible out of the slenderest materials.

ESSEX STREET runs from St. Clement's Church southward to the river, the lower part of which is a spacious well-built street, extremely quiet, and inhabited chiefly by judges, great lawyers or gentlemen, who have business in the Inns of Court.—*Salmon's Modern History*, vol. xv., 1732, p. 117. At the south end of this Street may be seen two large pillars with Corinthian capitals, apparently a portion of the old water entrance to Essex House. The chief memory of Essex Street is, of course, connected with the Earl of Essex, and the rash act for which he was executed. Elizabeth and he had quarrelled more than once or twice before the last irreconcilable difference. She had been offended by his conduct in joining the expedition to Cadiz without her permission; by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham; and above all, by a dispute concerning the appointment of an assistant in the affairs of Ireland, when he was about to visit that country as Lord Deputy. This last quarrel terminated in her boxing his ears, and bidding him "go and be hanged." The provocation was, it is said, his turning his back upon her. The indignant noble clapped his hand to his sword, and swore he would not have put up with such an insult from Henry VIII. It was in Essex House that the high-spirited, hot-blooded and ambitious Earl shut himself up after he had received the box on the ear. That hasty blow and its results led to his ruin. A valuable patent he held for the monopoly of sweet wines expiring he petitioned for a renewal to aid his shattered fortunes. It was refused; and in a most mortifying manner. "In order to manage an ungovernable beast, he must be stinted in his provender," was the Queen's reply. Essex now became desperate. He was advised to remove Sir Robert

Cecil, Raleigh, and others forcibly from court, and so make the way clear for the recovery of his ascendancy. Other men joined in this advice, and Essex, relying upon his popularity with the Londoners, determined to adopt it. A strong party of officers who had served under him took lodgings about Essex House, and formed themselves into a council. The gates of Essex House were thrown open to flocks of Catholic priests, Puritan preachers, soldiers, sailors, young citizens, and needy adventurers. These proceedings, of course attracted the notice of the Government, and Essex was summoned to appear before the Privy Council. A note from an unknown writer, warning him to provide for his safety, was at the same moment put into his hand, and he was informed that the guard at the palace had been doubled. Essex, after having several skirmishes in the streets, determined to retreat, and with several of his company procured boats and rowed themselves to Essex House, the garden of which abutted on the Thames, and being reduced to despair he fortified the house, but a great force hemmed him in on all sides; and several pieces of artillery were planted against the house—among the rest one on the tower of St. Clement Danes. He stood a siege of four hours: about ten at night he demanded a parley, and surrendered to the Lord Admiral upon a promise of a hearing, and a speedy trial. It being very dark, and the tide not serving to pass the cumbrous and dangerous London Bridge to the Tower, Essex and Lord Southampton were conveyed up the river in a boat to Lambeth Palace, where they passed the night. On the following morning they were conducted to the Tower, together with the Earl of Rutland, Lords Sandys, Cromwell, and Mounteagle, Sir John Danvers, and Sir Henry Bromley. Others, prisoners of inferior note, were conveyed to Newgate. Ten days afterwards, Essex and Southampton were brought to trial, and found guilty of high treason. Essex was executed on Ash-Wednesday, the 25th of February, about eight in the morning, in an inner court of the Tower—Sir Walter Raleigh looking on from the Armoury. It was said the execution was thus made private from the Queen's fear of what Essex might

say touching her own virtue. He was only in his thirty-fourth year when he thus perished, universally regretted. So popular was he during his bright, brief, troubled career, that he scarcely ever quitted England, or even the metropolis, without a pastoral or other song in his praise, which was sold and sung in the streets; but his rivals, enemies, and judges were insulted and hooted whenever they appeared; even the Queen herself was looked on coldly. Several of Essex's principal followers, including the instigator, Cuffe, were executed. Southampton was saved from the block and retained a close prisoner in the Tower during the Queen's life, which was fearfully embittered by these melancholy transactions. The affecting story of the ring sent to the Queen by Essex after his condemnation, is one of the memories of Essex House.

Mr. Birch, the great collector of scarce prints, lived in Essex Street. His son, a solicitor, called "Fiddling Birch," was a friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was in Lady Primrose's hospitable mansion in Essex Street, that the interesting Flora Macdonald had previously found an asylum when released from confinement by the "Act of Grace, 1747." "It was at this house," says Dr. King, "that the Pretender, in September, 1750, secreted himself in Lady Primrose's dressing-room."

ESSEX STREET CHAPEL.*—"A chapel was opened for divine worship on Sunday, April 17, at Essex House, Essex Street, on the plan of a reformed Book of Common Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, late Vicar of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which benefice (from conscientious principles) he has lately resigned. The new Book of Prayer, offered to the consideration of all well-disposed Christians, contains many pious and judicious alterations of the Church Service, nearly on the model recommended by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, formerly Rector of St. James's."—(*London Chronicle*, 1774.) "The service was performed with solemnity and decorum, and the

* Mr. T. C. Noble, in his *Memorials of Temple Bar*, 1870, p. 113, tells us that John Banister, about March, 1678, gave musical entertainments "at the Musick Schools, Essex Buildings, near the Temple," now Essex Street Chapel.

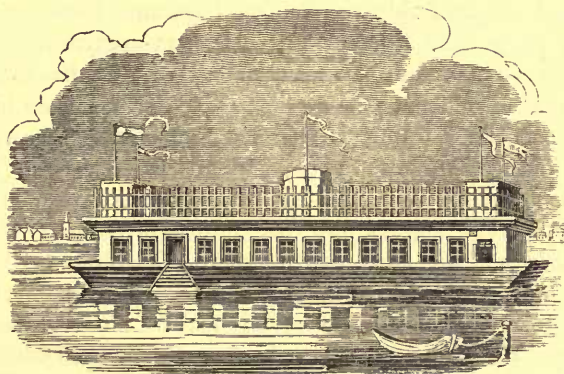
congregation seemed pleased with the moderation and Christian benevolence of the preacher."—(*Scott's Magazine*, 1774, p. 217).

The Chapel in Essex Street is well-known by name, and is very prominent in the history of the free Churches of England; it was the first building avowedly erected in this country, for the exclusive worship of the One God the Father, and was raised for the Rev. Mr. Lindsey. After him, the Rev. Dr. Disney became the Pastor; but, in the Spring of 1805, he was compelled, by infirm health, to retire from the pulpit, and was followed by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, who was also a convert from the Trinitarian to the Unitarian faith; he had been an Independent Minister and Theological Tutor in the Dissenting College at Daventry; he was an eloquent and talented man, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, one of the most conspicuous preachers and defender of free thought and Unitarian Christianity in England; but at the end of that time, his health being found to be rapidly giving way, was compelled to retire, when Mr. Madge, of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich, was invited to come to London, and to occupy the pulpit at Essex Street; he was also a seceder from the Church very early in his youth; he was very popular and possessed the power of moving the affections, his clear melodious voice, distinct enunciation, and calmness and refinement of manner, gave a peculiar charm to his services, and admirably qualified him to minister to thoughtful and cultivated hearers. Mr. Madge maintained and increased the repute which he brought with him to Essex Street, and it was not diminished, even at the end of his ministry. Around him, from week to week, might be seen men from the learned professions, from both Houses of Parliament, from the walks of literature, from the magistracy of the city, from the busy marts of commerce, and also devout, earnest women, not a few; and all found their spiritual wants met, and their faith expanded and confirmed. In the year 1857-8, when Mr. Alderman William Lawrence was Sheriff of London and Middlesex, he appointed Mr. Madge his Chaplain, and, in this capacity he said grace at the banquet, was presented to the Queen, and attended all the state ceremonials. Five years afterwards, he

again filled the same office, when the present Sir J. C. Lawrence was Sheriff. A seatholder, (Mr. Luff, to whom we are indebted for this account of Essex Street Chapel), during the last twelve years of Dr. Madge's ministry, witnessed the great popularity of this eminent divine, who drew so large and select a congregation, that the carriages took nearly all one side of St. Clement's Churchyard. At the age of seventy-three, Mr. Madge sent in his resignation, sorely against the wishes of his congregation, "for his eye was not dim, nor his natural force of eloquence abated." A deputation waited upon him, in the hope of inducing him to modify his decision, but he could not be moved from it, so, agreeable to a resolution passed by the congregation, a memorial was sent to him in grateful and affectionate remembrance of him as their venerated Pastor and Friend. The memorial consisted of a thousand guineas, and a beautiful richly embossed silver salver, with the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Thomas Madge, who faithfully for four-and-thirty years bore eloquent testimony to the truths of the Christian Religion, as Minister of Essex Street Chapel. This memorial was presented to him, with a thousand guineas, by the members of his congregation, in grateful acknowledgment of his public services, and as an expression of their affection for him as their personal Friend. May, 1860." Mr. Madge died August 29th, 1870, aged eighty-three, and was interred at Abney Park, September 5th. The present occupant of the pulpit at Essex Street, the Rev. Panton Ham, is an accomplished scholar; but now that the Unitarians have Chapels at nearly all the suburban parts of London, the attendance has considerably fallen off at Essex Street.

FOUNTAIN COURT.—Mr. Hardcastle tells us that a few worthies, as they were accustomed of a fine summer evening, were sitting with their pipes, a lantern before them, with cold ham, French bread, and bottled stout, at the head of one of Justice Kitchner's lighters, at the coal wharf at the bottom of this Court. These were members of the Eel Pie Club. The landlady at the "Coal Hole Tavern," in

Fountain Court, was famous for making eel pies. This tavern was a well-known site for midnight gossiping. Here the most celebrated comedians have long entertained their private convivial friends, after they have delighted the town. Here, too, certain painters, poets, sculptors, musicians, and other ingenious wights, who prefer late hours, a smoky room, and hilarity, to the sober comforts of domestic home, waste the night in glorious independence, fearless of the curtain lecture that appals the uxorious wight who sometimes trespasses against the orders of the house.



THE FOLLY ON THE THAMES was another midnight resort for pleasure-seekers. It was a large floating house of entertainment, moored in the centre of the river immediately opposite Old Somerset House, constructed in the latter part of the reign of Charles I. ; and thither the Merry Monarch would repair with his courtiers and frolic dames. Thither also Queen Mary, the Consort of William III., went on the occasion of a grand musical entertainment. The Folly resembled a large one-storey house, built upon an immense barge. It was approached from the water by steps on three sides, was lighted by a range of large and handsome windows, and contained a music hall with a dancing platform above, turret boxes for drinking and smoking, an orchestra and a dancing saloon.

GRANGE COURT, liveth Thos. Fern, surgeon, who hath an excellent secret, which, in a hour's time, cures the tooth-ache without drawing, and prevents it ever returning, as a great many of the nobility and gentry and several hundreds of others in this great city and suburbs, for twelve years last past, have found by experience. He is the author of this medicine, and to prevent it being confederated disposeth of none but what he applieth himself.—(*Postman*, September 17th to 20th, 1709).

Mr. Robert Keeley was born, in 1793, at No. 3, Grange Court, and expired at his residence, Pelham Crescent, Brompton, February 3rd, 1869, aged seventy-four. He was apprenticed to Mr. Hansard, the printer, and, like many others, gave up the composing stick to become an actor. At the age of twenty he made his first appearance at the Richmond Theatre; from thence he went to Norwich; and then, with true histrionic ambition, he sought the London boards, obtaining an engagement at what was then the West London, and is now the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Low comedy was his *forte*, and he soon made his way up the theatrical ladder. Mr. Keeley never sacrificed gentlemanly feeling and conduct to buffoonery; and to this may be attributed much of his success. He played at Birmingham; returned to London and made a hit as Leporello in "Giovanni in London;" joined Elliston's company at Drury Lane in 1818; and appeared at the Adelphi in 1821. Here, as Jemmy Green, in "Tom and Jerry"—the sensation piece of that day—he developed those abilities which made him famous. Subsequently, he played for several seasons at Covent Garden, where he performed the part of Killian in "Der Freischutz." He married Miss Goward, a member of the company at "the Garden," and the two made a short trip to America. On his return to England, Mr. Keeley enlisted under the banner of Madame Vestris, afterwards playing with his wife at the Strand and the Princess's. Mr. Keeley, in 1844, took the Lyceum—having, as a partner, Mr. Strutt—and made money by the speculation. Jointly with Charles Kean, Robert Keeley became for a short time manager of the Princess's in 1850;

then he and his wife played successively at the Adelphi, and at Drury Lane, when Mr. E. T. Smith had that house. It was on the classic boards of "Old Drury" that Keeley took his farewell of that public with whom he had been so great a favourite. Forty years of popularity! who would wish for a larger tenure of successful public life? Mr. Keeley leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom (Miss Mary Keeley) married the late Mr. Albert Smith; and the other is the wife of the talented barrister, Mr. Montagu Williams.—(*Gentleman's Magazine*, No. 10, March, 1869.)

HEMLOCK COURT.—In June, 1749, three sailors, belonging to the "Grafton" man-of-war, went into a house of ill repute, and were robbed of thirty guineas, four moidores, a bank note of £20, two watches, &c., and left denouncing vengeance. On July 1, they returned with a body of armed sailors, seized the goods, broke the windows, and greatly damaged adjoining houses. Next night other similar houses were attacked, the general public applauding them in their proceedings, and soon the rioting extended to the Old Bailey, Goodman Fields, and other parts. A guard of soldiers were drawn up at Temple Bar, and ultimately nine of the ringleaders were committed to Newgate. In October, John Wilson, shoemaker, and Bosavern Penlez, peruke-maker, received sentence of death, and although the former was pardoned, the latter was duly executed at Tyburn on the 18th of that month. He would, no doubt, have been rescued on his way to the place of execution, had not he "solicited his friends to use their utmost efforts to prevent it;" and, in fact, Sheriff Janseen's behaviour on this occasion was highly applauded, for he had dismissed an escort of guards at Holborn Bars, and received the thanks of a great crowd of armed sailors for his promise that the bodies of their brethren—for fourteen criminals were executed upon this occasion—should be saved from the surgeons. As for Penlez, his unfortunate death was greatly regretted, and to such an extent, that "his body was carried to an undertaker's, and buried the same night in *St. Clement's Church* by order and at the expense of the parish." In *Scott's Magazine*, 1749, p. 495, will be found a very

lengthy "intended" inscription on a monument to his memory, in which it was recorded :—"He was hurried by a zeal for his countrymen and an honest detestation of publick stews (the most certain bane of youth, and disgrace of governments)."

Jack Ketch frequented a public house in Hemlock Court, the "Punch Bowl." Seeing, as we have before observed, that at one time this immediate neighbourhood was a colony of thieves, it is not surprising that the finisher of the law visited this locality occasionally. In the Burial Register of Whitechapel there is the following entry under 1649, June 21st :—"Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary Lane. This man is supposed to have cut off the head of 'Charles the First.'" A rare tract, published at this time, entitled "The Confessions of the Hangman," states that Brandon acknowledged he had £30 for his pains, all paid him in half-crowns within an hour after the blow was given. Brandon inherited his wretched office from his father ; the predecessor of the Brandon was one Derrick, who has given his name to a temporary kind of crane used by sailors and builders for suspending and raising heavy weights. Derrick served under the Provost-Marshal in the expedition against Cadiz, commanded by Robert, Earl of Essex. On this occasion Derrick forfeited his life for an outrage committed on a woman, but Essex pardoned him, probably on account of his useful character, as he was employed to hang twenty-three others. Yet, such are the revolutions of fortune, it subsequently became Derrick's duty to decapitate his preserver Essex. These particulars we learn from the following verse of a contemporary ballad, called "Essex's Good Night," in which the unfortunate nobleman is represented saying :—

"Derrick, thou know'st at Cales I saved thy life !
Lost for a rape there done ;
As thou thyself can testify,
Thine own hand three-and-twenty hung.
But now thou seest myself is come,
By chance into thy hands I light ;
Strike out thy blow, that I may know
Thou loved thy Essex at his good night."

Brandon was succeeded by Dunn, who is mentioned in "Hudibras." Dunn's successor was John Ketch, whose name, as the late Lord Macauley said, has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him (in London) in his odious office.—(*Chambers' Book of Days*.)

"At St. Clements' Danes', London, Feb. 4, 1772, Mr. Jarvis, aged 25, to the Widow Crofts, aged 85, both of Hemlock Court, Temple Bar. This is her *sixth* husband."—(*Scott's Magazine*, 1772, p. 109.)

HOUGHTON STREET.—The former residence of William Holles, created Baron Houghton in 1616, and Earl of Clare, 1624. The Grammar Schools and Offices belonging to the Holborn Estate Charity are situated in this street; the Rev. W. J. Savell, M.A., is the head master. On the 25th June, 1796, a terrible calamity occurred here: two old houses, occupied by Mr. Higgins and Mr. Child, and in which several other families lodged, fell down with a crash, burying most of the tenants in the ruins. The watchman had warned them at four o'clock in the morning by noticing the fall of some panes of glass; but the people taking no heed, the buildings fell shortly after eight; in one house were sixteen persons; in the other, three. Of these, seven were taken from the ruins dead, and nine were rescued, though seriously bruised. A woman named Moore had been heard crying for help, but so thick was the rubbish that covered her, she was not taken out till the evening, when, of course, life was extinct. The men employed in propping up the walls of the adjoining houses were severely injured.

HOLYWELL STREET.—The notable curiosity of this thoroughfare was the famous tavern called the "Old Dog," the coffee room of which was supposed to be immediately over the famous well which gave name to the street. Among those who have handed down to future generations its fame, we have to mention the name of Eliza Cook, to whom the modern Babylon is indebted for the following poetical effusion, published by Warne and Co.:—

"They say three hundred years ago
The cold pure water used to flow
From a gurgling fount, with trees around,
Where the "Old Dog" Tavern may now be found.
They say it was a wondrous spot,
And the "Chronicles" kept in unforget ;
For the pages of history often dwell
On the storied fame of the "Holy Well."

In 1768, the Author of the "Art of Living in London," recommended "The Dog," in Holywell Street, for a quiet good dinner:—

"When disencumbered of all form or show,
We to a moment might sit or go,
Eat what the palate recommends us hot,
Yet not considered as a useless guest."

HORSE SHOE COURT contained only two or three houses, which were used for various purposes, but lastly occupied as warehouses by Messrs. Wildy and Sons, the well-known law booksellers ; the back premises of the eminent legal firm of Messrs. Hedges and Stedman, of Carey Street, and now of Red Lion Square, were situated in this court.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—"Is built on the site of an episcopal palace erected in the time of King Henry III., by Radulphus de Nova Villa, otherwise Ralph Nevil, Bishop of Chichester, and Chancellor of England, and partly on the ruins of Blackfriars House, Holborn, which prior to the year 1276, was inhabited by a religious community, who, about that period removed to a new convent near Baynard's Castle, situate in Upper Thames Street, near the present Blackfriars Bridge. The land was granted by King Henry III. to the Bishop of Chichester ; it is described as all that place with the gardens and appurtenances which John Herbrum forfeited, in the street called New Street, which was the original name of Chancellor's Lane, now called Chancery Lane."—(*Pearce's Guide to the Inns of Court*.) At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the 14th of January, 1734, in the eighth year of the reign of George II., an Act was passed to enable the present and future proprietors and inhabitants of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields,

to make a rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to inclose, clean, and adorn the said fields, which in the indenture is described as the great "square," situated in the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Andrew, Holborn; it sets forth that "the said square hath for some years past lain waste and in great disorder, whereby the same has become a receptacle for rubbish, dirt, and nastiness of all sorts; also for want of proper fences to enclose the same, great mischiefs have happened, and many persons killed and others maimed and hurt, by wicked persons who met together therein, using unlawful games and sports, drawing and enticing young persons into gaming, idleness, and other vicious courses; and vagabonds, beggars and thieves resort and commit murders, robberies, assaults, outrages, and enormities of all kinds." The Act directed that the inhabitants should meet in the Council Chamber of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, upon the 2nd of June, 1735, to elect twenty-one persons to be trustees, who, or any five or more of them, shall have, by virtue of the said Act, sufficient power and authority from time to time, under their hands and seals, to direct how and in what manner the said fields shall be enclosed from all horses, coaches, carts, and carriages, and from time to time kept and preserved from annoyances as occasions shall require, as also what ways or passages shall be left open for passengers, &c. After the passing of this Act, persons annoying the inhabitants to be taken before a magistrate and fined twenty shillings for every offence.

LYON'S INN.—The singular transformation of old "Lyon's Inn" into two magnificent theatres was originated by Mr. W. H. Eburne, a member of the Adelphi company, who sought to erect an elegant temple for the drama and opera comique in the usual form of a joint stock company. The only other instance of two theatres joining was in Glasgow, where they were built one over the other, but have long since been converted to other uses. When Cowper, the poet, declined the deputy-readership of this inn, he wrote to Joseph Hill, November 8th, 1765, in these words:—"Notwithstanding it is so agreeable a thing to read law lectures to the students of Lyon's Inn,

especially to the reader himself, I must beg leave to waive it. Danby Pickering must be the happy man, and I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship."

NEW BOSWELL COURT.—In another part of this work we have presented our readers with a portrait of a Member of Parliament, who is a very influential inhabitant of St. Clement Danes; we here present our readers with a portrait of another Member of Parliament, although not an inhabitant at the present time was formerly one, and very highly esteemed in the parish. This gentleman for many years carried on the successful legal practice of Harrison and Lewis, in New Boswell Court, Carey Street. The neighbourhood falling into decay, in consequence of the proposed building of the New Law Courts, Mr. Lewis found it necessary to remove his offices into the Old Jewry, and he is now at the head of one of the most eminent legal firms in the City of London. The following short biography of this gentleman we extract from the "Graphic" of No. 162, January 4th, 1873 :—"C. E. Lewis, Esqre., the newly-elected member for Londonderry, is the third son of the late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Minister of East Ramsgate Chapel. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, often attended Mr. Lewis's ministrations. Mr. Lewis's brothers both distinguished themselves at the bar (the elder wrote a valuable book on the "Law of Property"), but they died comparatively young. The subject of our present notice also took to the law, as a solicitor, and is now at the head of the firm of Lewis, Munns and Longden, of the Old Jewry. He is forty-seven years old, and in 1850 married Isabella, daughter of R. A. Ellison, Esq., a Bristol merchant. Formerly, Mr. Lewis took an active part in electoral contests, especially in his native county of Kent, but of late, although a strong Conservative, he has declined all professional business connected with elections. He has long been known as a powerful speaker, and great expectations are entertained of his parliamentary career. He thinks and speaks earnestly and clearly. He possesses, also, the valuable gift of being able to "think on his legs," and is quick at repartee. At the Derry election



C. E. LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR LONDONDERRY.

he was charged with being a nominee of Lord Claud Hamilton. The story had got about, perhaps, he replied, because in London he had for long lived in Hamilton Terrace. Mr. Lewis was the first member elected under the Ballot in Ireland, and the proceedings were the quietest ever known in Londonderry. The people showed by their choice that they meant to resist any change in the Irish National Education system, that they declined to have another Attorney-General imposed upon them, and that they had little sympathy with Home Rule."

In New Boswell Court also was the old firm of Stocker and Dawson, from which ultimately succeeded the firm of Hawkins and Bloxam, but none of these names now exist in the firm continuing the business, one having been made a Taxing Master in Chancery, and two of them now being Chief Clerks to Judges. Messrs. Dixon and Sons was another of the old firms, of which the only name existing, for many years past, has been Mr. T. H. Dixon. There was another firm of Platt and Hall, of rather later date, but which has likewise changed its name, through death; the former firms had an existence of about half a century. There is little more to be said about this court than that amongst the numerous barristers and solicitors who have from time to time carried on their respective professions, that whilst some have distinguished themselves for their uniform liberality and straightforward adherence to honorable practice, there are others who stand out in bold relief as representing a class, extremely rare, who have traded with their client's funds, and been the cause of much misery, among which stands the name of Hall and Sons. After the death of the father, the two sons, who were partners with him in his lifetime, struck out rather startlingly into farmers and horse dealers, and had a farm of some extent at Willesden, Middlesex; they might be seen coming to business, sometimes in carriages, then in dogcarts, and other vehicles and occasionally on horseback. Their style of living was, it is said, almost princely; but, alas, their career was rapidly cut short by proceedings which brought them to utter ruin, shewing that two

strings to the bow is not always a profitable speculation. We have heard that the two sons died in wretched poverty. The extent to which their clients suffered is not known, but it has been represented to us that their conduct led to the ruin of some, besides thrusting others into expensive litigation. The other occupants of the court were neither many, nor were they long located there. Ultimately, the place was, with the exception of one or two of the oldest firms, very nearly deserted from the somewhat eccentric conduct of the owner, who might be seen almost daily parading up and down the court, giving directions to the porters to do their duty ; however, she obtained a large amount for the value of her almost tenantless houses from the Law Courts Commissioners.

NEW COURT.—In this court stood one of the oldest conventicles in London ; it has been rebuilt in Tollington Park, and still retains its name, "New Court Chapel," and we are happy to find that an old and esteemed inhabitant of St. Clement Danes (Mr. H. Mason), continues to take an active part in the services of the chapel. Steele refers to Dr. Daniel Burgess. This Burgess preached to a congregation of Independents at the Meeting House in a court adjoining to Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. In 1714, he resided at the Court of Hanover as secretary and reader to the Princess Sophia. This appears from the copy of a letter in the handwriting of Dr. Birch (Birch MSS., British Museum), signed Daniel Burgess, addressed to Monsieur de Robethon; apparently his patron and friend. It is dated September 18th, 1714, from Múrdy or some other place of a similar name, whence, he says, he had the honor to carry Madam Robethon and her son to Herenhausen in the coach which the Princess had appointed for him.—*Tatler*, No. 239, October 19th, 1710. From the references in the *Tatler* it would seem Burgess was a popular preacher, and was attended by enthusiastic crowds. Swift writes—"There is my friend and merry companion Daniel. He knows a great deal better than he speaks, and can form a proper discourse as well as any orthodox neighbour. But he knows

very well that to bawl out 'My beloved'! and the words 'grace'! 'regeneration'! 'santification'! 'a new light'! 'the day! the day! ay, my beloved, the day! or rather the night!' 'the night is coming'! and 'judgment will come when we least think of it!' and so forth. He knows to be vehement is the only way to come at his audience. Daniel, when he sees my friend Greenhat come in, can give a good hint, and cry out, 'this is only for the saints! the regenerated'! By this force of action, though mixed with all the incoherence and ribaldry imaginable, Daniel can laugh at his diocesan, and grow fat by voluntary subscription, while the parson of the parish goes to law for half his dues. Daniel will tell you 'it is not the shepherd, but the sheep with the bell which the flock follow.'—*Tatler*, No. 66, September 10th, 1709. Addison writes—"Should I lay down my paper, what a famine would there be among the hawkers, printers, booksellers and authors. It would be like Dr. Burgess dropping his cloak with the whole congregation hanging upon the skirts of it."—*Tatler*, No. 239, October 19th, 1710." "In the compass of a few lines, he compares himself to a fox, to Daniel Burgess, to the knight of the Red Cross, to an oak with ivy about it, and to a great man with an equipage."—*Tatler*, No. 229, September 26th, 1710.

NEWCASTLE STREET. — The new Globe Theatre was opened by Mr. Sefton Parry, on Saturday, November 28th, 1868. It stands in Newcastle Street, between Holywell Street and Wych Street, on part of the site of old Lyon's Inn, which was cleared by the Strand Hotel Company for their proposed building. The floor of the pit is several feet below the street level, being approached by a flight of steps from Wych Street, near the entrance to the Opera Comique. In the same street are also the entrance to the gallery stairs and that to the Royal box. The ordinary boxes are entered from Newcastle Street, and are on a level with the street, so that stairs are avoided; here, too, enter the occupants of the stalls. The theatre has sitting accommodation for 1,500 persons, exclusive of the eight private boxes. This theatre was built by Mr. Samuel Simpson, of Tottenham

Court Road, who built the Holborn Theatre, the Queen's, the Royal Alfred, and the Gaiety. The old Globe Theatre, for which Master William Shakespeare wrote some of his plays, and in which, as well as in the Blackfriars Theatre (behind Apothecaries' Hall) he often performed on the stage, was situated at a hundred yards' distance from the river, on the Surrey side, near the end of Blackfriars Bridge, probably on the ground now occupied by the glassworks, east of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Station. This was the house mentioned in the prologue to "King Henry V.," in allusion to its circular shape, as "this wooden O," since the ordinary form of theatres was then square or oblong, being as they were a reconstruction of the simple inn-yard, with balconies on three sides around it, where the earliest dramatic exhibitions had taken place.

A prophecy fulfilled. The *Daily News* at the time Dr. Tait, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was raised to his high place, remarked that the Primate as a Scotchman has come to be talked and written about in connection with a curious ancient prophecy. In an epilogue delivered at the old Globe Theatre in 1601, by Richard Burbage, there occurred the following sentences:—

"A Scot our King? The limping State
That day must need a crutch.

What next? In time a Scot will prate
As Primate of our Church.

"When such shall be, why then you'll see
That day it will be found
The Saxon down through London town,
Shall burrow under ground."

Has it not come true? Dr. Tait is Archbishop of Canterbury, and we travel about London underground.

Such was the fondness of our forefathers for dramatic entertainments, that there were no fewer than nineteen playhouses open in the Metropolis at different periods to the year 1633, when Prynne published his "Histrio Mastrix," which had the effect of suppressing them during the reign of hypocrisy and fanaticism. The following

playhouses were allowed to be open at one time during the reign of Charles II. :—the Blackfriars, The Globe, The Bull, the Fortune, and one in Salisbury Court. In Shakespeare's time, the prices of admission to the Globe Theatre were: boxes, 1s. ; pit, 6d. ; and (as is mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher's prologue to the "Woman Hater") gallery, 2d.

We have at the present time nearly fifty theatres in London, many of them within a short distance of the Globe Theatre, together with a great many music halls and numerous places of amusement. Contrast this with the public places of entertainment in 1815, published in the 16th edition of the "Picture of London" of that date, and they will be found classed as follows :—"Musical performances; The Concert of Ancient Music, Bartheleman's and Greatorex's Vocal Concerts, other occasional concerts. Winter spectacles; The Italian Opera, Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, The Royalty Theatre, Elliston's Theatre in Newcastle Street, Masquerades at various places. Summer spectacles; The English Opera at the Lyceum, Haymarket Theatre, Sadler's Wells, Amphitheatre of Arts, (Astley's), Royal Circus, Vauxhall." It is not unamusing to look back at the amusements of our ancestors a hundred years ago. Some of them were not refined; and may, indeed, be pronounced rather coarse; but palpable indecency in any shape provoked indignation in even commonest observers. At Hatton House, in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, concerts were given (with a ball afterwards), and the favourite songs were "Jenny of the Green," "The Polite Shepherdess," "The Sycamore Shade," "My Grandmother's Cot," &c., the first verse running thus :—

"When I lived in my Grandmother's Cot,
What a happy young damsel was I;
Each day we'd ye spit or the pot,
With plenty of pudding and pye.
I'd a horse that could amble and trot,
And good neighbours to visit hard by;
Yet I wanted I could not tell what,
And I sigh'd but I could not tell why."

A hundred years ago a fashionable lady, Mrs. Cornelys, set up an Opera at Carlisle House, in Soho Square (the site afterwards converted into a Roman Catholic Chapel), which gave rise to a professional commotion, and an information was laid against the lady at Bow Street, from performing the opera of *Artaxerxes*. Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, in giving judgment against her, " marvelled that people should run the risk of the penalties for breaking the law by producing illegal and unnecessary amusements; for you have Drury Lane and Covent Garden, presided over by two of the greatest geniuses of the age (Garrick and Colman); there is also the theatre in the Haymarket, ruled by the English Aristophanes (Samuel Foote); there is Ranelagh, with its music and fireworks; Sadler's Wells, where you have tumbling and feats of activity; Marybone Gardens, with music, wine, and plum cake; White Conduit House with other tea-drinking houses all round the town, and these are enough for a well-ordered people." But the magistrate's opinion did not recommend itself to the judgment, or inclinations, of the people of that period; for the subscribers to Mrs. Cornelys' Opera called upon each other by advertisement to testify their admiration by sending in subscriptions towards repaying her the fine and costs which she had incurred in defending her project.

NORFOLK STREET.—Norfolk House was pulled down in the seventeenth century; but the family names and titles are retained in the streets which rose on the site, viz. :—that of Norfolk, Howard, Arundel, and Surrey. There was a design to build a mansion-house for the family out of the accumulated rents on that part of the gardens which lay next to the river; and an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose, but the plan was never executed. It was to Arundel House that the Royal Society removed from Gresham College after the Fire of London, whither they were invited by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, where they assembled till 1674, when they returned to the college, when Norfolk House was ordered to be pulled down. This duke had presented his valuable library to the Society. Between Arundel Street and Norfolk Street are two houses,

which are noticeable for the following circumstances :—Sir Thomas Lyttleton, member in various parliaments for Woodstock, Castle-Rising, and Chichester, was, in 1698, elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and lived next door to the father of Bishop Burnet, in the parish of St. Clement Danes. It was here that Burnet and Sir Thomas spent much of their time; and it was the custom of the latter whenever he had any great business to bring forward in Parliament, to discuss it previously with Burnet. Sir Thomas was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which he retained till his death in 1709. Burnet's house continued in the family within memory, when it was possessed by a bookseller of the same name, a collateral descendant from the bishop.

Dr. Richard Brocklesby, an eminent physician of the past century, lived in Norfolk Street. He was the medical adviser of the celebrated John Wilkes (after his well-known duel with Samuel Martin, M.P., in 1763), and whose extensive practice made him one of the most noted men of the time, died "without a groan," and was buried on Monday, the 18th of December, 1797, in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes' (according to his own particular request) in the most private manner possible, blowing no trumpet before his fame, but leaving the silent virtues of a good and well-spent life to be his best and only monument.—(*European Magazine*, May, 1798.)

Mr. Dunn, another very distinguished member of the medical profession, has resided in Norfolk Street for between thirty and forty years. We are not saying too much in speaking of this gentleman, when we say that he is very highly esteemed by a large number of the inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, not only for his professional skill and great devotion to his practice, but for his great kindness and attention to them upon all occasions. We extract the following account of Mr. Dunn from *Robertson's Notices of Eminent Medical Men*:—

"Mr. Dunn belongs to an old Northumberland family, and is a lineal descendant from Bishop Ridley. His ancestors for many generations were the 'lairds of Matfen.' He was born (August, 1799,) at East Brunton, in the parish of Gosforth. He received

his early education in Newcastle, at the school of Mr. Atkinson, a profound mathematician, and an active and distinguished member of the Literary and Philosophic Society of that town. After serving an apprenticeship with Mr. W. Davison, a medical practitioner at Alnwick, Mr. Dunn, in 1824, commenced his professional studies in London, at the united medical and surgical schools of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, under the friendly auspices of Dr. Addison, with whose family at Long Benton, in Northumberland, he had lived in familiar intimacy from his boyhood. After a brief but diligent career as a student, Mr. Dunn, in 1825, became a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, and in 1828, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. To the Fellowship of the latter body Mr. Dunn was elected in 1852. Having for some time attended the medical practice of Dr. Roots and Dr. Addison at the Carey Street Dispensary, Bishop's Court, the scene of the labours of Willan and Bateman, and having no family relations or connections in London to determine his locality, Mr. Dunn settled as a general practitioner in the immediate vicinity of the Dispensary, and soon became engaged in a large and active sphere of labour, especially as an obstetric practitioner. In the same parish of St. Clement Danes, Mr. Dunn has ever since continued his practice. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1833, and in 1845 a Member of the Council, and during the latter year he was also Vice-President of the Westminster Medical Society. In 1862, when the British Medical Association held their annual meeting in London, Mr. Dunn was the President of the Metropolitan Counties' Branch. He took a warm interest in the establishment of the Obstetrical Society, and in the first volume of its Transactions will be found a paper by him 'On the Statistics of Midwifery from the Records of Private Practice.' This paper comprises a record of 4,049* cases which occurred during twenty years (and these the busiest years) of his professional life, and is a rare example of industry and success in the important

*Since which may be added 2,751, making altogether 6,800 cases.

branch of practice of which it treats. Mr. Dunn was also one of the original members, and is now Vice-President of the Ethnological Society, and has contributed several valuable papers to its Transactions.

'The knowledge of the lowest expression of life' says an eloquent writer, 'constitutes physics; that of the organic, physiology; that of the highest or spiritual, psychology. The latter may be defined as the science of the life of God in men's souls; physiology as that of the life of God in his body. And as that life is essentially one, psychology and physiology in their high, philosophic idea, are connected as soul and body, and each is an exponent of the other.'

To the development of this connection, and to the elucidation of the wonderful phenomena which are constantly occurring, especially to medical men to throw light upon it, the subject of this memoir has devoted many of the spare hours of his life. It has been to him a 'labour of love,' and those who think most deeply of *'that inner and regal life which links earth to Heaven,'* and who believe that no labour which illustrates this union of organised with intellectual power is in vain, will appreciate and value most highly the lengthened devotion to scientific inquiry which has characterised the career of Robert Dunn."

At No. 40 in this street is situated the St. Clement Danes Savings' Bank. This bank is under the sanction and protection of the Legislature, and certified under the Act of Parliament 26 and 27 Vict., c. 87, for the purpose of affording a secure investment for the savings of the industrious classes, of such small sums of money as they may, from time to time, find it convenient to deposit; to be returned in whole or in part, when called for, free from all deductions, and without any risk or loss from the fall of the funds, and to accumulate in the interim in the nature of compound interest. The managers are bound to invest the deposits in government securities, and cannot themselves, either directly or indirectly, derive any benefit from the moneys deposited, or the proceeds thereof. All sums received are immediately paid into the Bank of England, to "The Fund for the Banks for Savings;" and however much all other Stock may vary in value, this remains fixed and permanent. The

return of the exact money deposited, together with the interest due thereon, is thus secured to the depositors. Richard Twining, Esq., Treasurer; T. P. Scrivener, Esq., Actuary; Charles Livett, Esq., Secretary.

PICKETT STREET.—A full meeting of the vestry of the parish of St. Clement Danes was held on December 1st, 1871, to discuss the proposals of the Government for the purchase of the

ST. CLEMENT DANES' VESTRY HALL



Which had to be removed to make way for the New Law Courts The Rector occupied the chair. The churchwardens, Messrs. Smith and Betts, having appointed two gentlemen, Messrs. Cadogan and

Fry, to survey the property with the Government surveyor. They reported that the sum of £10,000 had been obtained for the Vestry Hall, the Almshouses, and the disused Burial Ground; certain claims of the Duchy of Lancaster being merged, the right of user being reserved by the Act to the representatives of the Duchy in any future building. A brief discussion followed, in which it was elicited from Mr. Isaacson, that although the burial ground was practically useless to the vestry by reason of certain restrictions with regard to ancient lights, the Government might build over it after careful removal of any remains. The offer of the Government was unanimously approved. The consent of the managers of the Holborn Estate to allow the temporary use of their board-room to the vestry until a new hall could be built, was afterwards obtained.

In order to arrive at the value of the above property it was found necessary to divide it into three parts instead of dealing with it as one, from the simple fact that the largest portion of the area consisted of a burial ground; and it has been decided by the Courts that the value of a burial ground to purchase, is only of the value that it is to the party selling, or, in other words, of no value at all, and for this reason—that before a graveyard can be used for any purpose other than its then use, an Act of Parliament must be obtained; afterwards, all bones and traces of human remains must be exhumed and reinterred in some cemetery, and in nine cases out of ten this machinery costs more than the land is worth; but in this particular case, there were other circumstances which rendered the burial ground of even less than no value, if that can be considered possible, *i.e.*, the right of light and ventilation to the surrounding property, which made it impossible to build more than a one storey building, and that only on a portion of the burial ground. This right of light and ventilation also diminished the value of the eight rooms or Almshouses to next to nothing, as it was impossible to raise the Almshouses, therefore they had to be considered merely as one storey buildings without any power or right to improve, consequently the surveyors were really and truly left to deal with the Vestry House, which was

little more than an ordinary house in fact, for the frontage was only 17 feet, and erected in the same style as the adjoining houses, the only difference being its internal arrangements, which consisted of, on the ground floor, a large entrance hall and offices, with circular staircase. First floor comprised two spacious rooms, one used on all ordinary occasions for Vestry purposes, the other as a Court room, in which the Duchy of Lancaster held their Court some four times in each year ; the floors above being merely used as sleeping and living rooms for the Vestry-keeper.

The farewell banquet of the Vestry-House previous to its demolition, took place in the Hall, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1872, Mr. Churchwarden Smith in the Chair, supported by Mr. Churchwarden Betts, and a large number of influential inhabitants. The dinner was served by Mr. Carr, of the King's Head Tavern.

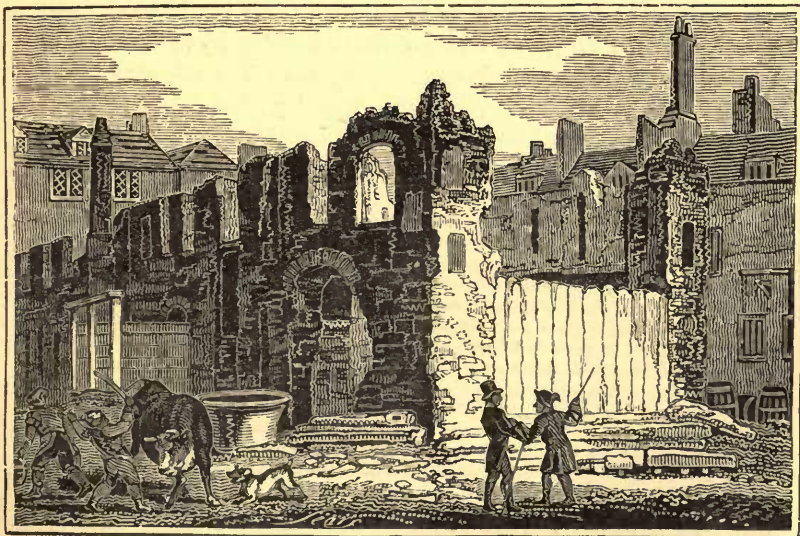
A few days after the banquet, a sale took place of the fittings and buildings of the Vestry-Hall and Almshouses adjoining the burying ground. The property was divided into twenty-two lots, the Vestry-Hall forming nine lots, and the Almshouses thirteen lots ; the main walls, roof, floors, and other portions of the buildings being disposed of separately, and the Vestry-Hall, the old Burial Ground and the Almshouses at the back have become things of the past.

A story is told of Pickett Street, which will certainly bear repetition :— On a balmy spring morning as two of the oldest, and if possible, most respected inhabitants of Portugal Street, were discussing the probability of the new Law Courts ever being built, their conversation was interrupted by a foreigner, of if possible, the most intelligent appearance. "Excuse, Sirs," said the outlander, with his hat in one hand and his guide book in the other, "will you have the complaisance to indicate me to 'Peekate Street?'" "Pulled down," was the terse reply. With a look of incredulity, which was, however, speedily removed by the contemplation of the space already cleared for the Law Courts, our foreigner then, with a voice choked with emotion, enquired *if* beautiful "Mount Pleasant," had also undergone *demolition*. "Not yet," said the inhabitants ; and with a word of

thanks, accompanied by a gush of grateful tears, he proceeded Holbornwards in hot haste, for fear the Metropolitan Improvements should be "one too many for him," and that ere he reached Gray's Inn Lane, another of our picturesque landmarks should be swept away.

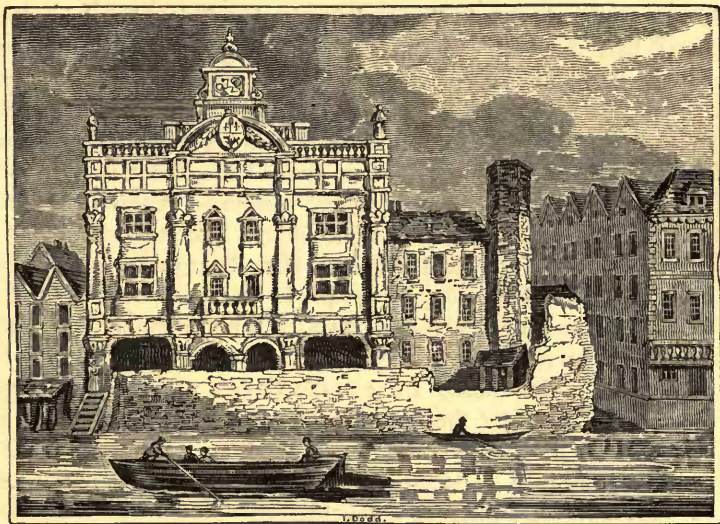
PALSGRAVE PLACE.—In "Palsgrave Court, without Temple Bar," was established 1684, the "second" insurance office; "but the first that insured from fire by mutual contribution, the sole project of the late ingenious Henry Spelman, Esq., deceased, who with William Hale, Esq., undertook (for 16d. per cent. per annum paid down, and 6s. 8d. more deposited in the undertakers' hands, to secure the payment of the contribution to fires that may happen in the Society), to insure £100 for seven years in a brick building, and in proportion for other sums."—(*Hatton's New View of London*, 1708).

PORTUGAL STREET is famous for having had a dramatic theatre called "The Duke's," the remains of which we here present a view as it appeared after the fire on the 17th of September, 1809, was



situated in this street, and the site of it is now occupied by the Royal College of Surgeons. It was built on the site of a tennis court, of fine red brick, and had originally an elegant stone front, which faced Clare Market. There were at this time two companies of comedians, one called the King's Company, to which Nell Gwynn at one time belonged; and the other was called the Duke's Company, in honour of the Duke of York, and to distinguish it from the King's Company, at that time performing at the "Cockpit," Drury Lane. The theatre was opened under a patent granted to* Sir William Davenant, in the spring of the year 1662, with the "Siege of Rhodes," which had been previously rehearsed at Apothecaries' Hall, and was splendidly got up. On this occasion it was honoured by the presence of King Charles and his Court; this being the first time the king had visited a public theatre. The "Duke's Theatre," was the first play-house built after the Reformation; it was further remarkable for being the first theatre at which scenes were introduced and regularly used. The house was of very limited dimensions; so much so, that Sir William Davenant shortly after the Plague of London, found it necessary to have one of increased dimensions and greater magnificence. The company at the Duke's Theatre was much celebrated in its day; but the building, as we have before stated, being found inadequate to its intended purpose a new one was erected, and the company removed to the new

* If tradition may be trusted, Shakespeare often baited at the "Crown" Inn, or tavern, in Oxford, in his journey to and from London. The landlady was a woman of great beauty and sprightly wit; and her husband, Mr. John Davenant (afterwards mayor of that city), a grave melancholy man, who, as well as his wife, used much to delight in Shakespeare's pleasant company. Their son, young Will. Davenant (afterwards Sir William), was then a little schoolboy in the town, of about seven or eight years old, and so fond also of Shakespeare, that whenever he heard of his arrival, he would fly from school to see him. One day, an old townsman observing the boy running homeward, almost out of breath, asked him whither he was posting in that heat and hurry. He answered, to see his *god-father*, Shakespeare. "There is a good boy," said the other, "but have a care that you don't take *God's* name in vain." This story Mr. Pope told me at the Earl of Oxford's table, upon occasion of some discourse which arose about Shakespeare's monument, then newly erected in Westminster Abbey; and he quoted Mr. Betterton, the player, for his authority.—*Notes and Queries*, vol. xi., p. 1832. Sir William Davenant was the author of "The Spaniards in Peru," which was subsequently incorporated in his piece "Play House to be Let." See his works, fol. 1673; also *Senest's Account of the English Stage*, vol. i., p. 38. *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., p. 259.



THEATRE, DORSET GARDENS.*

when the old Duke's Theatre was deserted. It was in the theatre, in his own apartments, in April, 1668, that† Sir William Davenant breathed his last, at the age of sixty-four, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. It was in Portugal Street that Macklin killed a brother actor in 1735 (an event he survived sixty-two years) about a paltry wig; Macklin was tried and acquitted for the offence.

* As the engraving shows, it had a handsome front towards the river, with a landing place for visitors by water, a fashion which prevailed in the early age of the drama, if we may credit the assertion of Taylor the water poet, that about the year 1596, the number of watermen maintained by conveying persons to the theatres on the banks of the Thames was not less than 40,000, showing a love of the drama at that early period which is very extraordinary. In Lord Orrery's play of "Henry V." performed here in the year 1672, the actors, Harris, Betterton, and Smith, wore the coronation suits of the Duke of York, King Charles, and Lord Oxford. It was opened by Lady Davenant.

† His son, Dr. Davenant, an excellent political writer in the time of the Revolution, succeeded to the management of the Dorset Gardens Theatre till its taste grew so depraved that the Doctor was obliged to call to its aid music and rich scenery, but the attractions of the principal theatres at the western parts of the city proved fatal to this playhouse.

It was at the theatre in Portugal Street that Quin played his best parts; that the first opera was introduced; the first pantomime played, Rich himself playing harlequin. Here the "Beggars' Opera" was produced; here originated the serjeant's guard at the Theatres Royal; and at this theatre female characters were first introduced. On the burning down of Drury Lane Theatre, in 1671-2, the King's Company, under Killigrew, performed at this theatre for more than a year. Here, too, the celebrated Betterton established a company, including Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, which continued to flourish from 1695 to 1704. In 1714 the Duke's Theatre having been re-built was opened by Rich, who continued there till 1732 when he removed his company to Covent Garden, which he opened for the first time. In 1735 the Duke's Theatre, in Portugal Street, was opened for the last time by Mr. Gifford, and in 1737 he finally closed it.* Afterwards it was used as a barrack, auction room, &c., and then by Messrs. Spode and Copeland till 1848 when they sold it to the College of Surgeons.

Mr. Edwin Wilkins Field of the firm of Field, Roscoe, Field, Francis, and Osbaldeston, the eminent solicitors of this street, was born at Leam, near Warwick, on October 12th, 1804. His father, the Rev. William Field, the friend and biographer of Dr. Parr, kept a school. His grandfather, Mr. John Field, was a medical practitioner in the City of London. He married Anne, the great-granddaughter of Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector. Having been educated at his father's school at Warwick, Mr. Edwin Wilkins Field was articled to Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, solicitors of the King's Bench Walk, on the 19th March, 1821, and in the Michaelmas Term of 1826, he was admitted an attorney and solicitor, and shortly afterwards commenced

* The closing of this theatre has been whimsically accounted for by vulgar tradition; upon a representation of the pantomime of "Harlequin Dr. Faustus," when a tribe of demons necessary for the piece, was assembled, a supernumerary devil was observed, who, not approving of going out in a complaisant manner at the door, to shew a devil's trick, flew up to the ceiling, made his way through the tiling, and tore away one-fourth of the house; which circumstance so affrighted the manager, that the proprietor had not courage to open the house ever afterwards.—(*Hughson's London*).

business in Bread Street, Cheapside, in partnership with his former fellow-clerk, Mr. W. Sharp. Their first clerk was Henry Ellwood, who remained with Mr. Field, till they died together through the same accident. In 1835, Messrs. Sharp and Field became partners in the firm in which they had both been articled clerks. Some years since the firm became two, Sharp, Jackson and Co. forming one, and Field and Roscoe (the son of his old master), the other. The latter were afterwards joined by Mr. Basil Field and Mr. Francis. The firm of which Mr. Edward Wilkins Field was the head, was appointed by the Board of Works solicitors for acquiring the site for the New Law Courts; but Mr. Field, like many others, has not lived to see them built, for on the 30th July, 1871, after luncheon, Mr. Field and the two clerks, one of them Ellwood, the first he ever had, went out for a sail in the "Yankee." When about a mile from home, the boat was upset by a gust of wind, and the three at first clung to the boat, and one of them lost his hold and sank. They were afterwards together, the one who had lost his hold and who could not swim, supported by Mr. Field and Mr. Ellwood, both of whom could swim, were making for the shore, but on the way Mr. Ellwood sank, and almost immediately afterwards Mr. Field; and the clerk who could not swim was picked up by a boat when he was at the point of sinking. Mr. Edward Wilkins Field was a clever and laborious lawyer, a great law reformer, a lover of art, a friend to artists; and all must deplore the sad loss of such a useful life.

Mr. L. A. Lewis, the well-known literary auctioneer, of No. 17 in this street, commenced business, in 1825, at the Bank Coffee House, opposite the Bank of England. The rostrum, a portable one, together with the books announced for sale, were conveyed by Mr. Lewis's porters to the coffee house on the morning of the sale. In 1827 he took extensive premises in the Poultry, where many libraries and large collections of books were disposed of to City merchants, members of the Stock Exchange, &c. In 1839 he removed to Fleet Street, here numerous large wholesale stocks were sold, including those of the late John Chidley, Charles Daly, Effingham Wilson, Scott, Webster

and Geary, D. A. Talboys of Oxford, William Pickering's extensive modern stock, John Bowyer Nichols, &c., together with extensive and valuable libraries, collections of engravings, printing and book-binding materials and plant. Mr. Lewis also for many years carried on a large wholesale, country and foreign trade.

"The Six Clerks'* Office is to be removed to the old playhouse in Portugal Street for three years, till their office is rebuilt on the same spot of ground, with some additions, where it at present stands." (1774).

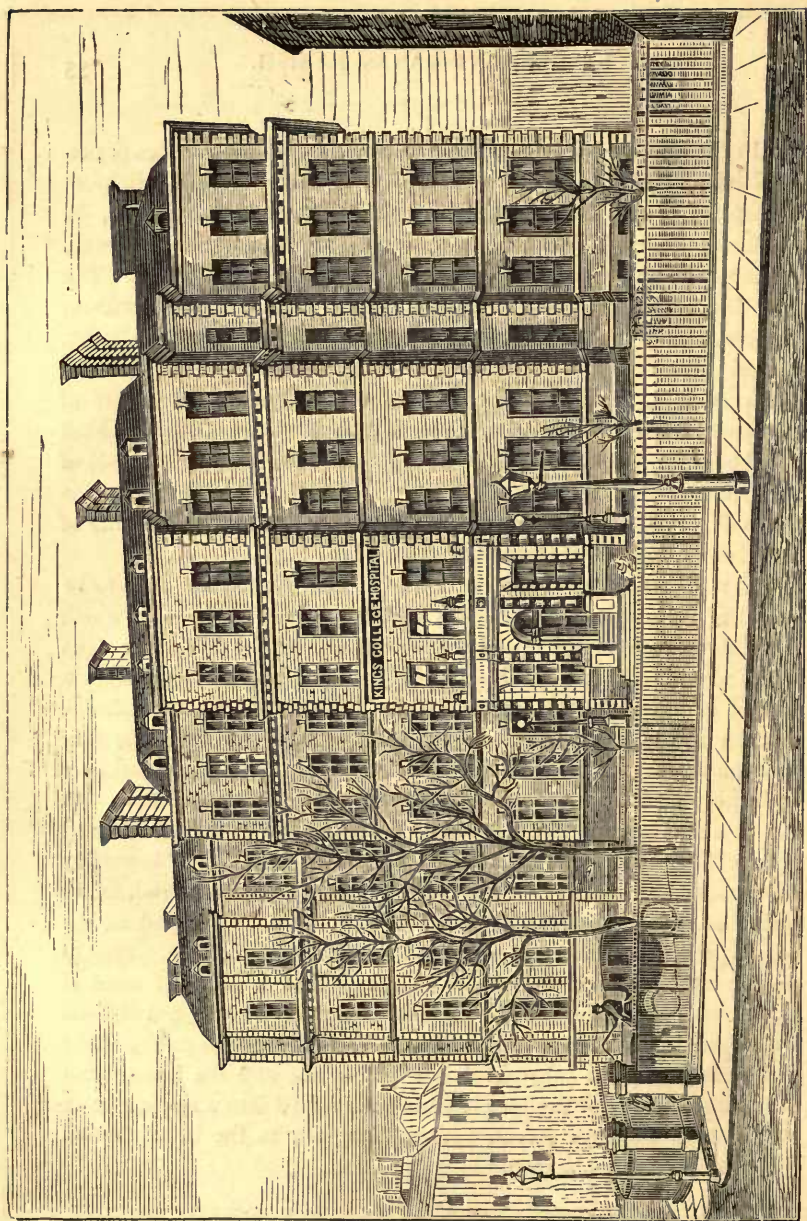
Mr. W. J. Law, late Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court (see page 204, *Some Account of St. Clement Danes*), who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 11th February 1813, died at Brighton in his eighty-third year.

* We extract the following from *Sadler's Memorial Sketch of the late E. W. Field, Esq.* (published by Macmillan and Co.) "The Six Clerks were in early times the only persons who were allowed to practise in the Court of Chancery; it being supposed that by restricting the number of legal practitioners in the various Courts, the growth of litigation would be effectually checked. Perhaps the remedy was something like attempting to prevent the increase of disease with the increase of the population, by restricting the number of medical men. The business of the Court did, however, increase, and the Six Clerks had clerks appointed under them, called Sworn Clerks, or Clerks in Court, the number of whom was finally limited to sixty. By degrees the whole of the business came to be transacted by the Sworn Clerks, who acted in the names of the Six Clerks, sometimes without even knowing one of them by sight. Later on, the whole labour and responsibility of conducting suits and other proceedings in Chancery devolved on the solicitors of the Court, who alone were in direct communication with suitors, their clients; but every solicitor was still obliged to file all his bills, and answers, and written evidence, and to take all proceedings and to obtain all copies of bills, answers, and evidence through his sworn clerk; though at the time now referred to, the only real business transacted by the Sworn Clerks was the taxation of costs as assistants to the Masters, and filing and preserving the Court records. The Six Clerks, and the Sworn Clerks, however (chiefly the latter), drew large incomes from the fees paid by the suitor. Nor was this all. The office of Clerk in Court was treated as property, which the owner could give or sell to his successor. Such was the state of things when a Commission was appointed to report on the Court of Chancery. The report, which was made in 1826, was without much effect; for it failed, as the late Mr. Field afterwards, in 1840, pointed out, to show a large saving in expense of a Chancery suit, if the Six Clerks' Office and the intervention of Sworn Clerks were abolished. During the Chancellorship of Lord Brougham in 1832 and 1833, several Acts were passed with a view to certain improvements; but the larger plans which his Lordship contemplated, were not carried out. Further legislation on the subject took place in 1840, 1841, when power was given to the Judges of the Court, within five years, to make alterations in the practice: and in pursuance of these Acts, orders were issued by Lord Cottenham, making considerable changes and improvements in matters of detail, and also provisions which pointed to the abolition of the Six Clerks. The Six Clerks and Sworn Clerks were abolished in 1842, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Field.

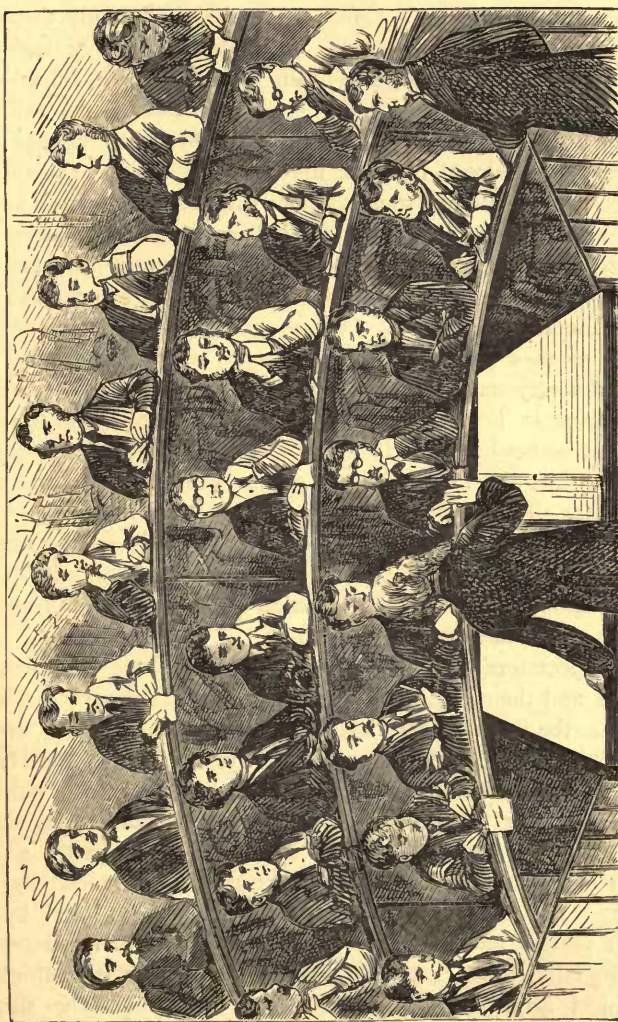
In the London Directory, 1790, we find the following names of persons living in Portugal Street:—H. Bray, china warehouse; W. Hickson, oilman; J. Peart, factor; J. Turner, Salopian china warehouse; S. Stephens, grocer; T. Saddington, hosier; A. Mackay, turner; J. Sewell, tobacconist; Poole and Son, shoemakers; R. Harris, chinaman. The Law Directory for 1790, contains the names of the following eminent persons, living in Portugal Row:—Honourable Sir Francis Buller, baronet, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench; Sir Henry Gould, Senior, knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; James Adair Eyre, King's Serjeant Office, behind the house in Portugal Street; also some of the leading counsel of that time.

William Clark, the law bookseller, who lived at the corner of Portugal Street; died December 26th, 1819.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—St. Clement Danes has need to be proud of its hospital for its doors are always open to the poor which are congregated as thickly as a hive of bees in the miserable dens which abound about Clare Market, Drury Lane and Seven Dials—a part of London which is unequalled for its poverty, its wretchedness, its utter and abject misery. It is not many years ago since the very spot on which the hospital now stands was studded over and over with those significant tablets of departed life, called tombstones. It was at a still later period that this well-packed burial ground received its weekly contributions until the decomposing temples of humanity were packed as closely as a Cork crate of eggs. Many, indeed, found their last resting-place here—many who had lived and died in the parish probably having never passed beyond its boundaries. Thanks to our old and good friend, Dr. Walker, that a different state of things have been brought about. The hospital has now got its new wing, and looks all the better for it. The old wooden palings have given place to plain substantial iron palisades; and the barren plot of ground in front of the hospital has been raised into a sloping bank and planted with evergreens, adding materially to the beauty which these improvements have combined to effect.



KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.



THE OPERATING THEATRE.

The theatre of King's College Hospital is the only theatre of which Portugal Street now boasts. The play is generally tragic, and the *dramatis persone* are Sir William Fergusson, Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., and Mr. Henry Smith. The scenery consists of a wall, with a notice board, "that the front row is reserved for the surgeons and their dressers," painted in black upon a white ground, and touched up in coloured chalks by some student, whose art proclivities in both colour and perspective are decidedly Turneresque; the notice itself being generally treated with the amount of contempt consequent upon long familiarity; so eager are the spectators generally to obtain a good view of the interesting show. Upon occasions such as an ordinary amputation or so, or when the surgeon has an interesting case consisting of a very small piece of bone and a very long clinical lecture, the numbers in the Portugal Street theatre are small, and the place resembles somewhat the House of Commons when a Member is talking against time, excepting, of course, the cat-calling and cock-crowing, for all are most decorously silent. It is when an important operation is announced that the place is crammed in every corner by surgeons from London, the Continent and, indeed, all parts of the world, anxious to witness an operation which may possibly be historical in the annals of surgery.

The spectators, numbering some two or three hundred, the surgeons and their assistants—technically called dressers, the house surgeon at the head of these last.—The surgical instruments arrayed, "a terrible show," under the watchful eyes of one of the Messrs. Matthews; basins for hot and cold water; sisters of mercy, with blue dresses and long trains; Nurses holding basins and sponges, and last but by no means least, the patient appears with a wild, startled expression, or with a look of resignation induced by long suffering. He is removed from the stretcher and placed by two stalwart porters upon that very substantial piece of furniture—the operating table, which is duly screwed up by means of its multifarious mechanical arrangements to the proper position. The surgeon chloroformist applies the inhaler gently to the mouth and nose of

the sufferer, and in a few minutes the patient enters into "the life-in-death sleep" of the potent vapour. Then amidst the breathless interest of all, the operator, having chosen the knife from the hands of his dresser, with cruel deliberation plunges it into the living tissues, and the blood wells out to be quickly soaked up by the sponges of the house surgeon. Presently an artery is cut and spurts over all around; with a pounce like a cat upon a mouse, the surgeon has the cut end of it between his forceps; the house surgeon snatches a piece of ligature string from his button-hole, ties it over the ends of the forceps, and the operation proceeds through its dreadful stages to its end—all has been done that Science, skilful fingers, and *sangfroid* can do to put the poor sufferer in the best position to recover.

On part of the present site of King's College Hospital stood the Workhouse for the poor of St. Clement Danes' parish; and adjoining the burial-ground which was purchased by the inhabitants in the year 1638, as appears by a commission for a rate to wall it in, granted to them by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London. In 1674 Bishop Henchman gave them permission to build houses and shops on the north side.—(*Allen's History of London.*)

MEDICAL STUDENTS* AND THE "OLD BLACK JACK."—This well-known tavern was built in the days when Lord Clare, the Veres, the

* The medical student of half a century ago, was, in many respects, better adapted to the exigencies of his position than the present one, with all his faults—and they were Legion; with all mischievous proclivities, and they were innumerable; with all his inherent love of rows, and it was unlimited. There was a physical basis beneath them which maturer years ripened into solid, sterling, and practical usefulness. The practitioner of that period can hold his own, even now, and has little reason to blush at his store of knowledge, compared with that of the modern student. The last generation, like aborigines astride the boundary line between barbarism on the one hand and civilization on the other, were placed in the *via media* between the bleeding and plastering and shaving barber, and the gentleman conservative surgeon of the present day. Their early career was in many instances, a trying one—a five or six years' apprenticeship, a hard master, poor fare, still poorer sleeping accommodation, and plenty of hard work. These were the preface to walking the hospital. The apprentice of the past was a slave, valued much in the same light as a "Down Souther" a few years ago valued a nigger—as a money-bringing and money-making animal. Is it matter of surprise that his years of slavery should, when freedom was obtained, tend to make the student in this city a little boisterous? Anxious to blow off the long pent-up but superfluous

Stanhopes, and other prominent members of the aristocracy, had their mansions on the ground which is now known as Clare Market, and for many years it held a front rank, but a varying position, among the taverns of the Metropolis. At first, it was principally frequented by

steam, in every available place, expending it at one time upon the placid bell and inviting door-knocker, and at another upon the prominent feature of those admirable guardians of the public, the "peelers." But, despite all their imperfections as students, the present state of medical knowledge bears ample testimony as to their value as men and practitioners. I emphatically declare, and I can maintain the assertion, that no class of men has done more for humanity—nor deserves so well of it—as the medical. And none have done so much with so little return. Again, no profession has been so progressive as that of medicine; neither has any other been so fruitful a parent of inventions and beneficial improvements, which have culminated in inestimable contributory blessings towards the welfare of the human race.

The present race of students have some defects—they are errors in the opposite extreme to those of the prementioned.

How often do we here the assertion that "medical students are wild"—fond of doing those things which they ought not to do, and just as perversely leaving undone the duties which it is requisite they should do. But this is an unqualified assertion; it has not even the excuse of "exceptions" to its sweeping condemnation. Howsoever true of a former period, it is applicable now in a very limited sense to a select few, who come to this city with all its seductive pleasures for the first time in their life. Fresh from school and home with their restrictions; away from everybody that they know or that could control them, and enjoying unlimited freedom in lodgings with that "open Sesame"—a latch key—a student on this inclined plane of life must have very good break power if he can restrain his engine from going down the hill.

There are some boys, or rather men, who *can* be trusted. I may say that the majority of students can be left even in lodgings in London, and they will conduct themselves just as honourably away from the ruling influence of mothers, or fathers, or schoolmasters, as under it. But there are men, though scanty in number, who have learned more that is bad than good in the provincial towns where they have previously lived. Arrived in London, they soon meet with congenial companions, whose knowledge of the evils of this world is simply great—men who are as well acquainted with town life in all its phases as they are with their alphabet—men not to be imposed upon by the picturesque beauty of easy virtue, nor the exorbitant demands of a rascally cabby, who may for the nonce imagine he has a country fellow to deal with. Not quite so green as they look are these ungodly chips—these members of craft whose sole object seems to be selfish enjoyment of the present at the expense of the future. It would not matter much if these brother "Corks" or "chips" had no desire to increase the fraternity. But here lies the mischief—the raw, inexperienced novice, whose eyes have for the first time rested on this great city, whose previous range of travels had never extended beyond a radius of ten or twelve miles, whose sole knowledge of the manners and customs of humanity had been derived from the people in his immediate neighbourhood, such an one falls a ready prey to the solicitations of the experienced *Corks*. What delight the newly initiated cork affords to the master *Corks*—his astonishment, his simplicity—in short, his ignorance of things evil, generally termed "greenness," is as mysterious as it is laughable to them. But boys and men learn soon enough how to travel at a good pace down hill, and soon the newness wears off; the places of amusement, questionable and unquestionable, have lost their charm; the snug and quiet retreats known only to the initiated, are no longer visited with the same sensations as formerly; he is "*blase*"—he longs for exploits of a still more questionable nature.

the running footmen of the nobles who lived hard by ; but presently, when the Duke's Theatre was built, the actors of the time used to congregate after the play was over, in the large room on the first-floor. Then the theatre went, but still the "Old Black Jack" main-

But on the other hand, the average student has a great capacity for work, and when the period of relaxation comes, he enters into the enjoyment of the hour with all the zest of a man who really means it.

Look at him at work, and then watch him in the zenith of his pleasures, and you say at once—how different the characters ; Vining as Fosco and Vining as himself are not more different. In the lecture theatre he attentively listens to that eloquence, pregnant with learning, which falls from the lips of his teacher. With note-book before him, and his pencil guided by busy fingers, he dots down the pith and marrow of the lecture and makes it his own. In the dissecting room, seated with an apron like the *toga*, armed with his knife and forceps, he proceeds to unravel the mysteries of life with all the solemnity which so important a labour inspires him with. Layer by layer the various tissues are unfolded ; one by one the diverse organs of the once living body are displayed, and thus he learns the complicated mechanism of the living being from that which had played its part in the drama of the world, but whose spirit had gone to the God who gave it. By the bedside, of the patient he is no less thoughtful and mindful of the great goal of his studies : to learn from the present that which will prove of service to humanity in the future. Look through all the London and provincial schools, you will find that hard-working, pains-taking students constitute the majority. And it is these able men who are drafted into the world as practitioners, candidates for favour, as custodians of the public health. Like young colts, they are early put in harness, and the majority continue in it until death robs them of their vitality. How many die highly admired by the many, loved and cherished by a few, and abundantly respected by the mass, whose names never travel beyond the neighbourhood in which they have lived and successfully practised—men who have laboured in the good cause—heroes of humble life, and true heroes too, thankful for the health and strength given them to labour, and absolutely unmindful of the ambition which stimulates them to greater deeds, which they might justly aspire to. There are hundreds such—men whose daily lives are risked for the good of the people, a risk which is never appreciated by those for whose sakes it is encountered. The heroic act of a fireman excites sympathy and unloosens the purse-strings of the public ; but the doctor who courageously combats with contagious diseases of every character at the risk of his own life—at the risk of that of his wife and family—does it as such a matter of course, that not even a soul in the universe thinks anything of it. How many deaths of medical men are yearly chronicled, martyrs to duty ! while the only chimes that accompany their departed souls are the monotonous and discordant brayings, that they have been well paid for it. Now this is an egregious mistake on the part of the British public.

The medical man is, in proportion, as badly paid as the curate. In the first place, his medical education is almost as expensive ; taken at an average, he cannot qualify at less than £400, and at an expenditure of brain power, if he does his duty, which is simply enormous ; plus at a loss of five or six years' time. The curriculum of a medical student's career is almost overburdened to an absurdity ; while, as year succeeds year, his restrictions and labours are becoming more stringent and impossible.

Let any disinterested individual wade through the subjects which a medical student is required to know, and let him examine the papers which he is demanded to answer, irrespective of *viva voce* examinations, and he will then wonder how it is possible for any grey matter to hold all

tained its reputation, for the students and barristers of Lincoln's Inn succeeded the actors, and many a future Judge and King's Counsel habitually took his refreshment in the old tavern. So things went on until the College of Surgeons was erected, and then suddenly the

that is necessary to pass an examination. But the examinations passed, and the struggle for existence only commences. Who will trust a young man fresh from the schools? Echo answers, nobody! *ergo*, the newly fledged medical man must go as an assistant, to keep body and soul together—must work night and day for a paltry £50 a year and board; and probably for many years before he can work into practice for himself. All are not blessed with money, and I pity the medical man who is not.

On the other hand, there are some who may thank Heaven, aye, and fervently, that they have had fathers before them—men who enter at medical schools without the slightest idea to work, and carry out that intention in its absolute sense by rarely putting in an appearance, either at lectures, at the hospital, or in the dissecting room. One year—two years—pass away, and not one step in progress has been made; not a single medical fact has entered their brains. Their grey matter, like a badly cultivated field, has lain fallow, depreciating in value by the mode of life common to the idlers and drones of the medical schools. Notoriety they may have obtained. The heads of the departments know them well; and some are not even unknown to the metropolitan magistrates. These are the men who carry huge sticks; wear their hats on one side of their heads; dress in a swellish, free-and-easy style; spoon barmaids by the half day, in public taverns; twist knockers off doors; arouse the peaceful inhabitants of a street, or a square, by pulling every bell-handle within reach; who think it is something to boast of to kick up a row at Evans's, or in the low music halls; who go to the theatre half seas over, and shout and yell like lunatics escaped from Bedlam. If, perchance, they attend a lecture, they contrive to make as much noise as possible, and annoy the lecturer to the utmost of their ability; throw peas at attentive students; pile hats to an amazing height, only to be tumbled over—just as babies play with toys—at some interesting part of the lecture. Some of these inventive good-for-nothings have the faculty of mimicking the mewing of cats! others take a small pocket musical box, to regale the unmusical ear of the professor with the melodious strains of the "Old Hundredth," the "Harmonious Blacksmith," &c. In short, these are the Darwinian representatives of the past generation, retaining all their crude mental irregularities, but being absolutely destitute of any of the good ones.

These are the men who bring disgrace upon their teachers, upon the schools, and upon the medical profession. Paterfamilias has had his pockets drained and drained year after year until he is tired of being drained—he has lived in hope so long upon the oft-reiterated lies of his apparently hopeful son, and it is easy to talk largely away from the schools—until doubt creeps into his mind, and rangles there until satisfied by inquiry. Inquiry not only confirms but astonishes him, though expecting confirmation of his previous doubts. As a last resource, he is placed under a grinder; and by dint of short pocket allowance, stringent supervision, and much cramming, the prodigal but unrepentant individual is pushed through his examinations. Does he recover his status hereafter? Some do not. And those who do are men of ability, but a natural inclination to idleness and a too apt readiness to be biassed by the persuasion of the dissolute, render them a very easy prey to the medical student sharper. It is only in after-life, when the necessity for work is urgent and prominently defined, that he throws off the bonds and fetters of his old life—like a big dog shaking himself after emerging from water—and enters into the channel which he ought to have done some years before. But it is never too late to mend; and many of those men

Law was expelled on at least one night in the week to make room for Medicine. Regularly as Friday night came round a mass of students congregated at the "Old Black Jack" to wait for their friends who were undergoing slow torture at the hands of the examining Council of the College, until the time drew near when they might be expected to make their exit from the gloomy portals. Then in a body the assembled students would sally forth and take their stand beneath the portico, ready to sympathise with the "plucked," and to cheer the "passed" men. After a somewhat unnecessary amount of hand-shaking, the heroes of the evening would be borne back to the "Old Black Jack," and after a bumper had been quaffed to their future success, they were called upon to inscribe their names in a book kept

who have led an idle and dissolute student life, emerge from the half-developed chrysalis condition, into the more perfect animal, really good, painstaking, hard-working, and trustworthy citizens.

But how difficult a matter is it for the idle and dissolute, minus ability, to reverse the habits of misspent years? It is easier for a camel to walk through the eye of a needle! The history is short—from bad to worse! Bad students—idle men—unqualified assistants—lovers of strong drink—delirium tremens—workhouse—or, death.

The pathway of success in the medical profession is a very bad road to travel; it requires more of the *fortiter in re* than the *suaviter in verba*. Hard work (practical and theoretical) not *per saltum* work, but persistent steady work, will alone command success. This must be said, that the materials of examination might be readily reduced to one-fourth of their present capacity, with great advantage to the profession and the public. The councils of the various examining boards are able and clever men, and like men of such character they fancy that every student is endowed with equivalent brain faculty. It is a great mistake, and if they were so endowed it would be so still. What is really wanted, in general practice, is a man well acquainted with the practical knowledge of his profession, and not with the will-o'-the-wisp theories of science. There can be no doubt of this fact, that a man with ordinary ability, who has served as an apprentice or an assistant for five or six years, is much better qualified for the exigencies of a general practice than the most highly polished student, whose medical education commenced at a Metropolitan school, and ended there when a qualified man. The total abolition of apprenticeship work is a step in the wrong direction, and the admission of school boys into the profession is a sad mistake. However, there are some good men with whom duty is their guiding law and good angel. With examinations or without them—with tests of all sorts or without them—they would be good men, honest to themselves and their patients, and being honest would never neglect an opportunity of acquiring information, at even any expenditure of labour, that could be of any service to humanity in the future of their career. The tendency now is just running to the other extreme of the early days of the English profession;—then, no education at all; now, it is over-education. The poor students are crammed with book-work to repletion; educated for everything, and it is a wonder to me that they are not simply good for nothing.

J. B. P.

for the purpose. How many men are there who remember the glow of pride with which after their names they inscribed for the first time the magic letters M.R.C.S. ! Full many a Friday night might there be seen men add their names to the list, men who are now in the foremost rank of their profession. Mr. J. Merchant is the landlord of the "Old Black Jack" at the present time.

At the corner of Portugal Street stands the establishment of Messrs. Matthews Brothers, the surgical instrument makers. This business was founded some thirty-five years ago by the late Mr. William Matthews, the father of the present proprietors (who died in 1868), and has been intimately associated with King's College Hospital from the commencement of that noble Charity. To the late Mr. Matthews and to the present firm certainly belongs the credit of inventing and perfecting many surgical instruments which are now historical, and from the frequent appearance of a well-known yellow carriage, with the dreadfully suggestive red hand painted on the es-cutcheon, at the door of No. 8, we infer that the visits of Sir William Fergusson do not resemble those of the proverbial angels, and that we may look forward to the advent of more instruments with a frightfully aggressive appearance, but which will no doubt do much to alleviate some of the sufferings of poor humanity.

Many gentlemen associated with this street have taken considerable interest in the parish ; last year we had Mr. D. Betts as churchwarden ; this year Mr. Tinkler is one of the overseers. The *St. Clement Danes' Magazine* is published in this street ; and through the indefatigable exertions of the Reverend W. C. Heaton, the fourth volume will be completed this year. Mr. Barratt, the bookbinder, is perhaps the oldest inhabitant living in the street at the present time.

The Bankruptcy Court under the present law held its first sitting in the old Insolvent Debtors' Court, on January 11th, 1870. An account of the Insolvent Court, College of Surgeons, and King's College Hospital, all of which are situated in this street, will be found in the first volume of this work ; also an interesting account of the life of Joe Miller, associated with Portugal Street.

The parish watch house was situated in Portugal Street, and the only protection to life and property at that time was derived from a few old watchmen crawling about the streets. It will be seen from Colonel Henderson's account of the Metropolitan Police that a very different state of things exists at the present time, for he says that the streets of London patrolled by the police would reach, in a straight line, from London to Teheran, and thence to Point de Galle, in Ceylon, 6,612 miles.

Mr. Alderman Copeland's show-rooms were situated in Portugal Street (formerly the Theatre), for many years; he died in 1868, aged seventy-two. He was an active agent in all civic affairs; he served the office of Sheriff of London in 1828, and in 1829 he was chosen Alderman for the Ward of Bishopsgate, which honourable post he held (until his death) to the entire satisfaction of all its members; in 1835 he was elected Lord Mayor and most nobly did he uphold the dignity of the City. At the time of his decease he was President of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, Senior Treasurer of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, President of the Honourable Artillery Company and a Member of the Court of Lieutenancy, the duties of all of which he fulfilled most faithfully and efficiently; he was a Member of the Goldsmith's Company, and, for a time, Treasurer of King's College Hospital, President of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum and of St. Ethelberga Society's Charity School. Mr. Alderman Copeland sat in Parliament as member for Coleraine, in Ireland, for about seven years (till 1837) when he was returned for Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, where his large porcelain manufactory is situate, the place he represented till within a few years of his death; in politics he was a moderate conservative. What gives the most distinguished pre-eminence to this gentleman is the great talents and refined taste which he displayed in improving the manufacture of porcelain in England.

THE PORTUGAL STREET POSTMAN.—Mr. H. A. Major, who may be daily seen delivering letters in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is certainly a remarkable genius of the age, whose industry

and great capacity seem worthy of recording. His quadruple capacity of artist, musician, actor and postman are striking peculiarities ; but when we add that his attainments are of a very high order, he is certainly deserving of a passing notice as belonging to a parish which has produced so many literary celebrities. H. A. Major was born in Bell Yard, Strand, opposite St. Mary's Church. At sixteen years of age, our hero worked as errand boy, newsboy, ironmonger's boy and other laborious occupations ; ultimately with Mr. J. B. Chamberlain, picture dealer, of 203, High Holborn, and there painted his first works in water colours. He left to enter the London district Post Office, upon the recommendation of Thomas Noon Talfourd, Esq., and was at once installed as letter carrier in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This position he has now occupied for more than four-and-twenty years, and has still pursued his studies in painting. In 1853, Dr. Erasmus Wilson sent him, for eight months, to study in an evening school of fine arts in Newman Street, Oxford Street. His versatility was afterwards shown by his performance, for six months, at the Strand Theatre of *Doggrass* in Francis Talfourd's pantomime of "Black-eyed Susan." At this time his histrionic career was arrested by the loss of his voice. He then wrote his first farce, "A Cure for the Gout"—a cure for a cold might have been more appropriate—since which time he has written sixteen dramas, most of which have been produced with success. In 1864 he took his first prize for painting fruit. Again, in 1865, at the Floral Hall, for grapes and butterflies ; the latter picture was purchased by W. R. Beverley, Esq. Other prizes followed for his clever productions, including one of £10 for his large painting of fruit. This picture, worth £50, he presented to the King's College Hospital, the painting having also been honoured by the approval of royalty. Again we hear of bronze and silver medals for his seven paintings, the King of Italy's obtaining the gold medal. Besides these many occupations, he has exerted his musical abilities as a violinist, in which vocation he has obtained great distinction. Several of his best pictures may be seen hanging in the infant's ward at the King's College Hospital, no doubt with a generous disposition

of pleasing the eye and diverting the thoughts of poor suffering children. It will now be seen that our St. Clement Danes' postman, painter and poet, has earned his laurels nobly; and if length of service, unflagging industry and perseverance can lead to fame by the "labour of love," the "governmental eye" must surely light on its indefatigable servant to place him in such a position in life that he may be enabled to pursue his many gentle callings with renewed vigour and enthusiasm.

SERLE STREET leading from Carey Street to Lincoln's Inn Fields.* At the end of this is the west front (facing the great square and gardens) of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and since the erection of the magnificent new Hall, Mr. Spilsbury says, it must now unquestionably be regarded as the chief front to the Inn. The whole extent of Lincoln's Inn from north to south is about 1,000 feet. Mr. Herbert says the gardens of Lincoln's Inn were exceedingly pleasant and a great ornament. The terrace walk together with the wall that supports it, were erected 1663.

SERLE COURT, or NEW SQUARE, was erected in 1682. Mr. Spilsbury tells us that the ground originally formed part of the Coneygarth† or Cotterel Gardens. In 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, the walk under the trees in the Coneygarth was made.—(*Herbert's Inns of Court*). This square at the time of its erection was greatly admired. Mr. Serle erected eleven houses, each appropriated to suites of chambers, forming three sides of the area now called New Square, but originally Serle Court, the northern side being left open to the gardens. At the south-eastern angle of the square is an elliptical arched way opening upon Carey Street, enriched with an architrave

* *Lincoln's Inn; its Ancient and Modern Buildings, with an account of the Library.* By William Holden Spilsbury, Librarian. Just published by Reeves and Turner, 100, Chancery Lane, and 196, Strand, will be found a very valuable and interesting book.

† The name of Coneygarth was derived from the quantity of rabbits found here, and by various ordinances of the Society in the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., penalties were imposed on the students hunting them with bows and arrows, or darts. It is said that this garden had been given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in the year 1186, by William Cottrell.—(*Parton's Account of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*).

and broken pediment. Above this are two shields, bearing the lion of the Earl of Lincoln, and the arms of Henry Serle, with the date of 1697. The open space in New Square was enclosed by railings in the year 1845 and planted with trees and shrubs.

SERLE STREET AND COOK'S COURT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—About the year 1864, a Company (The Metropolitan Estate Company, Limited), was formed by a few gentlemen to purchase the whole of the houses forming the block bounded on the east by Serle Street; west, Carey Street; north, Portugal Street; and south, Carey Street, facing the site of the New Law Courts. From that date to 1871, about forty-two houses out of the fifty-six constituting the block, were purchased. In the session of 1871, the "Serle Street and Cook's Court Improvement Company," Bill was brought into Parliament and passed both houses without opposition. This Company absorbed the "Metropolitan Estate Company," obtaining compulsory powers to purchase the remainder of the property, leases, &c. The Company have purchased all the freeholds, and are progressing to a settlement for the leases. It is uncertain what the Company intend to erect on the site, when all the present buildings are removed, of course chambers will be the most prominent objects; but perhaps a portion of the ground may be utilised for other purposes.

No. 3 Serle Street forms the northern boundary of this parish, and is the last house in the City of Westminster, No. 2 being in St. Giles's Parish and Borough of Finsbury. Both houses have mural tablets affixed, on which are engraved the initial letters of St. Clement and St. Giles, the latter tablet bearing the date 1749, not as indicating the date of the house, but the time of setting up the tablet; that of St. Clement has no date. In No. 3 resides, at the present date (1873), the descendant of the oldest resident family in the parish—that of Ravenscroft. About the year 1726, so far as can be ascertained, when the First George was still on the throne, Thomas Ravenscroft, the lineal descendant of an old Cheshire family, set up business as a maker of perukes, but giving his special attention to the kind worn by the judges and barristers of the Courts of Law, the

latter of whom had assumed the wig as a portion of their official dress about fifty years previously, the exact date being 1670. At the period in question a peruke- or periwig-maker,* as he was then called, was a man of no small importance, as on his taste and skill the fops of the day so much depended for crowning the edifice which the tailor had done his best to set off. Ravenscroft's shop, from its proximity to the Inns of Court, Will's Coffee House, and to the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, became the resort of many literary notabilities, as well as members of the Bench and Bar, attracted in some measure by the fame of the comparatively modest style of periwig which Thomas Ravenscroft introduced to his customers, to supersede those enormous monstrosities which are so mercilessly satirized by the essayists of the day, and so well hit off by Hogarth in his well-known etchings. This celebrated painter, who sometime resided in Leicester Fields, was no doubt indebted to Thomas Ravenscroft for models of the periwigs which he introduced in his pictures; and the collection of wigs which forms the subject of one of his inimitable etchings—"The Five Orders of Periwigs," was probably supplied by Ravenscroft, although not published until 1761.

The ridiculous long wigs of this date were very expensive. One was advertised as stolen in 1710 as "worth fifteen guineas;" and Duumvir's "fair wig," in the *Tatler* (No. 54), "cost forty guineas." In the same periodical, also, there is a ludicrous advertisement which contains the following notice:—"N.B. Dancing shoes not exceeding four inches height in the heel, and periwigs not exceeding three feet in length are carried on the coach-box gratis." Thomas Ravenscroft was among the first to introduce white hair for the manufacture of wigs, but its enormous price precluded its general adoption. In the original *Weekly Journal* for 1720 it is stated that the hair of a woman, who lived to the age of 170 (a misprint probably for 107), was sold

* According to Todd, the formation of our word *periwig* from the French *perruque*, is curious. Late in the sixteenth century it was written *perwicke*, as by T. Churchyard; and in the following *perewake* by Fuller; afterwards it became *periwig*; and, in modern times, has sunk into *wig*!

after her death to a periwig-maker for £50—a very large sum in those days. Thomas Ravenscroft died about the year 1750, but the record of his death and place of burial are not known. He was succeeded by his son, also named Thomas,* who pursued the same business as his father, making many modifications in the size and style of the periwigs worn in the early days of the reign of George the Third.

The second Thomas Ravenscroft died in the year 1807, at a ripe age, and was interred in the burial-ground attached to St. Clement's Church. He was succeeded by his eldest son Humphrey—a man of considerable genius and invention. Wearied, no doubt, by the monotonous employment of curling, frizzing, and powdering the barristers' wigs, the idea occurred to him of fixing permanently, by mechanical means, the multitudinous curls which were attached to these forensic head-coverings. After much thoughtful labour and experiment, he was successful; and, in 1822, he took out a patent for "making a forensic wig, the curls whereof are constructed on a principle to supersede the necessity of frizzing, curling, or using hard pomatum, and for forming the curls in a way not to be uncurled; and also for the tails of the wig not to require tying in dressing; and, further, the impossibility of any person untying them." About the year 1827 Humphrey Ravenscroft made an important improvement in his patent wig, by the introduction of white horsehair, the use of which effected quite a revolution in wig-making, as it entirely superseded the wearing of hair-powder and pomatum. Powdered wigs are now rarely seen, "Ravenscroft's White Wig" being almost "the only wear," with those who appreciate a clean coat, and dislike the dirt and grease inseparable from the use of powder and pomatum.

Mr. Humphrey Ravenscroft retired from business in 1832 (dying in 1851), and was succeeded by his eldest son, Burton, who devoted many years of an industrious life to developing and improving on the inventions of his father. Mr. Burton Ravenscroft held various parochial offices, amongst others that of overseer of the poor; and in

* In the *London Directory*, 1790, we find inserted—"Thomas Ravenscroft, Peruke Maker, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn."

1866, on the nomination of Sir Roundell Palmer (then Attorney General, now Lord Chancellor), he was appointed one of the managers of the Holborn Estate Charity and Almshouses, an appointment tenable for life. He was also a manager of the St. Clement Danes' Savings' Bank. He died in 1873, and was buried in Nunhead Cemetery, where his father was also interred. He was succeeded by his son, Clement, who now carries on the business.

As already noted, the specialty of this old firm was the manufacture of forensic wigs, but during the lifetime of the second Thomas and his son Humphrey, clerical wigs formed an important branch of the business; and the whole bench of archbishops and bishops, English and Irish (who commenced to wear wigs as a part of their official dress about the time of James the Second), were numbered among the customers of the firm. It was in the latter part of the reign of William the Fourth that the bishops discontinued the practice of wearing wigs, that monarch being the first to countenance the appearance of the "Lords Spiritual" at his court without this time-honoured head gear.

The second Thomas Ravenscroft formed the nucleus of a now pretty complete collection of portraits of legal celebrities, which was considerably augmented by his son Humphrey and grandson Burton, the latter of whom lost no opportunity of adding to it. Among them are portraits of the following Lord Chancellors, viz., Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper, 1693, afterwards Lord Chancellor (Earl Somers) 1697; Lord Camden, appointed in 1766; Lord Thurlow, who twice filled the office, in 1778 and 1783; Lord Loughborough, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in 1783, and Lord Chancellor in 1793; Lord Eldon, 1801, a most characteristic likeness. Of the succeeding Chancellors there are also good portraits, viz., Lords Erskine, Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, Truro, St. Leonard's (Sir Edward Sugden, whose father was a peruke-maker in Holborn), Cranworth, &c. Those of Brougham and Lyndhurst, sketched when pleading as barristers at the trial of Queen Caroline, are particularly happy likenesses.

Of Lords Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench there is a good collection, the earliest of which is Sir Robert Raymond (Lord Raymond), 1725; William Murray (Lord Mansfield), 1756; Lord Kenyon (Lloyd), 1788; Sir Edward Law (Lord Ellenborough), 1802; Sir Charles Abbot (Lord Tenterden), 1818; Sir Thomas Denman (Lord Denman), 1832, &c.

Of the Common Pleas we have Lord Chief Justice De Grey (Lord Walsingham), 1771; Sir James Eyre, 1793; Sir Richard Arden (Lord Alvanly), 1801; Sir James Mansfield, 1804; Sir Vicary Gibbs (well known among the young barristers of his Court as Sir Vinegar Gripes, from his infirmity of temper), 1814; Lord Wynford, 1824; Sir John Jervis, 1850, &c.

Of Chief Barons of the Exchequer there are portraits of Sir Geoffrey Gilbert (1725); Sir James Eyre, afterwards C. J. Common Pleas, 1787; Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards C. J. Common Pleas, 1813; Lord Lyndhurst, afterwards Lord Chancellor, 1831; Sir James Scarlett (Lord Abinger), 1834; Sir Frederick Pollock, 1844, &c.

Many leading counsel are also in the collection; also several archbishops and bishops.

When Humphrey Ravenscroft took out his patent in 1822, he sought and obtained the autographs of his first patrons for the newly invented wig, whose names were entered in a book as "Subscribers to the Patent Forensic Wig," and from that date—just half a century ago—to the present time, the names of the customers of the firm have, with few exceptions, all been duly inscribed. Some of these autographs from their rarity are valuable; and the series of volumes, containing the signatures of the leading celebrities of the past fifty years of the English and Irish Bench and Bar, as well as a number of the luminaries of the Scottish and Colonial Benches, together with the Speakers of the House of Commons, including the present occupant of the chair—Mr. Brand—are of great interest.

The collateral branches of this old family include Thomas Ravenscroft (b. 1592, d. 1635), Bachelor of Music of the University of Cambridge, and Edward Ravenscroft (b. 1651, d. 1727), the

dramatist. Thomas Ravenscroft produced *The Whole Book of Psalms, &c., composed into Four Parts by sundry Authors* (1621), which included contributions from Tallis, Morley, and the father of Milton, Ravenscroft himself composing the justly admired Bangor, St. David's, and Canterbury tunes. Edward Ravenscroft was the author of twelve dramatic pieces, several of which were originally performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. A complete copy of his works, in excellent preservation, is in possession of the family; it likewise owns an emblazoned family tree, executed on vellum, which is of undoubted antiquity. It dates from A.D. 806, and ends 1630, from which time the family records run in mercantile channels.

No. 5 in this street, now occupied by Street Bros., the advertisement agents, was originally the shop of the well-known silversmiths, Makepeace and Walford, a firm which numbered among its customers many of the leading nobility and gentry; and rumour says, where some of them were helped over difficulties and necessities by lodging their plate chests in the famous strong-rooms that are still to be seen, with bolts and bars, well capable of securing the valuables therein deposited.

No. 6 is Gilliam & Co.'s, the successors of Makepeace and Walford; at this house Mr. Makepeace first established his business, and the principal customers of the old firm still patronise this establishment.

No. 7* in this street, now occupied by Messrs. Wodderspoon and Shave, the stationers, was once famous as Will's and Serle's Coffee House, afterwards Green's Hotel. The "Sterling Club," of which Carlyle, Tennyson, Copley, Fielding, Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), John Stuart Mill, Lords Romilly and Lyttelton, &c., were members, held its meetings here, and some of the greatest men of the day might be seen sauntering along Serle Street after leaving Will's Coffee House.—(*Carlyle's Life of Sterling.*) At the

* Situated at the corner of Portugal Street (which runs into Serle Street), so called in compliment to the queen of Charles II. In this street, at Nos. 16 and 17, the business of Messrs. Wodderspoon and Shave was first established, and carried on for a great many years; it was removed to Serle Street in 1858.

corner of Serle Street and Portugal Street, most invitingly facing the passage to Lincoln's Inn new square, was Will's, of old repute, and thus described in the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815 :—"This is indubitably a house of the first class, which dresses very desirable turtle and venison, and broaches many a pipe of mature port, double voyaged Madeira, and princely claret, wherewithal to wash down the dust of making law books and taking out the inky blot from rotten parchment bonds ; or if we must quote and parodize Will's, 'hath a sweet oblivious antidote which clears the cranium of that perilous stuff that clouds the cerebellum.'" Steele, in No. 1 of the *Tatler*, notifies that he shall date all poetry from Will's. Serle's Coffee House is mentioned in No. 49 of the *Spectator*, also in *Timbs' Club Life*. At the time it was a tavern, in 1825, a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a committee to mature a plan for the construction of a new street, to connect the Strand with Serle Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields, to be called Lincoln's Inn Place. Mr. Burton, the architect, estimated the cost to be £120,000. The Post Office was removed from hence to the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields in the early part of 1873.

WILL'S COFFEE-HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.*

THIS being another famous coffee-house, very celebrated in its time, the following account of it may be interesting to our readers :—Bow Street leads out of Russell Street, so called from the noble family of that name, who possess great property in this quarter. At the north-east corner of the two streets, once stood the famous Will's Coffee House, formerly the "Rose," where Dryden presided over the literature of the town, and on the other side of the way, on a part of the site of the "Old Hummums," stood Button's Coffee House, no less celebrated as the resort of the wits and poets of the time of Queen Anne. Returning from Will's Coffee House to his own house in Gerrard Street, on the night of the 18th of December, 1670, Dryden was waylaid by hired ruffians and severely beaten as he

* Covent Garden received its name from its being formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the Convent of Westminster, whence it was called Convent Garden, of which its present name is a corruption. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the Crown, and was given first to the Duke of Somerset. It reverted again to the Crown, and Edward VI. granted it, in 1552, to John. Earl of Bedford, together with a field called the Seven Acres, which, being built into a street, is from its length called Long Acre.

passed through Rose Street, now Rose Alley, Covent Garden. Lord Rochester, that would-be great man, and dastardly debauchee, meditated this base and cowardly revenge, which he afterwards executed upon a single and an unarmed man. Otway wrote a satire upon Rochester for this cowardly attack, the two concluding lines of which are powerful and to the point :—

“ He fears no poison from incensed drab,
No ruffian's five-foot sword, nor rascal's stab ;
Nor any other snares of mischief laid,
Not a Rose-Alley cudgel ambuscade,
From any private cause where malice reigns,
Or general pique all *blockheads* have to brains.”

The following passage occurs in *The City Mouse* by Prior and Montague ; it is certainly hostile to Dryden, but quite harmless from its humour :—

“ As I remember ’—said the sober mouse,
‘ I’ve heard much talk of this Will’s Coffee House.’
‘ Thither,’ says Brindle, ‘ thou shalt go and see,
Priests supping coffee, sparks and poets tea.
Here rugged frieze, there quality well-dress’d,
These baffling the Grand Seigneur, those the Test ;
And there shrewd guesses made, and answers given,
That human laws were never made in heaven.
There the poetic judge of sacred wit,
Who does in the darkness of his glory sit ;
And, as the moon, who first receives the light,
With which she makes these nether regions bright,
So does he shine, reflecting from afar,
The rays he borrowed from a brighter star.”

This did not diminish the popularity of the place, nor incense Dryden in any way. Will’s Coffee House was still the resort of all the rank and fashion, besides the many geniuses of the day. Will’s originally bore the sign of the “ Red Cow ;” after Will’s it became a brazier’s, and is the same house alluded to in the pleasant story in the second number of the *Tatler* :—

“ Supper and friends expect me at the ‘ Rose.’ ”

The company at Will’s, of which Dryden was the arbiter, sat up-stairs, in what was then called the dining room, afterwards the drawing room, and there was a balcony, to which his chair was removed in summer from its prescriptive corner by the fireside in winter. An appeal was made to Dryden upon every literary dispute, the company sitting at various tables which were dispersed through the room. Smoking was permitted, being then so much in vogue that it was not considered a nuisance. Here, as in other places of meeting, the visitors divided themselves into parties, and the young beaux and wits, who seldom approached the principal table, thought it a great honour to have a pinch out of Dryden’s snuff-box. A scene in this coffee-house is thus described by Dean Lockier :—“ I was

about seventeen when first I came to town," says the Dean, "an odd-looking boy with short rough hair, and that sort of awkwardness which one always brings up at first out of the country. However, in spite of my bashfulness and appearance, I used, now and then, to thrust myself into Will's, to have the pleasure of hearing and seeing the most celebrated wits of the time, who then resorted thither. Upon my second visit Mr. Dryden was speaking of his own writings, as he frequently did, especially of those which had been lately published. 'If anything of mine is good,' said Dryden, 'it is *Mac Flecno*; and I value myself the more upon it, because it is the first piece of ridicule written in heroics.' On hearing this, I plucked up my courage so far as to remark to him in a whisper, but loud enough to be heard by those near me, that *Mac Flecno* was a very fine poem, but that I had not imagined it to be the first that was ever written in that way. On this Dryden turned short upon me, as surprised at my presuming to interpose, and asked me how long I had been a dealer in poetry; adding, with a smile, 'Pray, sir, what is it you imagine to have been written before?' I named Boileau's *Lutrin* and Tassoni's *Secchia Rapita*, which I had read and almost knew by heart; therefore I was fully aware that Dryden had borrowed some strokes from each. "'Tis true," said Dryden, 'I had forgotten them.' A little after this, Dryden went out rather disconcerted, and in going spoke to me again and desired me to come and see him the next day. I was highly flattered and much delighted with the invitation, and went to see him accordingly. I am happy to add that I was acquainted with him after as long as he lived." It was to Will's Coffee House that Pope was taken when a boy by his own desire on purpose to get a sight of the great man, which he did. Pope describes Dryden as a plump man, with a fresh colour and rather a down look, not being very conversable. Dryden was generally considered a temperate man, though, for the last ten years of his life he drank, with Addison, a great deal more than he used to do; probably so far as to hasten his end. The same cause is supposed to have shortened the life of Addison, as it is related by Pope that he was obliged to avoid the Russell Street coffee-house and the late hours of Addison, or otherwise they might have hastened him to his end. Will's Coffee House was the great emporium of libels and scandals. The channels that have since abounded for the dregs of literature had scarcely then begun to exist; and instead of purveying for periodical publications, the retailers of obloquy attended amongst the minor wits of this place, and distributed their last new lampoons in manuscript. These personal and scandalous libels acquired the name of lampoons from the established burthen formerly sung to them:—

"Lampone, lampone, camerada, lampone."

Dryden suffered under these violent and invisible assaults, as is evident by the many pasquils in the Luttrell collection.

" Scandal, the glory of the English nation,
Is worn to rags and scribbled out of fashion.
Faith, they may hang their harps upon the willows,
'Tis just like children when they box their pillows."

One Julian, who called himself the Secretary to the Muses, frequented Will's Coffee House—or the wits' coffee-house as it was frequently called—and distributed among the crowd of frequenters to this place of gay resort, copies of the lampoons which had been privately communicated to him by the cowardly authors. Mr. Malone describes him as a very drunken, dissolute fellow, and at one time he was imprisoned for libel. Some of the satires were written in the form of addresses to him. There is one amongst the state papers beginning :—

" Julian,—in verse to ease thy wants I write ;
Not moved by envy, malice, or by spite,
Or pleased with empty names of wit and sense,—
But merely to supply thy want of pence.
This did inspire my Muse, when out at heel,
She saw her needy secretary reel,
Grieved that a man so useful to the age,
Should foot it in so mean an equipage.
A crying scandal, that the fees of sense
Should not be able to support th' expense."

Will's Coffee House continued to be the resort of the wits till 1710, Addison establishing his old servant in a new house about 1712. Addison and Dryden passed each day alike; they employed their mornings in writing, dined *en famille*, and then went to Will's Coffee House to pass the remainder of the day. The wits' coffee-house was the head-quarters of the Tory *literati*, as Button's was the resort of the Whig party. Button was Addison's favourite servant, or rather the servant of the Countess of Warwick, whom he afterwards married, and at his own house (Will's) often met his own party, and staid there five or six hours and sometimes far into the night. Steele dated his poetic papers in the *Tatler* from Will's, as the old haunt of the town muse. In Button's house, Ambrose Phillips and Cibber hung up each a rod, a warning to the libellers and would-be-humorous men, as to what they might expect if they passed the bounds of decorum. Will's Coffee House has long passed away; not a vestige of the foundation even remains. Covent Garden is a newly fashioned region. People have different customs, different notions of honour, different haunts, different entertainment, and different ways in settling disputes; still, Will's will live in history, from association with the great spirits that have adorned and beautified our cherished English literature.

No. 8 Serle Street, corner of Portugal Street.—Here families of distinction used, in days gone by, to reside, and afterwards for many years it was occupied as a law bookseller's by J. and W. T.

Clarke, V. and R. Stevens, and G. S. Norton; then by Hodson and Son, printers, and lastly as the Middlesex Registration Office.

Nos. 11 and 12 at one time formed one house, the carriage entrance being in Cook's Court, and considered to be a good old family residence, and the birthplace of Makepeace, the silversmith. (Cook's Court, now the property of the Serle Street and Cook's Court Improvement Company, for many years has been a well-paved thoroughfare leading from Serle Street to Carey Street. Many eminent legal firms formerly lived here, but the court is now principally occupied by law stationers* whose names are well known in the parish of St. Clement Danes; as Mr. D. Betts, now Betts and Sons, of Gray's Inn; Mr. Henry Peters, now of Warwick House, Warwick Court, Holborn; Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Cox, Mr. Stenson, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sanders, of Carey Street, Mr. Tyler, junior, of Tyler and Sons, Carey Street, Mr. Evison, Mr. Bryan. and the late Mr. Tann, Mr. Cadogan, surveyor, Mr. Stevenson, solicitor, and Mr. Fowler, builder).

No. 12. is the residence of Messrs. Whitechurch,† the builders. Sir James Macintosh also resided in Serle Street in 1795; and Sir James Paget, Bart., the eminent surgeon, lived here from 1835 to

* As a good many law stationers, law writers, and printers carry on business in this particular part of the parish, the following account of the Stationers' Company, given by Lord Mayor Waterlow at a banquet, may not be uninteresting. "In the year 1400 a society was formed called the Brotherhood of the Text Writers, or Stationers, and in 1556 a charter of incorporation was granted to the Company, now called the Stationers' Company. But with that charter and its attendant privileges were imposed very serious obligations in reference to the control of the printing presses, not only in London, but throughout the United Kingdom. They were required to ascertain every house in which there was a press, and to keep a register of each of them, besides learning the nature of the publications printed at it. At the time of the Star Chamber, the Archbishop of Canterbury was one of its most important and active members; and our records shew that, during the existence of that body, the Archbishop constantly sent warrants down to the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company, requiring them, under pain of forfeiture of all their rights, of penalties from the Church and punishment by the State, to seize the publications which were deemed to be seditious, and to burn them. So late as 1614 our records tell us that a warrant was sent down, duly signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing the Stationers' Company to seize all the copies of Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*."

† Their workshops are situated in Star Yard, formerly the celebrated "Star Assembly Rooms." In 1847 in this yard, while excavating for new vaults at Messrs. Powell's, the wine merchants, some curious mediæval glazed pottery was found at a considerable depth.

1844; also the Right Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, H. J. Stonor, Esq., Right Honourable Spencer H. Walpole, Q.C. Wood pavement has just been laid down in Serle Street, the inhabitants paying £200, being the increased cost of wood above that of stone. In 1740 Mr. Goldsmith published the *Life and Adventures of Gilbert Longley*, of Serle Street.

SERLE'S PLACE* of late years became so altered and improved that many respectable inhabitants lived here at the time the Commissioners required it for the New Law Courts; amongst whom we may mention our good old friend, the late Mr. Thomas Peters, Mr. Harwar, now of Bell Yard, Mr. Davies, Mr. Winterbourne, Mr. Pulfer, Mr. Staples, and Mrs. Bolt, law stationers; Jackson and Keeson, printers, and Mr. Stevens, jeweller. Mr. Hemp also resided here. The dispensary was at one corner of Serle's Place, and the Alma Stores at the other corner, Carey Street end. The life of the

* "Serle's Place, for example, was one of the thirty and odd courts, lanes, and streets which have disappeared from the map of London as a preliminary to the building of the New Law Courts. It used to be called indifferently Sheer and Shire Lane in the days when Sir Charles Sedley was a resident in it, and at the time when his son, the dramatist, was born there. Steele, in the *Tatler*, affects the later orthography. 'In this order,' he writes, 'we marched down Sheer Lane, at the upper end of which I lodge.' It was in this lane that the famous old 'Trumpet' tavern was situated—the 'Trumpet' where the Kit-Katt Club was founded, of which Jacob Tonson was secretary; where Steele and Addison and Halifax and Sir Robert Walpole, and a score of other men of the time of Queen Anne and King George I., met and chatted, and drank wine, and had their portraits painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. There are memories clustering round these names and times which would have made Serle's Place a pleasant alley to turn into from the nineteenth-century bustle of Fleet Street and spend an hour in meditation. But, on the other hand, there were certain considerations which might have been successfully weighed against the temptation. The *Quarterly Review*, in an article published some years ago, describes Serle's Place as 'a vile squalid place, noisy and noxious, nearly inaccessible to either light or air, swarming with a population of the most disreputable character;' and Mr. Diprose refers to it as 'one of the worst of the dark holes and corners of the parish, notorious for houses and taverns of bad repute, and of reputations too black to be discussed.' In brief, Serle's Place would have been a dangerous spot

celebrated Elias Ashmole, who lived in Serle's place, will be found in Allen's *History of Lambeth*. (See also Vol. 1 of this work.) His widow died in Lambeth, April, 1701.

SHEFFIELD STREET.—At the corner of Bear Yard lived the Earl of Essex, and the stump of a tree that flourished at that time still remains, and is now used as a post. The house No. 9 was sold by auction on the 5th of March, 1873, for £1,000, and was described in the particulars of sale as "an old-fashioned residence." The New Courts of Justice printing offices are being built on this site and also that of next door, No. 10.

SHIP YARD.—On Tuesday morning 23rd June, 1740, a fire broke out at Mr. Tebb's, a grocer, near the "Ship" tavern, at Temple Bar, which burnt with such fury that in a few hours time this house, with those of Mr. Bird, a fishmonger; Mr. Brown, the "Horse Shoe" alehouse; Mr. Weldon, an oilman; Mr. Dobbs, a poulterer; Mr. Duncombe, a distiller; Mr. Fraser, a grocer; Mr. Bullen, an oilman; and the "Ship" alehouse, in Ship Yard, were burnt down; besides very much damaging the "Ship" tavern, the houses of Mr. Atkinson, an oilman, Mr. Jennings, a druggist, the back of John's Coffee House, in Shire Lane, and several other houses.

SHIRE LANE.—Mr Thornbury describes it, mean and obscure in its youth, splendid in middle life, and infamous in old age; "at whose Fleet Street entrance, in the Kit-Katt times, Whig dukes and earls by the half-dozen, not to mention Whig lyrical poets, satirists and epigrammatists of the highest rank in Parnassus, have descended from their coroneted coaches and their swaying sedan chairs, venturing boldly into the defile, and laughing till the old gable ends echoed again. Oh, for one gleam of the flambeaux of Halifax or of

to select for meditation, even in broad noontide, and the Law Courts have already founded a claim upon the gratitude of the people of London by clearing away this and kindred haunts of squalid vice. Miserable as, for the most part, the tenements cleared were, they were not obtained possession of till enormous sums had been paid for purchase and compensation."—*Daily News*, February 23rd, 1874.

Dorset on the statues of Temple Bar! Oh, for one moment's eaves-dropping at the lattice of the 'Trumpet,' to hear Dorset repeat his gay farewell song, 'To all you Ladies now on Land,' or Halifax enunciate one of his wise axioms, true as Rochefoucauld's, yet far more kindly!" Since 1845 this extraordinary place has been known as Serle's Place, "where Steele once lived, and where the great Kit-Katt Club* disported, in those palmy days when poets were ministers of state;" it "has gone to return no more; it has melted into that air—that not very thin air—that now floats over the yawning space devoted to the Law Courts of the future." The Kit-Katt Club according to No. 9 of the *Spectator*, derived its name, not from Kit Katt the pastrycook, but from his pies, so well-known at the house once frequented by wits, poets and geniuses of all kinds. Pope treats the derivation as doubtful, in the following neat and witty epigram upon the club :—

" Whence deathless Kit Katt took his name
 Few critics can unriddle.
 Some say from pastrycook it came,
 And some from Cat and Fiddle ;
 From no trim beaus its name it boasts,
 Grey statesmen or green wits,
 But from that pell-mell pack of toasts
 Of old Cats and young Kits."

Mr. Thornbury says the fact is simply this, that the name of the alliterative sign, representing the name of the owner, amused the town, and was chosen to designate the pies, and from the pies the club was christened. It seems very doubtful whether Dryden was ever more than a visitor at the club, as he died in May, 1700, and the club cannot be clearly traced back beyond 1699.

We extract the following from an article, in No. 136 of *All the Year Round*, entitled "Chronicles of London Streets," by Walter Thornbury :—"To judge by the engravings of them by Faber (1735), the year before Tonson died, the club had consisted of forty-eight

* An interesting account of Shire Lane, and the "Trumpet" tavern, the first meeting-place of the renowned Kit-Katt Club, will be found in the first volume of this work.

poets, wits, noblemen, and gentlemen. The proud Duke of Somerset, who was said never to allow his children to sit in his presence, and who gave his orders to his servants by signs, came early. Then followed the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, and Devonshire, the great Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Kingston, and, after the accession of George the First, that strange blundering prime minister, the Duke of Newcastle. Of earls there was Dorset, the patron of Prior and Dryden, whom the latter poet absurdly ranked with Shakespeare as the first of English satirical poets, and dubbed "the restorer of poetry, the greatest genius, the truest judge, and the best patron," and whom Rochester described as

'The best natured man with the worst natured muse.'

Sunderland, Wharton, that half-madman, and the Earl of Manchester, were also members. Among the lords it counted Halifax the wise, and Somers the good lord chancellor. Bluff, brusque Sir Robert Walpole was of them, and so at various times were Vanbrugh, the wit, dramatist and architect; Congreve, the most courtly of gentlemen; Halifax's protégé, Granville, "the polite," as Pope calls him, a poet and secretary-of-war to Queen Anne; Addison, the greatest of our English essayists; Steele, that kindly humourist; Garth, the worthy poet and physician; Maynwaring, a poor writer but great conversationalist of the day; Stepney, a second-rate versifier and diplomatist; Arthur Attlie, of whom we know nothing; and Walsh, another small bard and a friend of Dryden, and patron and early adviser of Pope. Prior could hardly have belonged to the club after his perversion.

"Of the poets in the Kit-Katt Club, Pope used to say that Garth, Vanbrugh, and Congreve were 'the three most honest-hearted, real good men.' The club gradually grew more and more political; the members became louder over their claret for Protestant ascendancy and the glorious House of Hanover. Gradually the wits fell out and mere rank rose to the top. Pope says the club broke up soon after Lord Mohun, a dissolute rake and duellist of bad reputation, and Lord Berkeley joined it, to the horror of sober old Jacob Tonson, the club secretary, who saw 'they were just going to be ruined.' Mohun, perhaps drunk, wantonly broke the gilded emblem off his

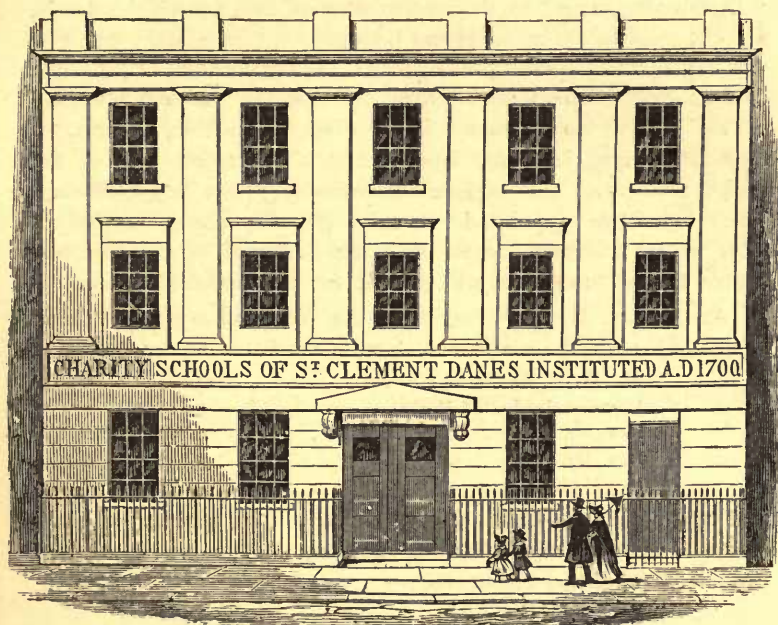
chair ; and Jacob told his friends with a sigh that 'the man who would do that would cut a man's throat.' In 1725 (George the First) the club had gone. Vanbrugh, in 1727 (George the Second), writing the year before his death to Tonson, says, in his gay, pleasant way, 'You may believe me when I tell you, you were often talked of, both during the journey and at home, and our former Kit-Katt days were remembered with pleasure ; we were one night reckoning who were left, and both Lord Carlisle and Cobham expressed a great desire of having one meeting next winter if you can come to town—not as a club—but as old friends that *have* been of a club, and the best club that ever met.' There is a pleasing tone of regret about this, as if Vanbrugh himself felt the sand run low in the glass, and there is a touch of pathos in the idea of the three fashionable club men in the country, sitting down at night, and counting who were left of the friendly tontine."

In November, 1768, died, at the age of thirty-six years, Edward Bamford, the gigantic hatter of Shire Lane, Temple Bar, a native of Staffordshire ; he was 7 feet 9 or 10 inches in height. It is said that £200 were offered for his body by the surgeons for dissection. He left a wife who gave birth to a son on the day of her husband's death, and nearly lost her own life after the delivery, in consequence of the great size of the child. A portrait of Bamford, with Coan, the Norfolk Dwarf, was engraved by Roberts in 1771.

"One evening towards the end of 1793, at a meeting of Division No. 29 of the Corresponding Society, in Shire Lane, near Temple Bar, Mr. Redhead Yorke, one of the members, addressed the persons present, acquainting them that he was going abroad, and hoped to return to London at the head of a French force by Christmas, or the beginning of January. He expressed his hope that he should see them all ready to join him without shrinking, since it was impossible to do anything without bloodshed, and that Mr. Pitt's and the King's heads should be upon Temple Bar. This speech had a reception 'quite unanimous ;' all rose and shook hands with him when he got up and left the room."—(Horace Twiss's *Life of Lord Eldon*).

We extract the following from an old playbill :—" *The Barber of Fleet Street*.—There stood in Fleet Street a little shop, kept by one Sweeney Todd, a barber. It was this monster's practice when persons possessing wealth entered his shop to destroy them. He did it by these means :—A chair was fixed to a trap door, and by touching a spring, the chair turned the poor victim into a dark cellar below, where, if he did not meet his death by the fall, he was soon killed by this cruel man. Todd's cellar communicated with the bakehouse of Mrs. Lovett, who kept a pie shop in Bell Yard, near Shire Lane. She assisted to get rid of the bodies, and shared in the gains. 1764."

STANHOPE STREET.—The Parochial Schools of St. Clement Danes, situated in this street, were founded, A.D. 1700. In the year 1778 they became a clothed or industrial school. In 1821 it was decided to admit children resident in the parish as day scholars. In consequence of the great change involved in the management or working of the school by the passing of the Education Act, 1870, the trustees and subscribers, in meeting assembled, (January, 1872), resolved to reconstruct the parochial schools, and to establish them upon a more extended basis. With this view the trustees submitted to the Endowed Schools Commissioners a scheme for new schools, to accommodate 600 children. The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Mexborough is the patroness of the school. There are five ex-officio trustees, (the rector, curates, and churchwardens,) a treasurer, forty trustees, a committee of management consisting of twelve members, an audit committee of five members, an estate committee of five members, a ladies' committee of twelve, a solicitor, medical officer, clerk, collector, master, assistant master, drill master, mistress, two pupil teachers, and a matron. The schools at present are not under Government inspection, though teachers are trained and certificated. In all other respects the schools occupy the position of the national school for the parish. The premises are old and inconvenient. Boys' school about 40 feet square, girls' about 30 feet square, 14 feet high, with coving roof, well ventilated and light.



Boys and girls are admitted to the school the first and third Tuesday in every month, at 10 a.m., by a trustee, after being examined by the medical officer. Forty-six boys are clothed by the institution, and are admitted to the establishment at the age of nine, and allowed to remain till fourteen. They are dressed in blue cloth jackets and waistcoats, and corduroy trousers; and badges, bearing an anchor, are worn on the left side. Thirty girls are clothed, boarded, and educated by the institution. They are admitted at the age of nine, and allowed to remain till sixteen. Mr. Charles Livett was elected clerk, April 3rd, 1872, in place of Mr. Fitch, resigned. A meeting of the parishioners was held at the Stanhope Street Schoolrooms, on Monday evening, January 29th, 1872, by requisition, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That having regard to the present state of our parochial schools, and the changes which the recent Education Act necessarily involves, it is expedient to abolish the distinction hitherto existing between the clothed establishment for boys and girls and the National Schools."

"That for the same reason it is expedient, if possible, to erect, on freehold or long leasehold land, and in a convenient part of the parish, two school buildings, to accommodate about 600 children."

The Committee appointed to carry out the above resolutions have, we are informed, agreed with the Endowed School Commissioners to a scheme which will provide for the schools in future.

At the first General Election of the Westminster School Board, November, 1870, the candidates stood in the following order:—

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.	...	...	...	13,602
Viscount Sandon, M.P.	...	...	...	7,119
Rev. Dr. Barry	...	...	...	6,057
Rev. Dr. Rigg	...	...	...	5,722
Mr. Mudie	...	...	...	4,874

The polling for St. Clement Danes district took place in the old Vestry Hall. The next Election, April 19th, 1872, when only two candidates presented themselves:—

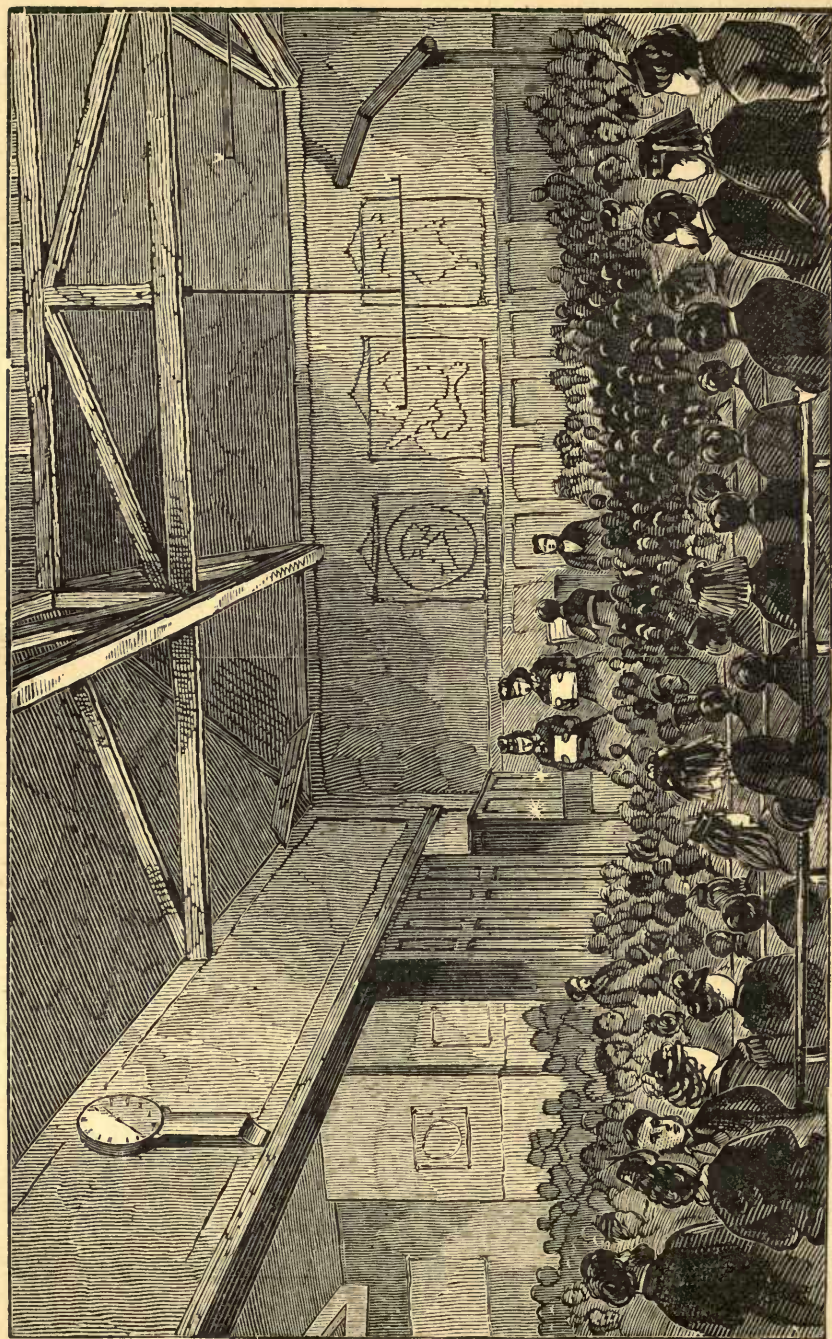
Viscount Mahon, M.P.	...	...	...	5,506
Mr. George Potter	...	...	...	1,131

The polling for St. Clement Danes district took place at Mr. Smith's chambers, Norfolk Street. The last General Election, November 27th, 1873, only six candidates presented themselves, and when the counting of the ballot papers was completed, the result appeared as follows:—

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.	...	...	...	8,488
Mr. George Potter	...	...	...	8,114
Rev. Dr. Rigg	...	...	...	6,433
Lord Napier of Ettrick	...	...	...	6,032
Rev. Canon Barry	...	...	...	5,999

Mr. Potter and Lord Napier supply the vacancies created by the retirement of Lord Mahon, M.P., and Mr. C. E. Mudie. The polling for St. Clement Danes took place at Mr. Neales', Strand.

ST. CLEMENT DANES READINGS AND MUSIC.—On the 17th of October, 1871, the first of the St. Clement Danes Penny Readings was given in the National Schoolrooms in Stanhope Street, under the presidency of Richard Twining, Esq. The rooms were crowded to excess, and those who came a little late could not gain admission. The immense success that attended this start determined the Rector to place the movement at once upon a permanent footing. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., kindly accepted the office of president, and the following gentlemen consented to act as vice-presidents: Messrs. Richard Twining, Samuel Harvey Twining, John Gilliam Stilwell, Thomas Stilwell, William Lethbridge, John F. Isaacson, the Rev. W. Houldsworth, B.A., and the churchwardens, *ex officio*. The Rector is chairman, and the Rev. W. C. Heaton vice-chairman. At the request of the Rector, Mr. Charles Livett became treasurer and honorary secretary. At the commencement of the second season, Mr. Livett divided the duties of honorary secretary with Mr. Henry Peters. At the outset of the third season, Mr. Peters, finding he could not devote the necessary time to the duties, was succeeded by Mr. Alfred A. Neale, who has since that time acted with Mr. Livett. After defraying all the necessary expenses, the proceeds of the sale of tickets at the end of the season has been divided among the various charitable agencies at work in the parish, and perhaps the best evidence of the success that has attended these meetings will be found in the following account of the distribution:—A surplus amounting to £23 19s 1d. on the first season, was required for payment of the plant, viz.,—carpet, gasfittings, 100 good chairs, and other things. At the conclusion of the last session, the sum of £31 was handed over as follows:—Clare Market Mission Schools, £8 8s.; Clare Market Ragged Schools, £5 5s.; *St. Clement Danes' Parish Magazine*, £5; St. Clement Danes Sunday Schools, £5; the Rector's Special Relief Fund, £3 3s.; the St. Clement Danes Mission House General Relief Fund, £2 2s.; St. Clement Danes Charity Schools, £2 2s.; leaving a balance of £2 7s. 10d. in the St. Clement Danes Savings Bank for the be-



STANHOPE STREET SCHOOLROOMS DURING AN ENTERTAINMENT OF READINGS AND MUSIC.

ginning of next year. We have the authority of the treasurer for saying that the result of the season (now approaching its conclusion) will far exceed that of the last. The piano, which is an upright grand, by Messrs. Kirkman, a very beautiful instrument, bears the following inscription, engraved on a silver plate, and placed on the front of the piano:—"Presented to the Rector of St. Clement Danes by the Rev. W. T. Houldsworth, M.A., for the use of the Parish, to promote the cultivation of music, to supply innocent recreation, and to gladden the hearts of the poor. Trinity Sunday, 1871."

Penny Readings, now adopted in almost every parish, were first suggested in the parish of St. Clement Danes, for we find, some forty-four years since, a series of "Readings, blended with Music," was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand (now the "Whittington Club,") for which Mr. J. R. Planché wrote and spoke the following address:—

"As when some traveller, returning, sees
His native hamlet's smoke above the trees,
And hails, with kindling cheek and glistening eyes,
Each spot endear'd by love or friendship's ties;
Paces with quick'ning step the village o'er,
Where well-known faces smile at every door,
And gives to friendly question and kind grasp,
The grateful answer and the eager clasp;
So we, long absent, greet this spot anew,
And hail the hour that brings them back to you.
And like a native spot is this, to those
Who 'neath your fostering smiles to favour rose;
The vocal novice and the embryo bard,
Your praise their earliest, dearest, best reward.
Ah! should they e'er in future moments claim,
On higher grounds, the meed of public fame,
Their sweetest thoughts will be on those bright hours,
When you first crown'd their infant harps with flowers;
And as they grasp the glorious wreath their due,
Their proudest boast—the owing it—to you.
Once more the Muses here resume their reign,
Once more for you the legend and the strain

In turn shall flow according to our laws,
 Grac'd by your presence, cheer'd by your applause.
 As when the clouds before the night-winds fly,
 The same bright stars beam on us from the sky,
 So may we hail on each succeeding year,
 Our dearer stars—the same bright faces here;
 Still may we see the same gay circle bend,
 Still in the Critic recognise the Friend!
 Well—well repaid for absence and for toil,
 By manhood's voice of praise and beauty's magic smile!"

A celebrated physician who once enjoyed an extensive practice in Calcutta, deserted his wife and came to England, where he took up his abode with another woman. He at length died in a cellar in Stanhope Street, and was attended in his last moments by the late Rector of St. Clement Danes.

Grimaldi was born in Stanhope Street, in the year 1779, and E. T. S. informs us, through the *Figaro*, that he was introduced, at an early age, at Sadler's Wells Theatre; he afterwards went to Drury Lane, but his fame was achieved at Covent Garden in 1806, making his first appearance as clown in the most renowned of pantomimes, "Mother Goose," which produced more money than any piece brought out for a century. He took his farewell benefit at Drury Lane, June 27th, 1828. His grandfather was a dancer of great celebrity on the French and Italian stage, and his father commenced life as a dentist, and came to England in the suite of Queen Charlotte, to become ballet master at Drury Lane Theatre, and died March, 1728. During the memorable riots of 1780, many persons to save their houses (?) from the fury of the mob, affixed labels with the words "No Popery!" Grimaldi, determined to please all parties and make assurance doubly sure, put out a label "No Religion!" The author of *Horace In London*, speaking of Grimaldi, says:—

"Long may'st thou guard the prize thy humour won,
 Long hold thy court in pantomimic state;
 And to the equipoise of English fun
 Exalt the lowly, and bring down the great."

Stanhope Street is rather a wide thoroughfare, leading from Princes Street, Drury Lane, in the parish of St. Giles, to Houghton Street,* Clare Market, and Newcastle Street, Strand. Going from Princes Street, on the right-hand side of the way, we come to a narrow passage, called Half-Moon Court; a few doors from this is Brown's Buildings, or Everly Court, at one time a thoroughfare into Drury Lane, but closed for the protection of the public in consequence of its becoming so notoriously bad, being a retreat for bad characters; we next come to White Horse Yard, a crowded dirty thoroughfare, leading to Drury Lane, consisting chiefly of brokers' shops, the only thing worthy of notice being Firmin and Sons' button manufactory; opposite to this, in Stanhope Street, is Denzell Street, leading into Vere Street. In Denzell Street are established the Clare Market Ragged and Sunday Schools, for the benefit of both old and young. The Penny Readings and Music afford excellent entertainment for the poorer classes of the parish; crowded and appreciative audiences assemble here to listen to the compositions and writings of some of our best musicians and authors. March 23rd, 1874, brought the last entertainment of the Clare Market Readings to a successful termination. Mr. John Palmer presided. We next come to Clare Street, better known as Clare Market, and amongst the many worthy inhabitants of this street we must not omit to mention Mr. Wood, who is always engaged in some good work both in and out of the parish. Opposite to Clare Street is Blackmoor Street, a crowded narrow street leading into Drury Lane; in fact we may say the Drury Lane end of Blackmoor Street is the beginning of Clare Market; there are some

* At a Vestry Meeting, held March 26th, 1873, it was resolved to abandon the proposal to build a new Vestry Hall on the site of the Milford Lane Schools, and the Churchwardens were empowered to negotiate for the purchase of the site in Clement's Inn Passage, facing Houghton Street, and a contract has been entered into for the purchase of the same at a cost of £3,100. The purchase-money of the old Vestry House, &c., was invested in the 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities under order of the Court of Chancery, dated April 22nd, 1872, dividends to be paid to the Churchwardens for the time being; amount of stock, £10,709 10s. (*See page 47.*) The Library established some years since at the Mission House has been removed to the Working Men's Parish Hall, 24, Houghton Street. W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., has presented 200 volumes. Mrs. Huggins is the librarian; Miss Morrison, assistant; Mr. Livett, secretary.

capital shops in this street, and in this part of the parish we could mention many worthy inhabitants. The Post-office at the corner of Blackmoor Street is kept by our much respected friend and neighbour, Mr. William Hale, the tea-dealer and wine merchant. We have known this gentleman over thirty years, and always found him engaged in some good cause; he has filled many offices in the parish, and supports everything connected with it in the most liberal manner. Mr. Taylor the baker, a past churchwarden of the parish, also resides in this street. At the corner of Clare Court, in this street, was for many years established Jaquet's (late Johnson's) à la mode Beef House. Here the affairs of the parish used to be discussed, and occasionally a little scandal, to enliven the scene. The St. Clement Danes Benevolent Pension Society was established here, 1835. At the corner of the further end of the street is the old established firm of Boobbyers, the ironmongers; the opposite corner is Mr. Worpell's, the oilman, who has just filled the office of overseer; both Mr. and Mrs. Worpell take great interest in the Clare Market Chapel. Mr. Williams, the builder, an active member of the Board of Works, also resides here. On the opposite side of the way is Holles Street, at the corner of which is the Dispensary (the only one in the parish), relieving 4,000 applicants yearly. We have before us, facing Stanhope Street (the last house in Newcastle Street from the Strand), another name, although last not least, Mr. Jeffery the bootmaker, who has filled several very important offices in the parish. In Newcastle Street, is the old established business of Dents the plumbers, formerly Burton's, from Butcher Row; and during the time the factory was being built in Newcastle Street, the business was carried on at No. 17 in the same street, now Mr. Hutton's* the undertaker. Mr. Burton died in 1834, leaving a fortune of over £200,000; and amongst other legacies, he left £500 to the St. Clement Danes Charity Schools. Mr. Berger, son of the late Mr. Berger, of Holywell Street, a very old inhabitant of the parish, also carries on business in this street.

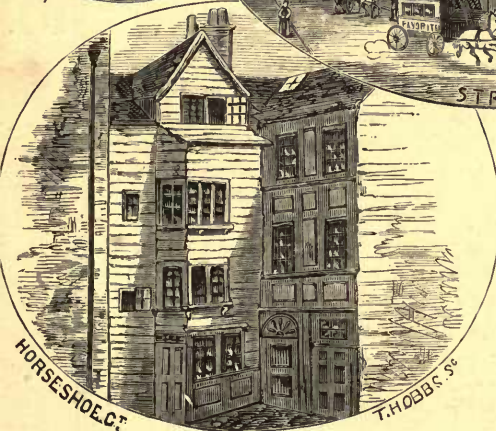
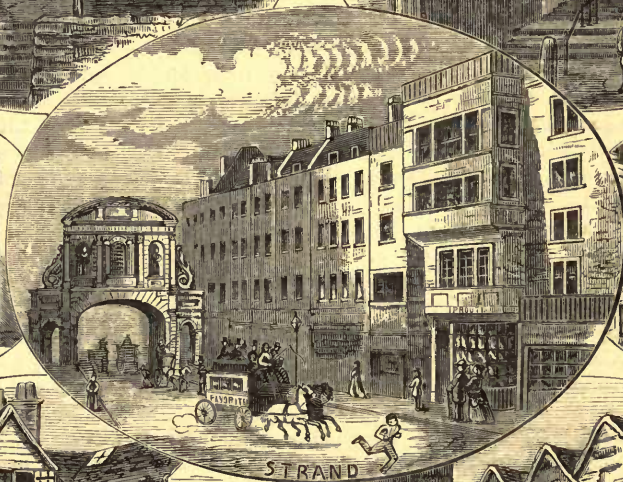
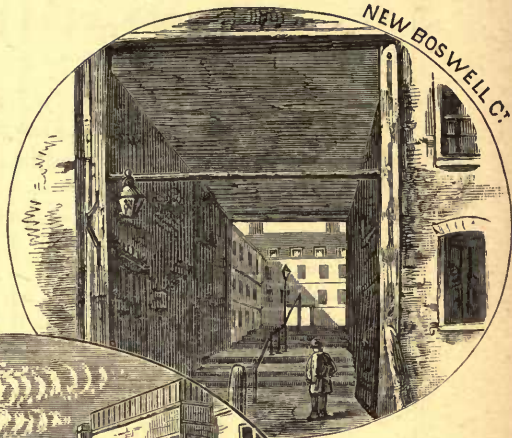
* Mr. Hutton was appointed sexton to the church of St. Clement Danes, May, 1872.

Mr. Rowland Dobie in the Third Division of his *History of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury*, gives the following account of Princes Street and its immediate neighbourhood :—

“ The Third Division. *Campum de Aldewych*, or Oldwick Close. This comprised the site of the present West Street, Princes Street, and their neighbourhoods, being bounded north by Great Queen Street; south, by the back of Princes Street, part of Duke Street, &c. ; west, by Drury Lane; and east, by Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the sale and dispersion of the hospital, this track of land came into the possession of the Holford family, a descendant of which held it in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. at the same period when Sir John Drury, Knight, held the north end, or St. Clement's half. He left a sum of money to be paid to the poor of the parish annually, founded on some conscientious scruples on account of its having belonged to the hospital, a charitable foundation. Part of this land came into the possession of Sir Edward Stradling, and other persons, about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. Houses had, however, been previously raised on the side next the highway, together with the play-house called the “Cockpit Theatre.” Both sides of Princes Street also (which had been a path dividing Aldewych Field, between the parishes of St. Giles and St. Clement's Danes) had been built on as early as the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or thereabout. The spot had then acquired the name of Oldwick Close, and had fourteen houses standing on its west side, or the east of Drury Lane, as well as a second theatre called the “Phoenix,” which succeeded the “Cockpit,”* after it was destroyed in 1617; Oldwick Close, by a deed of 1629, containing two acres, enclosed on the north, towards Queen Street, with a ditch; on the east, towards Lincoln's Inn, with a common sewer; on the south, with a ditch or fence dividing it from other parts of the same close; and on the west, towards the back of Drury Lane, with a ditch or mud wall. It was in the possession of Sir Edward Stradling in 1632, and the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby; and the former built on his part a large mansion and offices. There was a ditch and mud wall, or embankment, with a few scattered buildings on the Drury Lane side, among which were the Cockpit, and afterwards the Phoenix theatres. Queen Street and Princes Street, with Weld Street, (now Wild Street), are the principal streets erected on Oldwick Close. Holford Court, now Stewart's Rents, is a thoroughfare from Drury Lane to Wild Street.”

A meeting of the parishioners took place November 19th, 1873, in the Stanhope Street School Rooms, to adopt means to put down Sunday trading in the parish. 175 shops are kept open on Sundays.

* This theatre stood in a court denominated Pitt Place, an avenue running out of Drury Lane to Wild Street.



THE STRAND AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE STRAND.

(See also pages 147 to 150, and 224 to 259 of *First Volume of "Some Account of St. Clement Danes."*)

THE Strand is one of the greatest thoroughfares, it is situated in the very heart of London, and when the New Law Courts are built and the adjacent improvements made, it will be the grandest in the metropolis. Thousands of people, belonging to every class and almost every country, pass through it daily, together with countless vehicles of every description. The importance of the Strand may easily be accounted for when we consider, from its position, it commands a direct communication from the City to the West End, creating a continuous traffic, and standing, as it does, between the River Thames and Holborn, the public are constantly crossing it from the southern and northern parts of London. Here too, shortly, will have to be settled the most important legal questions of the day, affecting not only various interests in this country, but many others. Therefore we think we can justly claim for the parish of St. Clement Danes the most important thoroughfare in this metropolis of the world. The Strand has gone through many changes since the time of Edward III., when hardly a house had been built; and no continuous street existed till the reign of Elizabeth. Again, we find it noted for its beautiful gardens and palaces at which the nobles of the land resided; and after all the many scenes the Strand has passed through, we are lastly engaged in upraising the greatest and grandest palace of all, viz., the Palace of Justice, and when the land which occupies over 500 feet of frontage in the Strand is hidden from our sight, new memories will cluster round this noble building, to the obliteration of those which still cling to the many buildings in the streets and courts it has displaced. The *Graphic* very properly remarks, "It seems a realisation of poetic justice that on a site stained by so much crime and immorality, there should eventually rise up the palatial walls of the National Law Courts." Arundel Street stands on the ground formerly occupied by the house and garden of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, called also Hampton Place.

The episcopal house being at length purchased by the Earl of Arundel, it was called Arundel House. It afterwards came into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk; at this time the stabling was towards the Strand and the large garden towards the river. Norfolk House was pulled down in the seventeenth century, but the family name and titles are retained in Norfolk, Arundel, and Surrey Streets. Having previously, in the pages above referred to, given an account of the Strand, we now place before our readers the additional matter we have found associated with it.

In 1605, Master Joshua Sylvester in his popular version of the works of Guillaume de Saluste, Seigneur du Bartas, describes our great highway thus:—

“ For, as in London (stufte with every sort),
Heere's the King's Pallace, there the Innes of Court
Heere (to the Thames-ward all along the Strand)
The stately houses of the nobles stand;
Heere dwell rich marchants; there artificers;
Heere silk-men, mercers, gold-smithes, jewellers.”

(*Notes and Queries*, 4th Ser., ii., 604.)

A perambulation of the High Street between St. James's and the City, in the reign of James I., is given in the Harl. MS., 6850. It is an interesting document, describing the numerous inns, streets, &c. That portion in St. Clement's mentions the “Talbot,” “Ship of War,” “Rose,” “King Henry's Head,” “Flower de Luce,” “Angel,” “Holy Lamb,” “Bear and Harrow,” “Plough,” “Castle,” “St. Clement's,” and “Ship” taverns; “Sheer Lane, alias Rogue's Lane,” opposite Denmark, or Somerset House, “In ye midst of ye streete a May pole, a dial, pillars, about which are whoremongers flogged, and was called Britaine's Roundhouse,” while Butcher Row, Holywell Street, &c., is called “ye way to St. Clement's Inne of Chancery.”

“The narrow part of the Strand, between Temple Bar and St. Clement's Church, which lies in this parish, is not so well-built as that beyond it; nor are there many considerable inhabitants or tradesmen here. My friend, *Herman Moll*, so well-known by his geographical draughts, is the most valuable man I am acquainted with in this part of the town, to whose skill I am obliged for the accurate maps that illustrate this work.”—*Salmon's Modern History*, vol. xv., 1732, p. 117.

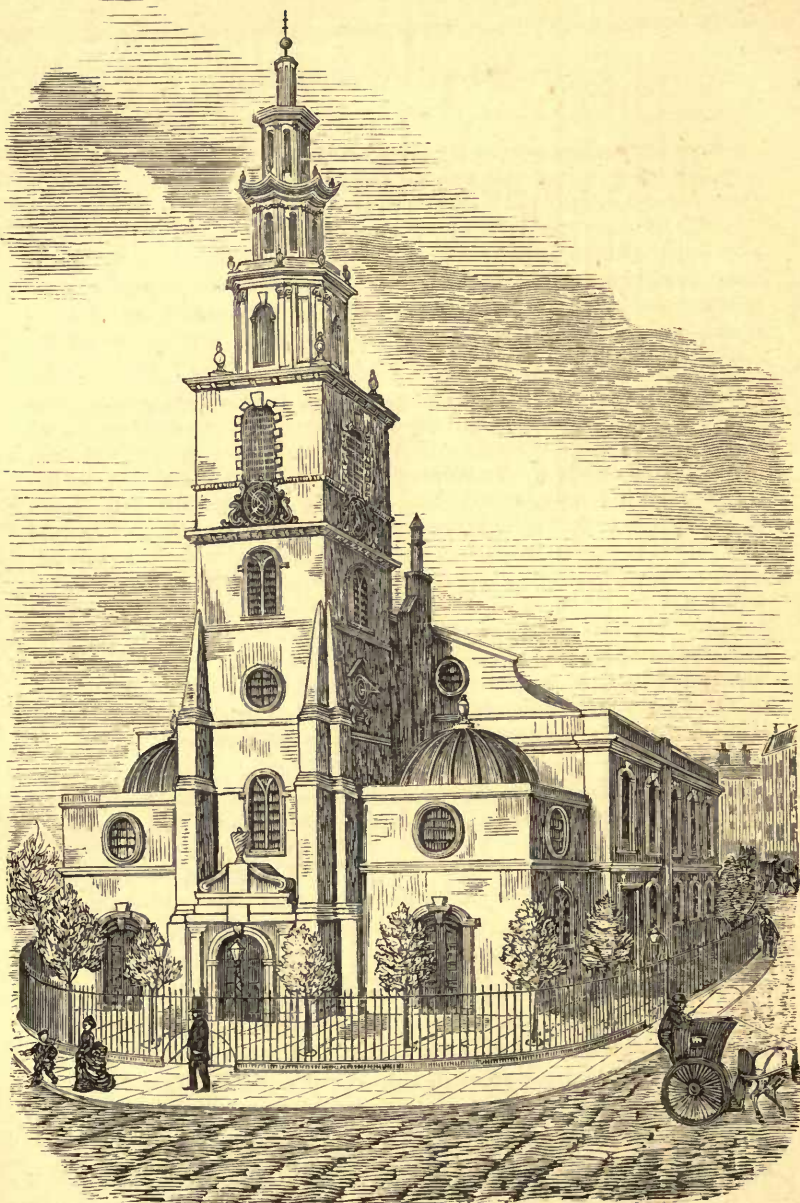
“The new pavement from Charing Cross to Temple Bar, which was begun at the first of these places, was this day (July 12, 1765) ended at the latter, and the communication opened for carriages. Those who have not seen this new

pavement can scarcely imagine the alteration made by it ; *the taking down of signs*, and fixing up of lights in a regular manner. It may be said that a street in London, paved, lighted and filled with signs fixed in the old way, never made so agreeable an appearance or afforded better walking than the Strand does in the new. But, great as the alteration in the Strand may be, that in St. James Street greatly surpasses it. In short, too much cannot be said in praise of those noblemen and gentlemen who first promoted this improvement, and have so steadily carried it on in spite of all the obstacles thrown in their way, and all the cavills against their proceedings."—*Annual Register*, Vol. viii., p. 110.

1603.—"On the north side of Butcher Row, at a short distance from Ship Yard, was a large mansion-like edifice of five stories, inhabited by Count Beaumont, the resident envoy from the French Court. Here for one night was lodged the Duke-de-Sully, who in 1603 had been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from Henry the Fourth, King of France, to congratulate King James on his accession to the English throne. On that occasion the office of Master of the Ceremonies was first instituted, and given with a yearly salary of 200 pounds to Sir Lewis Lenkner. The following passage from the '*Memoires de Sully*' renders the fact of his lodging here unquestionable :—'As for myself I supped and lay at Beaumont's, and dined there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare me lodgings until the Palace of Arundel, which was destined for me, could be got ready ; but this greatly embarrassed my retinue, amounting to two hundred, which could not all be lodged in Beaumont House, and therefore apartments were sought in the neighbourhood.'"—*Brayley's Londiniana*.

1612.—"There was a chappell where now the porter's lodge is at the outer gate apperteyning to St. Clement's Danes."—*Norden's Description of Elizabeth's Palaces*.

Malcolm, and other writers on the metropolis, tell us that St. Martin's Lane at one time had only a few houses beyond the church, abutting on the "Convent Garden" (now Covent Garden). Not a house was standing either in Long Acre or in the now populous vicinage of the Seven Dials, nor yet in Drury Lane from near Broad Street, Giles (as it was then called), to Drury House, at the top of Wych Street. Nearly the whole of the Strand was a continued street, formed however of spacious mansions, the residences of noblemen and prelates ; those on the south side had all large gardens attached to them extending down to the Thames, and have given names to the streets, &c., built on their respective sites.



THE PRESENT CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH.

(See pages 13 to 19, 53, 139, 234, 287, Volume I. of this Work.)

THE church was dedicated to St. Clement, one of the Popes of Rome. The epithet Danes was added, as some affirm, from Harold, and other distinguished Danes being buried here. It is of very ancient foundation. The present church bears the date of 1682. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter, rated in the King's books at £52 7s. 1d., said to be worth £600 per annum. The church is thirty-four feet high, sixty-four feet long, and forty feet broad, seats 2,500 people; built by Sir Christopher Wren; cost about £9,000. The tower, with its bells and chimes, were added in 1719. Over the principal west door, though somewhat dimmed by age, are four words, well suited to cause any one going to church to reflect on the sacredness of the building they are entering. These words are, "Thou God seest me." That small peculiar-looking building at the eastern end, by the rails, is the dead-house for the parish. The organ is by the celebrated Father Smith. The pulpit is made of oak, and the lofty arched roof is also adorned with exquisite wood carving. The chancel is paved with marble; the communion table is likewise formed of a very fine specimen of marble. The church has been considered to be very handsome, for we find the following letter written by Mr. Lewis, and addressed :—

"To the Worthy the CHURCHWARDENS, and the VESTRY, of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, London.

"The distinguishing zeal you have lately shewn to improve the beauty and the ornament of your church, induced me at first to write upon this



"The anchor which is to be seen in many parts of the church, on the pulpit, over the churchwardens' and overseers' pews, on the top of each of the four maces, and on all the tablets which mark the boundaries of the parish, being in fact the parish mark, has reference to the story of the death of St. Clement, who, it appears, was cast into the deep sea, with an anchor round his neck, by order of the heathen Emperor Trajan, because of his firm adherence to Christianity."—*St. Clement Danes' Magazine*.

subject, and now it is finished, very justly calls upon me to offer it to your acceptance.

"Were I under no obligations of gratitude for favours received from you, (as I am ever to own my self under very many) yet your piety upon this occasion, ought to be mentioned to the world with honour, in order to excite other parishes to follow the noble pattern you have set them, and to recommend to your successors a due care in supporting and keeping up every beauty and ornament in the same awful splendor, it now appears.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the method you have taken to adorn your church, comes nearest to the primitive standard of any I have seen. Your altar, the pillars with their gilt chapters, the roof, the very plan of your church, and the stately portico on the south side, and almost every particular ornament, bears a just resemblance to the most magnificent churches among the first Christians; their bosoms were inspired with the same holy zeal for the honour of God's House, which I rejoice to see revived in yours; and it would still add to my joy, to find the same divine warmth animating the heart of every sound Protestant in the Nation.

"When other parishes have been obliged to the contributions of the publick, to raise the fabric, and provide the ornaments of their churches; you (to your particular applause be it observed) have been able by a prudent management, to erect a church equal in grandeur to most, and in beauty not inferior to any, upon your own charge: *May the Great God remember you concerning this, and wipe not out the good deeds, that you have done for his house, and for the officers thereof.*

"And since you have express'd so laudable a regard for the adorning of God's House, let it be our care constantly to wait upon him there, in all his ordinances; and let us assemble with that becoming reverence as suits the Majesty of that Dread Sovereign whom we approach; lest it should be said that the inanimate fabric appears with more decent regularity, and contributes more to the beauty of holiness, than we who are the living members of the body of Christ; let us glorify God in his sanctuary, upon earth, and he will hereafter advance us from worshipping him in this his material temple, to a building not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

"Which is the fervent prayer of

"Your most obliged

"St. Clement Danes,

"Humble Servant,

"Octob. 22, 1720.

"THO. LEWIS."

The church was, till within the last two generations, closed in by houses on the south side, level with the other parts of the Strand. Messrs. Betts and Parker, churchwardens, in 1872, had the outer doors of the church, and the railings round the churchyard painted. The two side doors at the west end of the church, leading to the gallery, on being scraped, were found to be made of old oak, and to have a great many small shot imbedded in the wood. It is supposed that this was done at the time of the Gordon Riots in the year 1780. They also made several improvements, amongst them the laying of the Kampulicon on the floor round the font. In June, 1765, the workmen employed in paving the Strand, upon digging up the posts in the footpath near St. Clement's Church, discovered a large leaden pipe, supposed to have lain there several hundred years. It reached quite to Temple Bar, and the workmen had to cut it up, and each yard of it was said to weigh 112 lbs., and to be worth fifteen shillings. Between 1822 and 1848 there were 2,759 interments in the churchyard, 705 in the poor ground, and 213 in the vaults. The registers, dating from 1558, are in an excellent state of preservation, the writing of the first page being as legible as if written only a few weeks ago. The style of writing changed very much in days gone by, and from 1614 to 1692 the old character is found, which can only be read by those experienced in it. On the title-page of the first book is an inscription, stating that it was begun on the "fifte of June, 1558, being the fourth and fifte yeares of the reigne of King Philip and Queene Mary," to which is added, "And was continued by me, John Morecroft, minister in the year of grace 1598. And continewed according to ye time limited by him who is beyond all time." From that time to the present day the registers have been accurately kept. There is an entry among the burial registers in St. Clement Danes in the year 1829, page 41:—"Jane Kerby, Workhouse, aged 71. (The body of this person was stolen from the surgery in the night of February 4th)."* In 1851 a tablet was placed in the front pew at the east end of the north

* We are indebted to the Rev. W. C. Heaton for many of the above particulars.

gallery, in remembrance of Dr. Johnson, who visited the church regularly. A memorial tablet of white marble has been placed in the church to the memory of Mr. Rudolph Ackermann, of the Strand, formerly a member of the noted firm of that name. His widow has been resident in Germany since Mr. Ackermann's death, and as he was buried in the Portugal Street burying-ground, no memorial of him exists there at the present time. On her return to England Mrs. Ackermann desired to put up a tablet to his memory. Hence the present memorial, which was designed by Mr. Hutton, undertaker, of Newcastle Street. In 1872 a tablet was erected by the parishioners in memory of Harry Hood Simpson, second son of the Rev. R. J. Simpson. It is composed of a slab of fine statuary marble, containing the inscription, surmounted by the anchor, in this instance so appropriate, as being the arms of St. Clement Danes, and also the emblem of that trust which is expressed by the text from St. John's Gospel engraved on the monument.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson addressed the following letter to each subscriber :—

“ 5, Russell Square,

“ October 21, 1872.

“ MY DEAR KIND FRIENDS,

“ Many as have been the kindnesses shown to us since we came to the parish of St. Clement Danes, none have so closely touched our hearts as your last act of sympathy in erecting to the memory of our beloved son that beautiful little tablet in our parish church, close to the spot at which, but a year ago, he received his first communion. My wife and I *most heartily thank* you for the generous sympathy you have evinced for us in the hour of our deep distress, and for the very pleasing and enduring expression which you have given to that sympathy. But dearer to us, than any monument of the costliest kind, is that *voluntary outflow of affectionate feeling* which we understand has formed the basis of this token of regard. Believe me, my dear friends, it is deeply valued and warmly reciprocated by us both, and we pray God that, should a similar trial ever come to your homes, you may have not only the comfort of that Blessed Spirit, which can alone ‘heal the broken hearted,’ but also the precious sympathy of dear and kind friends such as we have now found in you.

“ Believe me, my dear Friends, ever your

“ Grateful and affectionate Rector,

“ R. J. SIMPSON.”



TO THE
CHERISHED MEMORY
OF

HARRY HOOD SIMPSON,

SECOND SON OF THE

REV. ROBERT JAMES SIMPSON, M.A.

RECTOR OF THIS PARISH;

WHO DIED OF CHOLERA,

AT SELIM, DARJEELING, INDIA,

AGED 17 YEARS.

BORN 26TH FEBY., 1855, DIED 30TH JUNE, 1872.

—:O:—

"WHAT I DO THOU KNOWEST NOT NOW; BUT THOU
SHALT KNOW HEREAFTER."—ST. JOHN, XIII. 7.

—:O:—

THIS TABLET

Is Erected by the Parishioners of St. Clement Danes

AS A TOKEN OF

AFFECTIONATE SYMPATHY WITH THEIR RECTOR.

—:O:—

DANIEL BETTS,
THOMAS PARKER, } CHURCHWARDENS.

1872.

THE STEEPLE, BELFRY, AND CLOCK.

The steeple of the church is furnished with a peal of ten bells in the key of D, the tenor weighing 24 cwt. ; a clock, a set of chimes, and a Saints' bell. The steeple was repaired in 1839, Messrs. Mason and Boulton being the churchwardens at the time. Eight out of the ten bells were cast in 1693, and recast in 1843, by Charles Oliver, who, in 1845, added two new trebles, made a new frame, and thus completed the present peal of ten bells, which the parochial ringers opened by ringing an excellent peal of Grandsire Caters, consisting of 5,093 changes, in three hours and thirty minutes ; the peal was conducted by Mr. G. Stockham.* The churchwardens at the time were Messrs. Cull and Wilkinson. The Saints' bell is dated 1588, and is inscribed, "Roberts made me." It is so called because in the Roman Church it was rung when the priest came to the words *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte Deus Sabaoth* (Holy, Holy, Holy God of Sabaoth) ; so that those who were absent might fall on their knees, in reverence of the holy office then going on in the church. Sometimes it was a small bell rung by hand, but more frequently it was placed where it could be heard at the greatest distance. Hence, the bell was called the *Sanctus* or *Saints' bell*.

In the belfry are fourteen tablets, on which are recorded certain remarkable performances of change-ringers, from 1822 to 1869. The present ringers† consist of ten members of the St. James Society, Clerkenwell, established 1822, and re-established 1827, and removed to Christ Church, Blackfriars Road. They were appointed ringers in the year 1835, Messrs. Lacey and Bellamy being the churchwardens. Their first performance commenced on Lord Mayor's Day, 1835, when Alderman Copeland, of Portugal Street, of this parish, filled the civic chair. The ringers at that time met at the "Grange Inn," Carey Street, a house we have some very pleasing recollections of.

* Mr. George Stockham has been steeple-keeper at St. Clement Danes Church upwards of thirty years.

† The present parochial ringers are Stockham, Haworth, Pratt, Green, Lloyd, Banks, Baron, Sury, Coppage, and Hopkins.

The greatest number of changes ever rung on St. Clement's bells was 7,127, in four hours and forty-one minutes, conducted by Mr. G. Stockham. Messrs. Bates and Beacham churchwardens, Messrs. Twining, Judkins, Tyler, and Sanders overseers. April 5th, 1852.

The clock was made by Langley Bradley, in 1721, and now strikes the quarters on the first, second, third, and sixth bells; the hour being struck twice, first on the tenor, and then on the Saints' bell. The chimes play daily at five, nine, and twelve o'clock, either Easter Hymn, 104th Psalm, or the Lass o' Gowrie. The east dial was added in 1804. Thomas Sears and William Howell, churchwardens.

"The new Altar Piece of St. Clement Danes Church, in the Strand, is just finished, and is exceedingly curious; the painting being performed by our celebrated countryman, Mr. Kent, who within these few years, won the Prize of Painting at Rome. The rest of the church being also beautyfy'd, the same may now pass (especially in regard of its architecture and contrivance) for the neatest parish church in England."—*Daily Post*, September 29th, 1721.

A meeting of the Vestry of St. Clement Danes was held on August 14th, 1871, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove the Church of St. Clement Danes, in order to make proper approaches to the New Law Courts. Mr. Lowe proposed to give a site on the ground obtained by the Government, and to erect upon it a handsome church in accordance with the architectural character of the courts, with a parsonage house and schools. Mr. Innes strongly denounced the proposed scheme, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the noble church in which the parishioners were accustomed to assemble, and which he considered ten thousand times better than any of the Gothic churches which it was the present fashion to erect. Eventually it was determined that, under the circumstances, the Vestry should take no active steps in the matter until it came more formally before them, and that afterwards the parishioners generally should be consulted by means of a public meeting.

THE CLERGY OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

THE Rector, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., was born September 29th, 1824; educated at Bromsgrove Grammar School, under Dr. Jacob; graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, 1843, with the view of going to the Bar; became a member of the Inner Temple in 1845, and kept six terms. With the same object in view, went up at the earliest possible period for B.A. examination, but eventually decided on taking Holy Orders; took B.A. 1846, and M.A. in 1851; was ordained by the Bishop of Durham to the Curacy of Whitburn, near Sunderland, 1847; took priest's orders in 1850; promoted in 1852 to the sole charge of Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington; in 1862 became Curate of Windsor, afterwards undertook the charge of St. Paul's, Kensington; in 1866 promoted to the vicarage of Slough; and in 1869 became the Rector of St. Clement Danes. The reverend gentleman is very highly esteemed amongst his parishioners. He takes a very active part in all the institutions of the parish, and is most energetic in promoting its best interest. He is an eloquent preacher, and his ministerial labours give very great satisfaction to the parishioners.

The Rev. W. C. Heaton, M.A., the present senior curate of St. Clement Danes, was born on the 10th of May, 1844. Destined for the ministry of the Church of England, his early studies were all directed with a view to entering the University at a proper age. He became a student of Gonville and Caius, Cambridge, in October, 1863, and graduated B.A. in June, 1866, and M.A. in May, 1870. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) in June, 1867, and licensed to the curacy of St. Philip the Evangelist, Arlington Square, Islington, where he remained for two years and four months. He received priest's orders (also from Dr. Tait), in June, 1868, and became senior curate of St. Clement Danes in September, 1869. Shortly after the reverend gentleman came to minister in the parish of St. Clement Danes, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, the Rector, proposed to establish a *St. Clement Danes' Parish Magazine* and



REV. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A., RECTOR OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.



REV. W. C. HEATON, M.A., SENIOR CURATE OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

committed the editorship of it to Mr. Heaton. The establishment of such a publication was a work of great difficulty, and required immense labour, great perseverance, and undaunted zeal. Messrs. Diprose and Bateman, the printers and publishers of the magazine, can speak from their own knowledge of the amount of time, labour, and anxiety which Mr. Heaton has spent in conducting the magazine, and consider the thanks of the parishioners are due to that gentleman for his work, because it is additional to that which properly belongs to the duties of a clergyman. The magazine has now been in existence nearly five years, and during that time has faithfully chronicled all the passing events of the parish, Mr. Heaton himself giving reports of meetings, and inserting every possible information of interest to the parishioners. The yearly numbers form handsome volumes, and we are proud to say, now adorn the bookshelves of a great many houses in the parish. From our long association with the reverend gentleman in connection with the magazine, from what we hear of him, together with our own experience of the manner in which he discharges his varied duties in the parish, we have no hesitation in saying he is an able and energetic clergyman, and his pleasing and earnest manner of doing everything he is engaged in commands the goodwill and respect of the parishioners.

The Rev. F. P. Voules, B.A., has for some months been acting as junior curate of the parish, having obtained leave of absence from his rectory of Middle Chinnock. One or other of the clergy attends at the Mission House, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10.30 a.m., to hear cases of distress, and to administer relief.

The Rev. W. Lea.—The Clare Market Mission Chapel is under the charge of this gentleman. The district around the chapel is very poor, and the labours of Mr. Lea for the benefit of these poor people are unceasing, and have already been blessed by good results. Mrs. Lea, also assists in many ways in the work of the mission. There is a scripture reader (Mr. Fairbairn), appointed

to that district, who visits from house to house, and tries to induce the people to come to church. The organ is lent for the use of the chapel by Thomas Stilwell, Esq. Full services are performed twice on Sundays, and also on Wednesday evenings. At the Sunday School, every Sunday-afternoon, from 150 to 200 children attend; Day School is held in the chapel, Night School during the winter months, and Mothers' Meetings every Tuesday evening; there is also a Penny Bank attached to the Mission; Miss Twining takes a very active interest in the work of the Mission; also Mr. and Mrs. Worpel, and Mrs. Willis. The Clare Market Mission Chapel also receives the greatest attention and consideration from the Rector, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and although much in need of funds, it is very liberally supported by W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., Messrs. Twinings, Stilwells, and a large number of the inhabitants. The origin of Sunday Schools is attributed to Mr. Raikes, a printer, of Gloucester, who, in 1781, employed some persons at a small expense to receive children at their private rooms, and give them religious instruction before going to church. The plan was generally encouraged by the clergy of the neighbourhood, and quickly propagated in all parts of the kingdom. Of the exact progress of Sunday Schools a very precise account does not appear to exist. Bishop Porteus, in preaching before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1782, said, "The whole number of children in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland exceeds 40,000." It has also been stated that, in 1787, there were 234,000 poor children in the Sunday Schools of England and Wales only; and in 1792 Mrs. Trimmer writes, "I have been informed there are 500,000 children already in Sunday Schools."

This parish enjoyed the benefit of the pastoral labours of that "silver-tongued" preacher, as he is styled by Dr. Fuller, Mr. Henry Smith, who, in his day, was very generally esteemed "the prime preacher of the nation." He was a native of Withcote, in Leicestershire; under which parish a copious account of him may be

seen, with an engraved portrait, in *Nichols' History of Leicestershire*, vol. ii., p. 390. 1590.

John Warner, the learned and munificent prelate, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Bromley College, was born in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. Amongst the many of his generous gifts he founded four scholarships in Baliol College, Oxford. He sent £100 to Charles the Second in his exile, and continued remitting money as he could afford it. He died in 1666, and by his will, proved that year, directed the foundation of an hospital or college for twenty widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The following is an extract from the good Bishop's will—*E. Reg. Curie Prærogative, Cant.* :—

“IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

“I, John Warner, twenty-nine years Bishop of Rochester, and eighty-six years old, and, praised be God, haveing my sences, understanding, and memorie, considering my age, sound, doe make my last will and testament as followeth :—

“First, and above all, I commend my soule into the hands of the Father of Spiritts, humbly craving pardon of all my sins, for the merritts and mediations of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Sweet Jesu, say Amen.

“JO. WARNER ROFFS.

“Probatum on the 7th February, 1666.”

ST. CLEMENT.

St. Clement's Day, that anchorsmiths revere,
The how, the wherefore, and the why
The blacksmith's patron he became,
Is, that from off a vessel's deck
Clement was cast with fatal aim—
A heavy anchor round his neck—
Into the briny flood, to die ;
And when that day came round again,
Lo, from the shore retired the main,
Leaving three miles of shingles dry
A marble temple to descry,
In which was reared a monument,
Adorned with carvings rich and quaint,
In memory of the murdered saint.—*Leopold Wray.*

RECTORS* OF ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH.

WE find in the *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londiniensis*, by Ric. Newcourt, Notary Publick, 1708; and in *Londinium Redivivum*, by James Peller Malcolm, 1803; a consecutive list of the Rectors (*Rectores*) of St. Clement Danes, from a very early period:—

- 1325. Joh. Mugg, cap. 2, non. Aug.
- 1328. Joh. de Horton, pr. 10, Kal., Jun, per mort. Mugg, Thos. Welyn.
- 1392. Joh. Vincent, 5 Dec., per resig. Welyn.
- 1396. Ric. Palmer, cap., 5 Sept, per mort. Vincent.
- 1407. Will de Langton, pr., 25 Mar., per resig. Palmer.
- 1407. Will de Wyke, cl. 2 July, per resig. Langton.
- Ric. Proctor.
- 1428. Joh. Castell, 2 Dec., per resig. Proctor.
- 1430. Joh. Kymton, cl. 26 Oct.
- 1431. Will. Fallan, 22 Oct.
- 1431. Rob. Cooke, alias Plummer, 9 Nov., per resig. Fallan.
- Hen. Shelford.
- 1434. Joh. Green, L.B., 20 Oct., per resig. Shelford.
- 1445. †Rog. Bowle, 6 Junii., per resig. Green.
- 1463. Edm. Arnold, M.D., 16 Junii., per mort. Bowle.
- 1465. Rob. Lawson, pr., 6 Maii., per mort. Arnold.

* The Earl of Exeter possessed the patronage, and his successors still hold it. Newcourt remarks that—"King Henry II. gave (*inter alia*) to the Knights Templars, this Church of St. Clement Danes, without the City of London. But soon after the dissolution of that Order, the advowson of this church, it seems, came to the Canons-Regular of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Warwick, who had likewise in this parish five messuages, one carucate of land, and xs. xd. yearly rent, (which messuages and lands I take to be that third part of the *Temple*, which was formerly called the *Outer Temple*, lately Essex House). The premises the Prior and Canons of the Holy Sepulchre exchanged away unto Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, to the use of his Bishopric, for eight acres of land in *Snitfield* in the County of Warwick, and the advowson of the church there, in the 17th of Edward II. This being done, the right of advowson of this Church of St. Clement became invested thereby in the Bishops of Exeter."

† Roger Bowle gave two tenements to the parish, that with the rents the morrow-mass priest should be sustained, £4 13s. 4d. The churchwardens, &c., are possessed (to the use of the church and the morrow-mass priest's wages) of two tenements, of the rent by year £1 6s. 8d.

1468. Raimundus Barnard, cap., 26 Mar., per resig. Lawson.
 1474. Hamundus Both, L.B., 21 Jan., per mort. Barnard.
 1479. Philippus Devenold, L.B., 12 Oct., per mort. Both.
 1493. Will. Cousin, 19 Oct., per mort. Devenhold.
 1495. Tho. Beaumont, A.M., 22 Oct., per resig. Cousin.
 — Rog. Sandyford.
 1514. Jac. Fitzjames, A.M., 27 Oct., per mort. Sandyford.
 1516. *Rob. Dyker, L.B., 23 Maii., per resig. Fitzjames.
 1532. Joh. Bellytor, S.T.B., 24 Jul., per mort. Dyker.
 1536. Joh. Gybons, L.D., 28 Mar. per mort. Bellytor.
 1537. Will. Leveson, pr., Dec.
 1539. Joh. Rixman, A.M., 13 Mar., per resig. Leveson.
 1557. Rad. Jackson, S.T.B., 20 Dec., per mort. Rixman.
 1559. Will Harward, 20 Oct.
 1589. Ric. Webster, S.T.B., 22 Maii., per mort. Harward.
 1601. Joh. Layfield, pr. S.T.B., 23 Mar., per mort. Webster.
 1617. Rog. Bates, S.T.B., 6 Nov., per mort. Layfield.
 1634. Ric. Dukeson, S.T.B., 28 Apr., per mort. Bates.
 1678. †Greg. Hascard, S.T.B., 18 Sept., per mort. Dukeson.
 1720. Mr. Bloomer, Jan. 21st.
 1723. Thomas Blackwell, D.D. (rector fifty years) died Feb. 9, 1773.
 1773. John Burrows, D.D., Sep. ; died July 1, 1786.
 1786. George Berkeley, L.L.D., Nov. ; died Jan. 6, 1795.
 1795. George Vernon.
 1807. William Gurney ; died Jan. 23, 1843.
 1843. William Webb Ellis ; resigned 1855.
 1855. S. Chort Mason ; resigned 1860.
 1860. Richard Henry Killick ; resigned 1869.
 1869. Robert James Simpson (*the present Rector*).

From 1325 to 1678, the living of St. Clement Danes was enjoyed by thirty-six rectors.

* Tonstall mentions Robert Dyker, rector; benefice £40, goods *nulla*, fined £10.

† Gregory Hascard, D.D., *circa* 1708, was Dean of Windsor, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; he published an assize sermon, 1668; one on November 5, 1672; one before the Lord Mayor, 1680; a spital sermon, 1685; one before the King, 1696; and one before the House of Commons, 1696. Died November, 1708.

PARISH REGISTRY OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

IN volume 3 of the Parish Registers and Chapelry Registers extant in the year 1831, in the British Museum, we find the Parish Registry of St. Clement Danes. This registry was drawn up and copied from the registry in the church, like others of the United Kingdom, to comply with the order issued by the House of Commons to the following effect :—

“ Referring to section xix. of the Parish Register Act of 1812 (inserted in your Register of Baptisms), be pleased hereunder to insert, or to affix, a list of all the Register of Books of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages (whether bound or otherwise) remaining in your Parish or Chapelry containing entries anterior to the year 1813 ; stating the periods (if any), during which they are deficient. If you retain copy of such list transmitted to the Registrar of the diocese in June, 1813, a transcript thereof would be satisfactory on the present occasion.”

- No. 1—Register of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1558 to 1638.
 „ 2— „ of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1638 to 1653.
 „ 3— „ of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1653 to 1672.
 „ 4— „ of Baptisms and Marriages (only) from 1672 to 1700.
 „ 5— „ of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1700 to 1717.
 „ 6— „ of Marriages, from 1717 to 1754.
 „ 7— „ of Burials, from 1672 to 1700.
 „ 8— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1717 to 1727.
 „ 9— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1727 to 1737.
 „ 10— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1737 to 1749.
 „ 11— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1749 to 1761.
 „ 12— „ of Marriages, from 1754 to 1758.
 „ 13— „ of Marriages, from 1758 to 1761.
 „ 14— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1761 to 1773.
 „ 15— „ of Marriages, from 1761 to 1767.
 „ 16— „ of Marriages, from 1767 to 1777.
 „ 17— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1773 to 1788.
 „ 18— „ of Marriages, from 1777 to 1785.
 „ 19— „ of Marriages, from 1785 to 1792.
 „ 20— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1788 to 1799.
 „ 21— „ of Marriages, from 1792 to 1802.
 „ 22— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1799 to 1811.
 „ 23— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1799 to 1811.
 „ 24— „ of Marriages, from 1802 to 1813.
 „ 25— „ of Baptisms and Burials, from 1811 to 1813.

Rector—W. Gurney, M.A.

CHURCHWARDENS* OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

- 1842-3. Mr. Henry Thomas Woods.
 1843-4. Mr. William Cull.
 1844-5. Mr. William Wilkinson.
 1845-6. Mr. Eimer Adams Judkins.
 1846-7. Mr. John Thomas Woodward.
 1847. Mr. William Henry Younger.
 1848-9. Mr. Robert John Philip Jaquet.
 " " Mr. George Spillman.
 1849-50. Mr. David Spencer.
 1850-1. Mr. Robert Makin Bates.
 1851-2. Mr. Thomas Beachim.
 1852-3. Mr. William Lane.
 1853-4. Mr. William Harvey Williter.
 1854. Mr. John Dobby.
 1855-6. Mr. Robert Child.
 " " Mr. Thomas Howard.
 1856-7. Mr. Samuel Harvey Twining.
 1857-8. Mr. William Nex.
 1858-9. Mr. Charles Farlow.
 1859-60. Mr. Joseph Little.
 1860-1. Mr. Thomas Chapman.
 1861-2. Mr. George Tyler.
 1862. Mr. Edward Griffin.
 1863. Mr. David Nutt.
 1864-5. Mr. Henry Mason.
 1865-6. Mr. Frederick Walter Stewart Lack.
 1866-7. Mr. Samuel Brown.
 1867-8. Mr. Joshua Jeffery.
 1868-9. Mr. John Child.
 1869-70. Mr. William Hale.
 1870-1. Mr. John Smith.
 1871-2. Mr. Daniel Betts.
 1872-3. Mr. Thomas Parker.
 1873-4. Mr. Robert John Dobree.†

Mr. John Neale, of the Strand, is the Junior Churchwarden for the present year.

Mr. John F. Isaacson, Vestry Clerk, elected 1848.

* Churchwardens and overseers were appointed by law, 1127.

† We are enabled to publish the above list through the kindness of J. F. Isaacson, Esq.

Rev. Richard Vines, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A.B., 1622, and A.M., 1627, was in 1642 one of the two divines for Warwickshire, approved by Parliament to be consulted in Church matters. On March 8th, 1643-4, "a message from the Lords, in which they desire the concurrence of this House for settling Mr. Vines in the parsonage of St. Clement Danes; they desire this House to take it into speedy consideration in regard of the worth of the gentleman, and of the near approach of the next Lord's Day."—(Jour. House of Commons, iii., 422.) In June, 1644, the Mayor and citizens of the parish of St. Michael's Coventry, petitioned that Mr. Vines might be appointed their vicar; and in August following, in consequence of Dr. John Littleton, late Master of the Temple having "for eighteen months or more wholly deserted his charge and ministry there, leaving none to officiate in his place, and hath withdrawn himself into the armes against the Parliament," the Lords and Commons declaring the same place void, further declared "that Richard Vines, a godly, learned, and orthodox divine, and one of the Assembly of Divines, shall be Master of the Temple," &c., with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging. On Humiliation Day, October 22nd, 1644, he preached one of the three sermons before the House of Commons, at St. Margaret's; in 1645 "Richard Vines of St. Clement Danes," was one of those who examined those to be chosen "Ruling Elders in the Province of London;" and on Sept. 1st. 1648, he, with Mr. Marshall, Mr. Seaman, and Mr. Herle, was deputed by Parliament to proceed to the Isle of Wight, to treat, &c., with the King. He died in February, 1655, and his funeral sermon was preached by Thomas Jacomb, at St. Lawrence Jewry Church, in the City.

In Walker's *Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, &c., who were Sequester'd, Harrass'd, &c., in the late Times of the Grand Rebellion*, we find the name of Holloway, clergyman in St. Clement Danes, and appended to this name is the observation:—"He also was plundered."

We have, likewise, in the same valuable authority, the name of a clergyman—Dukeson, Richard, D.D., St. Clement Danes, R., the writer stating that—"He was originally of the University of Cambridge, but incorporated at Oxford in the year 1645, at which time he had, as I conjecture, fled thither for shelter, as great numbers of the loyal clergy did. White is not asham'd to put him into his *Scandalous Century*, for the following reasons, as they are there alleg'd: that he had taught that children dying after baptism, were saved by the faith of their godfathers and godmothers; the misrepresentation of which charge may be seen on the first view. That he used to game for money, to swear by the faith of a priest, before God, and on his salvation; that he spake against extempore prayer; observed the Orders of the Church; refused to admit a *Factionous Lecturer*; discouraged the collection for wounded soldiers of the Rebel Army; refused the Protestation; being desired to lead his people into taking the Covenant, said, he would not lead them into sin; not preaching on Christmas Day in the afternoon; saying it had been happy for the Kingdom, if no Puritans had been Parliament men; deserting his cure, and betaking himself to his Majesty's army. Which two last things themselves had, beyond question, forced him upon. He lived to the Restoration, was repossess of his living, and enjoyed it several years. I had almost omitted to add, that he had been also plundered, and was by the House ordered to be imprisoned, July 13th, 1642, for reading his Majesty's Declaration. He died Sep. 17th, in the 78th year of his age." "Smith—He was curate to Dr. Dukeson, at St. Clement Danes, as I suppose, and order'd into custody by the House of Commons for reading his Majesty's Declaration."

On Sunday night, January 14th, 1722, one Phipps, a blackamoor, who kept a cook's shop in Milford Lane, was interred in St. Clement Churchyard; six blacks held up the pall, and the corpse was followed in good order by sixty or seventy others of the same complexion, and about the same number of English people brought up the rear.

Mr. John Hammond, a young gentleman of 19 years of age, and

one of the people called Quakers, reputed to be worth £20,000 was baptised, at the church of St. Clement Danes, August, 1723, by the Reverend Mr. Peters; on which occasion there was afterwards a great entertainment at the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern, against the said church, which concluded with music and dancing.

Note, in the handwriting of the then curate of St. Clement Danes, George Lawrence, dated December 24th, 1797, appended to the register of a marriage between Edward White and Elizabeth Merry:—"N.B.—Mr. Edward White drank so much gin and water that he could not go through the ceremony, which was postponed to Sunday Decr. 31."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—Copies of the inscriptions between the years 1603 and 1705, upon all the tombs and tablets in the church of St. Clement Danes, will be found in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, 1719, 5 vols. 8vo.

One of the grave-diggers of St. Clement's parish, and another person, employed about the church, were re-examined before Sir John Fielding, June 17th, 1767, on suspicion of being concerned in stealing the handles, plates, &c., from coffins, and firing the vault; when they were both committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell. It is said that a lady who had three of her children buried in the vault of St. Clement's Church, where the coffins were set on fire, offered fifty guineas to any one that would venture into the vault to save their bodies from being burnt. It is said that another lady offered one hundred guineas to save some near friend or relative from the same fate; some say it was her husband.

Among the charity certificates, Temp. Edw. VI. C. Midd. Roll 34, No. 152, in Public Record Office.—

"SEINT CLEMENTS DANES PARISH.

"Thomas Newburge granted unto Willm. Beckinghm, by indenture Dated the vth of November, Anno Dni. ^L ^{XX} MCCCC IIIJ VIIJ* IIJ Tents wth. thapptenns in the seid parische for the time of IIIJ yeres, upon the yerely rent to be resarued,

whiche said Willm. Beckinghm by his will gave the same tents to alicie his wiff Duryng her lieff, and after her decease to remayne to the seid parische church to thuse of the morowe masse priest, and to pay to the pore people yerely in thonor of the v wounes* v^d, whiche 11J tents arre lettyre by yere 111J^l whereof—

“ To the Kyng’s magesty in quit rent iij ^s iiij ^d	} £
To theyres of Newburghe yerely xxxvj ^s viij ^d	
To the pore yerely v ^d	
To the Morowe masse priest for his wages xxxix ^s vij ^d	

And then remayneth clere nl.

Kyng Henry the sixt gave unto the parische and parischioners of the seid parische a certen void place adyoynng to the church yerde of the said Church for a sustentatcon of a lampe wthin the seid church, yeldyng therefore to the Kyng and his heyeres ijs. for all suts. Upon whiche void grounde Roger Bowle, sume-tyme prest of the said church, buylded on the said grounde ij tents, and by his last will ordeyned and willed that of the rents of the same the morowe masse prest should be susteyned, w^{ch} tents arre now lettyng for 111J^l xiijs 111J^d.

“ The parson and church wardens of the seid church arre possessed to thuse of ther church, and the morowe masse priest wages of ij tents of the rent by yere xxvj^s viij^d.

“ To the Kyng’s majesty for quit rent ijs.

To ix pore people euery of them 111J^s yerely xxxvj^s.

And there Remaynethe clere 111J^l ijs.

“ Ther is a Rome in the churchyarde wher the parischioners do assemble, w^t underromes to the same belongyng, now occupied by the pore, Rent free, whiche the seid parischioners of late, at ther charges, buylded for the same entente.

“ MEMO.—There is of howselyng people w^t in the seid parische the number of MCCCC.

“ Sir John Rixman is parson, and his parsonage is worth by yere xxxij ^l/₄, who sarveythe the cure w^t his curate onely.”

ADJOINING PARISHES TO ST. CLEMENT DANES.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—The first church of St. Mary-le-Strand, was situate on the south side of the Strand, opposite to the present church, and was pulled down by Edward, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and Lord Protector in the year 1549, who promised to build a new church, but did not do so, therefore the parishioners were obliged

* This means the five wounds that Our Saviour had—viz. : one in each hand and foot, and the stab in the side.

to join themselves to the church of St. Clement Danes, and afterwards to the Savoy, until a new church was built. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; foundation stone laid 1714 ; consecrated 1723. It is the first of the fifty-two churches ordered to be built by Act of Parliament.

THE PRECINCT OF THE SAVOY.—The Savoy takes its name from Peter, Earl of Savoy, who built a large house here in the year 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward III., purchased it for her son, the Duke of Lancaster. When it came into the hands of Henry VII., he founded here an hospital, and called it the Hospital of St. John Baptist. This hospital was suppressed in the seventh year of Edward VI. It afterwards fell into the hands of Queen Mary ; she newly founded and endowed it, and it was under the care of a Master and four Brethren in holy orders.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN was erected in the year 1638 as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at the expense of Francis, Earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants, who were then vastly increased. In 1645 the precinct of Covent Garden was separated from St. Martin's, and constituted an independent parish, which was confirmed, after the restoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, when the patronage was vested in the Earl of Bedford. It escaped the fire in 1666, which did not reach so far.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The foundation of this church is very ancient, but there are no authentic records of the time. History mentions it in 1222. King Henry VIII. built a small church here, which was afterwards enlarged by Prince Henry and some of the nobility ; but in 1721, after many extensive reparations, it was taken down, and the present handsome edifice erected in its stead. His Majesty King George I. presented this church with a very handsome organ.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.—About the year 1117, Matilda, consort of Henry I., founded an hospital on the spot whereon this parish church now stands, to which was attached a chapel. In the year 1545

King Henry VIII. granted this chapel to Lord Dudley ; it was made parochial in the year 1547, at which time a William Rawlinson was presented to the rectory. The late church was erected in 1624 ; the present one in 1732, at an expense of above £10,000.

A RUN THROUGH THE STRAND, IN AND ABOUT THE PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

THE Strand is associated with some of the most eminent public characters, many of whom have lived and died in the neighbourhood of the Strand. Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, lived at the "Shakespeare's Head," No. 141, Strand ; Dr. Johnson frequented the "Turk's Head," No. 142, Strand, purchased by Mr. Simpson, of the Strand ; afterwards it was rebuilt and opened as "Wright's Hotel." The author of *Junius* had his letters left at the "Strand Hotel ;" Anderson's Scott's Pills were sold at the "Golden Unicorn," 165, Strand (now Levy and Sons'), for nearly two hundred years. Old Parr lodged at No. 405, Strand. No. 346, Strand (rebuilt in 1838), was Doily's warehouse. The founder of this business introduced the wineglass napkins called after his name, and was duly honoured by a notice from Dryden and Steele. On the spot on which this warehouse was built, formerly stood the noble Wimbledon House, a large mansion, built by Sir Edward Cecil, third son of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, At No. 5, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, died David Garrick, in 1779. The late Mr. Charles Mathews,* comedian, was born at No. 18, Strand, in 1776. His father kept a bookseller's shop, fre-

* Charles Mathews played in a piece produced by Elliston, in 1791, but quite outshone by Master Elliston. Nothing daunted, he waited upon Macklin, to request he would hear him recite. His reception may be guessed ; Macklin received his first line "My name is Norval," as Sheridan did the dog-tax debate, "Bow, wow, wow," and asserted he only knew himself and one other capable of acting. As Macklin's bearish manners were known, the young aspirant was nothing daunted, but in 1793 paid fifteen guineas to appear at the Richmond theatre in "Richard the Third." In the last scene he was so excited in fencing with his opponent, that he continued fighting, to the amusement of the audience, for "twenty-five minutes by the Richmond clock." Old Mr. Mathews was very indignant at his son's delinquency, as he used to call it, and went down to a certain town to hiss him off the stage ; but the old gentleman related that when he saw his son acting, and the audience laughing, he laughed too, and that when they applauded he could not help doing the same, so giving him twenty guineas, he told him he should have the same when he chose to resume his station behind the counter. In 1803 he first

quented by Dr. Adam Clark and Rowland Hill; he was also the publisher of Dr. Gill's *Commentary on the Bible*; he died 1804. Samuel Pepys and Peter the Great lived in Buckingham Street, Strand; Lord Chancellor Bacon was born in the Strand, 1560; Lord Nelson lodged in Northumberland Court; and Ben Jonson lived with his mother and stepfather, a bricklayer, in Northumberland Street, Strand. At No. 7, Craven Street, Strand, resided, 1771, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. In Beaufort Buildings, Strand, stood at one time a mansion, named from its successive owners Carlisle, Russell, and Worcester House; the name Beaufort being the ducal title of the Marquis of Worcester's eldest son. Chambers says, "We are told that Lord Clarendon lived here, and also that in 1660, Ann Hyde, the Chancellor's daughter, was married from here, to the Duke of York, afterwards James II." A copy of the curious will of Bartholomew Newman, of the Strand, dated 1586, will be found in the *History of Clerkenwell*. It was a grand sight formerly to see the royal mails start on the King's birthday from the old "Angel Inn" in the Strand, for the West of England; at one time a coach started from here, and it took three hours to the village of Paddington.

appeared on the London stage in Cumberland's "Jew." From this time the fame of the comedian was fully established. In 1818 he resolved to give an entertainment by himself, and announced himself "At Home." At the English Opera House his success was signal, and in 1819, and five following years he gave his "Trip to Paris," "Country Cousins," "Travels in Earth and Air," and "Youthful Days of Mr. Mathews." These entertainments have been in almost every theatre in the United Kingdom. He had immense success in America, and after his return to England gave a new entertainment, "A Trip to America." His last appearance in the regular drama was in "Hamlet," when Mr. Young took leave of the stage. The present Mr. Charles Mathews, his son, is a most charming boon companion. His study is to afford amusement to all, and his exhaustless spirits are ever on the alert for some fresh story or apt climax to any incident that may occur. His latest joke was at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, upon the occasion of the Complimentary Benefit of Mr. Benjamin Webster, where he played "Charles Surface" in Sheridan's undying comedy of the "School for Scandal." Mr. Andrew Halliday, secretary of the Webster Benefit Fund, at the conclusion of the play addressed the audience in a very neat speech; and, in thanking them for their unprecedented patronage, intimated that the sum already received amounted to £2,000. Upon Mr. Halliday's retiring, Mr. Mathews came before the audience, with an apology for his intrusion, and intimated that he had as strong and interesting a fact to communicate, and that was that the ages of the actors and actresses engaged in the representation of the "School for Scandal" upon that occasion also amounted to 2,000 years. Mr. Mathews' well timed pleasantry was rewarded by a roar of laughter, and an immense round of applause.

The late Edmund Kean enjoyed himself at the "Coal Hole Tavern," Strand (*See page 174, Vol. i. of this Work*). He was born November, 1787, and commenced his theatrical career when only three years of age; when only fourteen years old, he hired a room and gave a public representation, and made some money by it; he then made up his mind to be an actor, and procured an engagement at Sadler's Wells Theatre. Afterwards he became a strolling player; Richardson engaged him; he played many parts, one riding as a jockey in a race at Northallerton; he played harlequin for fifteen shillings a week; in 1808, he married Mary Chambers, and they took the round of the provinces in search of engagements, part of the time with Sheridan Knowles. He was only twenty-seven years old when he enjoyed his splendid triumph. It was through the instrumentality of Dr. Drury that Edmund Kean was established on the boards of the chief London theatre. It is undoubtedly the truth that the earliest notice ever taken by Dr. Joseph Drury, the Head Master of Harrow, of Kean, was during the Exeter season of 1810, when the tragedian was acting in the theatre of that town. Doctor Drury was a most discerning dramatic critic, and it was Mr. Nation, of Exeter, who first introduced Kean to his personal acquaintance. The admiration, amounting to a degree of enthusiasm, with which the doctor was inspired upon witnessing his performances, was owing to no previous commendation of others—his first sight of him on the stage was purely accidental—and having beheld him in a very extensive range of characters, he became convinced of his vast and natural genius. He mentioned him to Mr. Greenfell (one of the Committee of Management of Drury Lane Theatre) in the autumn of 1813, and from that time may be dated the whole of his brilliant career and popularity. Circumstances in 1836 having prevented the proprietor of the English Opera House from carrying into effect his customary season, the principal members of the company undertook the speculation on their own responsibility, the license being most kindly and readily granted to them by the Lord Chamberlain. Oxenford wrote the

farce, and Mr. Bernard the drama, entitled "Lucette." Mrs. Nisbett and her sister, Miss Jane Mordaunt, appeared during this season. Wellington Street South, is the high road from the south side of London (*via* Waterloo Bridge) to the more northern and western districts, and has of later years become thickly studded with newspaper and other literary publishing offices. In that portion of the street south of the Strand, are the well-known book auction rooms of Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge (No. 13, late No. 3), whose firm commenced with Samuel Baker, so long ago as 1744; and here are the offices of the *Examiner*, *United Service Gazette*, and the *Spectator* newspapers. In Wellington Street North are numerous other offices of the press, among which we may mention the *Morning Post*, *The Field*, *Law Times*, *Army and Navy Gazette*, *The Tablet*, *The Era*, *Athenæum*, *All the Year Round*, and last, but not least, the ever esteemed "weekly," *Notes and Queries*. Here, too, existed at one time Exeter Change, the site of which is now occupied by the Gaiety Theatre.

PROCESSIONS PASSING THROUGH ST. CLEMENT DANES PARISH.

1236, JANUARY 20TH.—Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence passed through the Strand to their coronation at Westminster, six days after their marriage at Canterbury. The Mayor of London, Andrew Buckerele, headed the equestrian procession of the citizens to the number of three hundred and sixty. The most sumptuous garments ever seen in England were worn at the coronation of the young Queen, who had scarcely completed her fourteenth year—*Stowe's Annals*.

1239.—The following incident was the occasion of a strange procession through the Strand:—Otto, the Pope's legate, being at Oxford, a poor Irish student went into his kitchen to ask for some relief; but instead of administering to his wants, the cook threw a ladleful of hot broth in his face, in the presence of a Welsh student, who, having a bow in his hand, let fly at the barbarous cook, and killed him. A great tumult then arose amongst the students, whereby the legate became so apprehensive of his own danger that he made his escape, interdicted the University, and excommunicated all concerned in the riot; whereupon the heads of several colleges, with their scholars, repaired to London and did penance at St. Paul's. They were then obliged to walk to Durham House, the

legate's palace, in the Strand, bareheaded and barefooted, where, by great intercession, they obtained absolution.—*Mailland's History of London*.

1291.—Funeral procession of Eleanor of Castile, first consort of Edward I. The principal citizens of London, with their magistrates, clad in black hoods and mourning cloaks, joined the solemn procession as it passed along the Strand to Westminster. Edward caused a cross to be erected to her memory wherever the body rested.

1295.—Thomas de Turbeville, taken prisoner by the French at Rheims, returned to England as a spy. Arrested, tried, and convicted, he was drawn on a fresh ox-hide from Westminster, along the Strand, to Cheapside, thence to the gallows, and hanged in chains.—*Prynne's History*.

1302.—Edward I. having espoused Marguerite, sister to the French King, she was met, four miles from London, by six hundred of the principal citizens, on horseback, richly apparelled in one livery of red and blue, by whom she was ushered into the city, and thence by the same cavalcade conducted along the Strand to Westminster.

1305, AUGUST 23RD.—Sir William Wallace was brought a prisoner from Scotland, and lodged in the house of William Delect, of Fenchurch Street; from whence he was taken through the City, Fleet Street, and the Strand, to Westminster, by the Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and a prodigious concourse of people both of horse and foot.—(*Mailland's History*). A ballad of the time in rude dialect thus begins :—

“ With fetters and with gyves ichot he was to drowe,
 Ffom the Tour of Londone that monie might knowe
 In a curtel of burel aselkethe wyse
 Thurh Cheepe;
 And a gerland on hys heued of the neuë guyse.”—*Harleian MS.*

1306.—Edward I. caused proclamation to be made, strictly commanding all persons qualified for knighthood to appear at Whitsuntide, in order to their receiving military accoutrements from the King's wardrobe. The palace, upon this occasion, not being capacious enough to contain so great a multitude, numbers marched through the Strand to a camp, formed in the orchard of the Temple, in the church of which the knights kept their vigil.—*Mailland's History*.

1327.—Edward II. making himself obnoxious to the people by his foreign favourites, they flew to arms, burst open the gates of the Bishop of Exeter's palace in the Strand, plundered and destroyed everything, beheaded the Bishop in Cheapside, then dragged the body along the Strand to his palace, and flung it into the river.

1357, APRIL 13TH.—Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Poitiers, made his entry into London, bringing his prisoner, the King of France. The prince rode on a little black pony by the king's side, who was mounted on a

stately white courser with costly trappings. In the streets and along the Strand, as he passed to Westminster, the citizens hung out all their plate, tapestry, and armour, "so that the like had never been seen in the memory of man."—*Rapin*.

1381.—During the Wat Tyler insurrection, the rebels destroyed the palace of the Savoy in the Strand. In the height of their frenzy they ran to the Temple, then belonging to the Lord High Treasurer, which they likewise destroyed by fire, together with all the records of Chancery, and books and papers belonging to the students of the law.—*Stowe's Survey*.

1387.—Anne, Princess of Bohemia and royal bride to Richard II., as she was on her journey to London, met at Blackheath by the Mayor, aldermen, and a great number of the citizens on horseback, richly accoutred, by whom she was escorted through the City and the Strand in triumph to Westminster.—*Maitland's London*.

1392, AUGUST 29TH.—The ceremony of receiving King Richard and Queen Anne with great splendour, began at Wandsworth, where four hundred of the citizens met them. At St. George's Church they were received by the Bishop of London and his clergy, followed by five hundred boys in surplices, who attended them through the streets to Westminster.—*Chronicles of London Bridge*.

1396, NOVEMBER 13TH.—Isabella of France, consort of Richard II., was brought to the Tower with the utmost pomp and state, and "the little Queen," as she was called, being then only eight years of age, proceeded the day following, through the City and along the Strand, to Westminster.—*Maitland's London*.

1399, OCTOBER 12TH.—When the Duke of Lancaster left the Tower for his coronation, he was escorted by the nobility to the number of nine hundred; numerous gentlemen, with their servants in liveries, the different companies of London, led by their wardens, and the whole cavalcade amounted to six thousand horse. Cheapside, Fleet Street, and the Strand were all handsomely decorated with tapestries and other rich hangings.—*Froissart*.

1403, JULY 19TH.—Joanna of Navarre, the newly married consort of Henry IV., went with all "triumphant pompe," from the Tower, along Fleet Street and the Strand, to the Abbey, and "there she was crowned Quene." An entry in the books of one of the City companies states that "thirteen-and-fourpence they payed to Suffolk minstrels when the Queen passed to Westminster."—*Fairholt*.

1415.—As Nicholas Wotton, on Lord Mayor's Day, was riding to Westminster, he received the news of the victory of Agincourt, whereupon the citizens, with their Mayor, went along the Strand on foot to return thanks at the Abbey. On the day following a solemn procession was performed by the Queen, nobility, clergy, and the several corporations of the city, with the utmost devotion, from St. Paul's Church to Westminster, where the illustrious company made a great oblation at the shrine of Edward, and returned again through the Strand in triumph.—*Maitland*.

1420.—The celebrated hero, Henry V., died in France, whence his body was brought through London in an open chariot, drawn by horses sumptuously accoutred. On the upper part of the carriage lay an effigy representing his person in royal robes, the canopy supported by divers of the nobility. This stately funeral was accompanied from St. Paul's, along the Strand, to the Abbey, by James, King of Scotland, as chief mourner, the Princes of the blood, and a multitude of persons of all ranks.—*Maitland*.

1440, NOVEMBER 13TH.—The Duchess of Gloucester, being accused of witchcraft did penance, walking with her feet bare, her head uncovered, and carrying a lighted taper through the streets to St. Paul's. She landed at the Temple stairs, from Westminster. The Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, and City crafts accompanied her.—*Stowe's Annals*.

1464.—Elizabeth, Queen of Edward. IV., rode from the Tower to Westminster in a horse-litter, along the Strand and principal streets, preceded by thirty-eight newly created knights. Her coronation followed the day after.

1483, JULY 5TH.—The day before his coronation, Richard III. rode from the Tower, through the Strand, to Westminster, with his son, the Prince of Wales, and all the great officers of the Crown. The Duke of Buckingham made the greatest display of magnificence, his habit and caparison being of blue velvet, the trappings supported by footmen habited in similar suits.—*Buck's Life of Richard III.*

1485.—Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth, gave thanks at St. Paul's. The King was attended by sixty knights and one hundred squires upon foot, from the Tower, through Fleet Street and the Strand, to Westminster.

1487.—At the coronation of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., the usual entry through London was made, from the Tower to Westminster. She was apparelled in white cloth of gold damask, with a mantle of the same, her fair yellow hair hanging down. The streets through which her Grace passed were cleansed, and dressed with tapestry.—*Rutland Papers*.

1501, NOVEMBER 12TH.—Arthur, Prince of Wales, was married to Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Spain; there was a grand procession on the water, when they were rowed in a boat from St. Paul's Wharf to Westminster.

1503.—The hearse of Elizabeth of York, on its way to the Abbey, from the Tower, halted in the Strand while the Abbots of Westminster and Bermondsey blessed the corpse. A large company of nobles joined the funeral throng at Temple Bar.

1509.—The body of Henry VII. was conveyed from St. Paul's to Westminster, the whole distance being one magnificent display of pageantry.

1509, JUNE 24TH.—Henry VIII. and his newly married bride, Queen Catherine, passed in triumph to their coronation at Westminster, along the Strand.

1510.—King Henry, after witnessing the "Marching Watch" in disguise, returned to Whitehall, through Temple Bar, where were waiting three led horses, and a dozen footmen with lighted torches. They rode past St. Clement's, through the Strand, to the palace gates.—*Knight's London*.

1511.—Cardinal Wolsey journeyed frequently by way of the Strand, from Whitehall, in great state. There was borne before him, first, the Great Seal of England, then his Cardinal's hat, by a nobleman bareheaded; two pillars, also of silver, likewise preceded him, and his pursuivant-at-arms with a mace of silver gilt; then came he on his mule, trapped altogether in crimson velvet and gilt stirrups, having about him footmen with pole-axes, and a number of gentlemen in black livery coats and chains of gold about their necks.—*Cavendish*.

1519, MAY 1ST.—Long remembered as "Evill May Daye," from the rising of the apprentices against strangers and foreigners. Four thousand armed men were marched into the city, who seized the ringleaders, and made four hundred prisoners. They were strongly guarded, and marched along the Strand to Westminster Hall "in their shirts," and halters round their necks; when, at the Queen's prayer, they were pardoned. A proclamation was made at that time: "That no women should come together to bable and talke; but all men should keep their wyves in their houses."—*Hall*.

1533, MAY 31ST.—Anne Bullen was conducted through the Strand to her coronation, in a litter of white cloth of gold, not covered nor veiled, which was led by two palfreys, clad in white damask down to the ground, head and all, led by her footmen. Sixteen knights carried her canopy. All the way from the Tower was one display of rejoicing.—*Hall*.

1539, MAY 8TH.—"A great muster was made by the citizens at the mile's ende, all in bright harnisse, with coates of white silke or cloth, and chaines of golde, in three great batailles, to the number of 15,000, which passed through the Strand to Westminster, and returned home by Old Bourne."—*Stowe*.

1547, FEBRUARY 19TH.—Edward VI., the day before his coronation, came by Fleet Street and the Strand. He was richly apparelled, with a gown of cloth of silver, all embroidered with damask gold, the King walking a little before his canopy, that the people might the better see his Grace.

1553, JULY 14TH.—After the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen, the Duke of Northumberland prepared to march against the Lady Mary. Many lords went with him out of the Tower, and "tooke their boote, and went to Dyrame House (in the Strand), where they mustered their company in harness, and the next day the Duke departed, to the number of 600 men."—*Chronicle of Queen Jane*.

1553, SEPTEMBER 30TH.—The Queen Mary came through the Strand towards her coronation, "sitting in a charyett of tyssue, drawne with vj. horses, all

betrayed with redd. She sat in a gown of blew velvett, upon her heade a rounde cyrclet of gold, besett with precious stones. She was fayne to beare up hir hedd with hir hands, the saide cyrclet beyng so massy and ponderous. After the Queenes charyott cam another with cloth of silver all white, and therein sat the Lady Elizabeth, and with her backe forwarde, the Lady Anne of Cleves. The number of gentlemen that ryd astere were xcvi. in number."—*Chronicles of Queen Jane.*

1554, FEBRUARY 3RD.—When Wyatt rose in insurrection, he marched with his men all along the Strand till he came to Ludgate, "and seeinge he could not come in, retowrned back again, when certain horsemen met them, and the fighte goinge against him, he yielded to Sir Maurice Barkeley at Temple Bar."—*Chronicles of Queen Jane.*

1554, AUGUST 19TH.—Philip and Mary, after their marriage, rode in grand procession through the Strand to Westminster.

1555, JANUARY 27TH.—A religious procession of priests in rich vestments, bearing crosses, with children in surplices singing, the Dean of Westminster carrying the sacrament with a canopy held over it, and a multitude of people with lighted tapers following from Westminster, along the Strand, to Temple Bar.

1555, MAY 22ND.—The Princess Elizabeth, upon being released from her imprisonment in the Tower, "tooke her barge at the Tower Wharffe, and so to Rychmonde."

1556, NOVEMBER 28TH.—The Lady Elizabeth came riding from Hatfield, through Fleet Street, to Somerset Place, "with a great company of velvette cotts and chaynes, hir Graces gentlemen, and after a great company of hir men, all in redd cotts."

1557, DECEMBER 5TH.—After the death of Queen Mary, Elizabeth came to Somerset House, from the Tower, by water, where she arrived about ten in the forenoon; trumpets sounding, and much melody accompanying the universal expressions of joy among the people.—*Nichol's Pageants.*

1558, JANUARY 12TH.—When Queen Elizabeth proceeded from the Tower, the day before her coronation, she was drawn in a sumptuous chariot, accompanied by the nobility and a train of ladies on horseback, and both they and the lords were habited in crimson velvet. On the south side of Temple Bar there was "a noise of singing children, and one childe, richly attired, gave her Majestie farewell by these words:—

"Farewell, O worthy Queen!
And, as our hope is sure
That into Error's place
Thou wilt now Truth restore,

"So trust we that thou wilt
Our sovereign Queen endure,
And loving lady stand,
From henceforth evermore."

When the child had ended she said, "Be you well assured I will stand your good Queen," and departed through Temple Bar, towards Westminster, amid joyful acclamations.

1559, JANUARY 12TH.—Queen Elizabeth removed by water from her palace at Westminster to the Tower, attended by the City barges, trimmed with targets and “banners of thier mysteries.” “The bachelors’ barge of the Lord Maior’s companie had artillerie, shooting off lustilie as they went with great and pleasant melodies of instruments which played in most sweet and heavenlie manner.”—*Nichol’s Pageants*.

1559, MAY 24TH.—The French ambassadors were brought from the Bishop’s palace, through Fleet Street and the Strand, by the greatest nobles about the Court, with music, to the Queen’s palace to dinner; and after that they went by water to the Bishop’s to supper. It was observed of these ambassadors that they were most gorgeously apparelled.—*Nichol’s Pageants*.

1562, SEPTEMBER 3RD.—The Earl of Oxford rode through Fleet Street and the Strand, with seven score horse, all in black, after attending the funeral of his father, in Essex.—*Machyn’s Diary*.

1570, JANUARY 23RD.—The Queen’s Majesty, attended by her nobility, came from Somerset House, in the Strand, and entered the city by Temple Bar; and thence to dine at Sir Thomas Gresham’s. After visiting the Burse, she caused it to be proclaimed, by herald and trumpet, “the Royal Exchange, to be called so from henceforth, and not otherwise.”—*Brayley*.

1573, OCTOBER 11TH.—Peter Burchet, of the Middle Temple, being of unsound mind, rushed into the Strand to slay Sir Christopher Hatton, and mistaking the person of Sir John Hawkins, the famous seaman, desperately wounded him with his dagger. He was tried and condemned to death and mutilation; and, on the exact spot where he struck Hawkins in the Strand, his right hand was cut off. He was then hanged, and his body remained hanging for three days.

1588, NOVEMBER 11TH.—When Queen Elizabeth had got the victory over the great Armada of Spain, she repaired, along the Strand, to St. Paul’s, to thank God; her officers and Court attending in most goodly equipages. She returned, in the same order, by torchlight, to Somerset House.

1600.—When the Lord Chief Justice and others came to the house of the Earl of Essex, in the Strand, to summon him to his allegiance, he locked them up into a room, and sallied through Fleet Street, expecting a rising in his favour, but he heard himself proclaimed a traitor; and, after a short resistance against those sent to arrest him, he returned by water to Essex House, and made it famous by standing a siege in it against the troops of his mistress, Queen Elizabeth.—*Thornbury*.

1604, MARCH 15TH.—King James of Scotland made his solemn entry into London. A pageant was exhibited at Temple Bar, and, for the first time, one in the Strand. Ben Jonson was the author of the orations at both places, “wherein

a young man, an actor of the citie, so delivered his mind and the manner of all, that a thousand gave him his due deserving commendations." The concluding lines may not be out of place :—

"Thy Court be free
No less from envie than from flatterie ;
All tumult, faction, and harsh discord cease,
That might perturb the musique of thy peace.
The querolous nature shall no longer finde
Roome for his thoughts ; one pure concert of minde
Shall flow in every breast, and not the ayre,
Sunne, moon, or starrs shine more serenely fair."

Shakspeare *may* have heard this delivered, since we find that he and the other players of the King formed part of the procession of James I. through London, and each received "4½ yards of scarlet red cloth" to appear in.—*Ben Jonson's Orations.*

1604, JULY 25TH.—King James did not ride from the Tower to his coronation at Westminster, for fear of the plague ; therefore the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and twelve principal citizens, in the morning early, entered the Mayor's barge at the "Three Cranes" stairs, and were rowed to Westminster. "All other citizens stayed from passing thither, eyether by water or by lande."—*Nichol.*

1606, JULY 31ST.—Christian, King of Denmark, having arrived in England to visit King James, he rode through the Strand, to Somerset House, accompanied by the King, Prince Henry, and a great number of the English and Danish nobility ; his Majesty and brother King giving many thanks to the Mayor and citizens "for thier great charge and paines."—*Nichol.*

1610, MAY 31ST.—The ceremony of Prince Henry being created Prince of Wales was preceded by an aquatic spectacle. About eight in the morning all the companies of the city were ready in their barges, at the "Three Cranes," with drums, trumpets, and other music attending on them ; there were also two artificial sea monsters, one in the fashion of a whale, the other like a dolphin, with persons, richly attired, sitting on them. This goodly fleet of citizens ushered the way as far as Chelsea, where, meeting the Prince, they conducted him to Whitehall, which done, they returned to London.

1620, MARCH 26TH.—King James went in great state, on horseback, from Whitehall to St. Paul's, to hear a sermon preached by Dr. John King. A humorous account of the King's visit is given in a song :—

"God bless our noble King I
Was there ever such a thing ?
In March, when the weather waxed coulede,
He went from Whitehall
To the church of St. Paul,
Which of tyme hathe been bought and sould.

"The Maior of the towne
Came in a velvet gowne,
And with him never catch-pole or varlet ;
But jobbernolls there were plenty,
Aldermen almost twenty,
And most of them were clad all in scarlett.

"When he came to Temple Bar,
Which you know it is not far,
The streets were rayled on every side :
Theyre were many gay babies
And fair brave painted ladies ;
' God bless our noble King ! ' they all cried.

"The Maior layed down his mace
And cried, ' God save your Grace,
And keep our King from all evill ! '
With all my heart I then wist
The good mace had been in my fist,
To ha' pawned it for supper at the ' Devill. ' "

—*Fairholt.*

1625.—The funeral procession of James I. came through Smithfield, down Chancery Lane, and along the Strand, to Denmark House.

1634.—The members of the four Inns of Court entertained her Majesty Henrietta Maria with a splendid masque, one Candlemas Day, in the afternoon ; all the actors setting forth in gorgeous procession, from Ely House, Holborn, down Chancery Lane, by the Strand, to Whitehall ; crowds of spectators lining the Streets. The expenses of this procession were not less than £21,000, some of the musicians having £100 apiece ; so that the charge for the music came to upwards of £1,000.—*Brayley.*

1637, OCTOBER 22ND.—The ambassador from Morocco, attended by a vast concourse of people, passed through the Strand. The procession included four Barbary horses, with embroidered saddles and golden trappings, as a present to the King ; two Moors, one carrying the ambassador's scimitar, the other his caparison and slippers ; and eighteen redeemed captives.—*T. C. Noble.*

1641, NOVEMBER 25TH.—The City gave a splendid entertainment to King Charles I., upon his return from Scotland. After dining at Guildhall, their Majesties were escorted along the Strand, to Whitehall, by the Mayor, aldermen, and City companies, mounted on good horses, and each rider having a footman to attend him, bearing torches which gave so great a light that the night seemed to be turned to day.—*Stowe.*

1642, JANUARY 11TH.—"When John Hampden and the four other Members of Parliament were accused of high treason, and were brought back in triumph from the City, the Thames was guarded from London Bridge to Westminster, with above a hundred lighters and longboats laden with small pieces of ordnance and dressed up in waistclothes and streamers, as ready for fight."—*Chronicles of London Bridge.*

1649, JUNE 7TH.—Cromwell and the Parliament came in state through the Strand, on their way to dine with the citizens at Guildhall.

1652, JUNE 21ST.—Inigo Jones died at Somerset House, in the Strand, his remains being carried thence to their last resting place at St. Benet's Church.

1653, FEBRUARY 11TH.—The City sword was presented to Cromwell at Temple Bar, when he came from Whitehall to dine again with the Mayor and corporation.

1659.—General Monk, after the defeat of the Parliament, was sent for from Scotland, but, the day before he arrived, there was a fight between the cavalry and infantry, in the Strand.

1659, FEBRUARY 11TH.—In joyful anticipation of the restoration of Charles II., bonfires were made in the streets, and rumps publicly roasted, to show contempt for the Parliament. "The common joy that was everywhere, the number of bonfires : at Strand Bridge I could at one time tell 31 fires, and all along burning and drinking and roasting for rumps. The butchers at the Maypole, in the Strand, rang a peel with their knives when they were going to sacrifice their rump."—*Pepy's Diary*.

1660, MAY 29TH.—Charles II. entered London on his birthday, "with a triumph of above 20,000 horse and foote, brandishing their swords and shouting ; the wayes were strewed with flowers, the windows and balconies all set with ladies ; trumpets, music ; and myriads of people flocking ; so that they were seven hours in passing : even from 2 in ye afternoon, till nine at night, I stood in the Strand and beheld it, and blessed God."—*Evelyn's Diary*.

1661, APRIL 22ND.—King Charles came with a grand procession, from the Tower, along the Strand. "The show was glorious in gold and silver. Monk rode after the King, bareheaded. The King, in a richly embroidered suit and cloak, looked most noble."—(*Pepy's Diary*). This was the last coronation procession from the Tower to Westminster.

1678, OCTOBER 31ST.—The remains of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey were carried, with great solemnity, from Bridewell Hospital to St. Martin's Church, to be interred. The pall was supported by eight knights, and the procession was attended by all the City aldermen, together with seventy-two London ministers, who walked in couples before the body. Multitudes followed after, in the same order.—*Brayley*.

1679, NOVEMBER 17TH.—The solemn burning of the Pope, at Temple Bar, in memory of that excellent Princess, Elizabeth, her coming to the crown. The song following was sung in parts between one who represented the English Cardinal Howard, and another the people of England :—

CARDINAL HOWARD.

"From York to London town we come,
To talk of Popish ire :
To reconcile you all to Rome,
And prevent Smithfield fire."

THE PEOPLE ANSWER.

"Cease, cease, thou Norfolk Cardinal ;
See yonder stands Queen Bess
Who saved our souls from Popish ire ;
O Queen Bess, Queen Bess, Queen Bess !

"Now God preserve great Charles our King,
And eke all honest men,
And traytors all to justice bring.
Amen, amen, amen."

After which his Holiness was thrown into the flames, attended with a mighty

shout of near two hundred thousand people; the noise and tumult greatly alarming the Queen, Catherine of Braganza, who lived at Somerset House, in the Strand.—*Domestic Intelligence*.

1682, NOVEMBER 17TH.—The burning of the Pope having been celebrated the previous year with even more than the usual demonstrations of popular discontent, the Court became so alarmed that, by way of prevention, his Majesty ordered that, on the night appointed for the burning of his Holiness, a party of horse should be drawn up on the outside of Temple Bar.—*Brayley*.

1687.—James II., accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, dined with the Mayor, and rode along the Strand, to Guildhall.

1689.—When their Majesties, William and Mary, dined at the Guildhall, the red and blue regiment of Middlesex made a lane for them, from Temple Bar to Whitehall.

1697.—King William, after the peace of Ryswick, made a triumphant entry into London. His Majesty was in a rich coach, followed by the nobility, judges, and principal citizens; there being between two and three hundred coaches, each with six horses. The route of the cavalcade was along the Strand, to Whitehall.

1701, MAY 13TH.—It was at the request of several persons of distinction that the remains of Dryden were carried from the College of Physicians, to be interred at Westminster. There was a concert of hautboys and trumpets as the procession came down Chancery Lane into the Strand.—*Lives of the Poets*.

1702.—Queen Anne went, by the Strand, to the City, in a purple coach drawn by eight curious horses, the harnesses of which were all purple and white, the Duchess of Marlborough sitting with her.

1704, SEPTEMBER 7TH.—A day of solemn thanksgiving for a victory obtained over the French. Queen Anne rode in triumph to St. Paul's. The streets were lined, from St. James's as far as Temple Bar, by the militia.

1705, AUGUST 23RD.—Another day of thanksgiving for the success of the army under the Duke of Marlborough. The Queen with the Prince of Denmark proceeded, in state, from St. James's to the Cathedral.

1706, DECEMBER 31ST.—Queen Anne again returned thanks at St. Paul's, for victories obtained. She drove along the Strand in her coach, drawn by eight horses, and the sword of state was carried by the Duke of Marlborough.

1707, MAY 1ST, was appointed for public thanksgiving for the union of the two Kingdoms, when a great number of English and Scotch nobility attended Queen Anne in her progress through the Strand, to St. Paul's.

1708, AUGUST 19TH.—For deliverance from the intended French invasion, Queen Anne went in state to St. Paul's, solemnly to give thanks.

1714, SEPTEMBER 20TH.—George I., soon after his accession, dined with the citizens, and came through the Strand in state.

1715, NOVEMBER 5TH.—The Jacobite mob made a large bonfire, to burn an effigy of the King. Next day the loyal mob had its pageant : a long procession was formed, having a figure of the infant Pretender, accompanied by two men bearing each a warming pan, and followed by effigies of the Pope, the Duke of Ormond, and Lord Bolingbroke, with halters round their necks. The procession returned from St. James's Palace by way of Pall Mall and the Strand ; but during their absence they found that the Jacobite mob had carried away all the fuel for the bonfire. An old song describes the street fights then so common :—

" Since the Tories could not fight,
And their master took his flight,
They labour to keep up their faction ;
With a bough and a stick
And a stone and a brick
They equip their roaring crew for action.

" But alas, silly boys,
For all the mighty noise
Of their High Church and Ormond for ever !
A brave Whig with one hand,
At George's command,
Can make thier mightiest hero to quiver."

1727.—The second year of the reign of George II., the King, Queen, and Royal Family received an invitation from the City to dine at Guildhall. Their Majesties came into the Strand about three in the afternoon, attended by a numerous train of the nobility.

1761, NOVEMBER 9TH.—The Lord Mayor landed at Temple Stairs, when he was met by his coach drawn by six beautiful grey horses richly caparisoned, all the Companies making a very grand appearance. This was on the occasion of George III. visiting the City.

1765, MAY 7TH.—A procession of the distressed and starving weavers from Spitalfields passed down the Strand to Westminster, numbering 50,000 persons.

1769, MARCH 22ND.—The Battle of Temple Bar, when the " Wilkites" closed the gates against a procession of six hundred loyal citizens, who were proceeding in numerous carriages to present an address to the King at St. James's. A hearse with two white horses and two black, joined the diminished cavalcade at Exeter Change, in the Strand.

1780, JUNE 2ND.—Memorable from the Gordon Riots. On that day nearly 100,000 men met in St. George's Fields and marched along the Strand, headed by a tall man bearing the Protestant petition containing 120,000 signatures. When the first portion of the procession arrived at Westminster Hall, the last had only reached the corner of Cheapside.—*Noble*.

1789, APRIL 23RD.—The procession of George III. was very grand and imposing in its progress through the Strand to St. Paul's, where there was a solemn thanksgiving for the King's recovery of his reason. The Queen and all the Princesses were dressed in white trimmed with blue.

1792, MARCH 3RD.—With almost royal honours, the body of Sir Joshua Reynolds was conveyed to St. Paul's, after lying in state at Somerset House. The Dukes of Dorset, of Leeds, of Portland, and others of the nobility begged for the honour of being his pall-bearers.

1797.—The King and Queen again went in state, along the Strand, to return thanks, at St. Paul's, for the three great naval victories obtained by Lords Howe, Vincent, and Duncan. Lord Nelson was there, and a number of the men of the royal navy, bearing the captured flags.

1802.—Many persons killed and injured at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, the crowd being great to hear the peace of Amiens proclaimed at Temple Bar.

1806.—The remains of Lord Nelson were borne through the Strand, to St. Paul's, with every public demonstration of regret and respect.

1814.—The Prince of Wales and the allied sovereigns came in splendid procession, to dine with the citizens at Guildhall.

1820.—Queen Caroline, attended by seven hundred persons on horseback, passed through the Strand on her way to give praise, at St. Paul's, for her deliverance.

1821.—The funeral procession of Queen Caroline came along the Strand, through Temple Bar, after the unseemly fight with the soldiers at Cumberland Gate.

1824.—Henry Fuseli, the great painter, was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, after lying in state at Somerset House. Amongst the carriages in the funeral train was that of Mrs. Coutts, his munificent patroness, afterwards Duchess of St. Alban's. Lawrence, Phillips, Mulready, and many more academicians followed, and in the coach with Haydon rode "Janus Weathercock," the art critic, afterwards notorious as a forger and a poisoner.

1837.—Queen Victoria was magnificently entertained by the citizens after ascending the throne. Alderman Cowan had the privilege of delivering the City sword to her Majesty upon her arrival at Temple Bar in the Strand.

1844, OCTOBER 28TH.—The Queen and the late Prince Consort came in state through the Strand, on their way to open the Royal Exchange.

1851.—Upon the occasion of a grand ball, given by the City in celebration of the opening of the First Exhibition in Hyde Park, the Queen, Prince Albert, and a great number of the nobility rode along the Strand to the Guildhall.

1852.—The magnificent funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington. The hero went to his last rest accompanied by every honour a grateful nation could bestow. The catafalque, which was of great height, had to be lowered as it passed through Temple Bar from the Strand. The ancient gateway was entirely draped in black.

1858.—The Princess Royal and the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, shortly after their marriage, came along the Strand from Buckingham Palace, on the day of their departure from England. The snow was falling heavily as the open carriage slowly proceeded. Words of farewell and God-speed greeted them on their way.

1859.—The remains of Sir Thomas Picton were conveyed, in a coffin placed on a gun-carriage, from St. George's Church, through the Strand, to St. Paul's, a more fitting resting-place for the brave General who fell at Waterloo.

1861, OCTOBER 31ST.—The Prince of Wales, without much state parade, opened the new library of the Middle Temple.

1863, MARCH 7TH.—A day of general rejoicing to welcome the Prince of Wales and his fair young bride, the Princess Alexandra. They came in gay procession through the City and the Strand, where enthusiastic crowds were eager to catch a glimpse of the "Sea King's daughter from over the sea."

1867, JULY 11TH.—The Viceroy of Egypt was entertained, at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor. His progress through the Strand was not marked by any ostentatious display.

1872, FEBRUARY 27TH.—A public thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Prolonged and hearty cheers greeted his Royal Highness as he drove along the Strand with his august mother, his young wife, and his eldest son, to St. Paul's Cathedral.

1873, JUNE 20TH.—The Shah of Persia dined with the Mayor at Guildhall, also the Prince and Princess of Wales and their imperial visitors, the Czarevitch and Czarevna. There was but little display in the Strand on the occasion.

1873, OCTOBER 11TH.—Sir Edwin Landseer was, with all reverence and respect, laid to rest in St. Paul's. A great concourse of people assembled in the Strand and all along the route to the Cathedral. The carriages of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the equipages of the nobility followed in the funeral cortège.

INHABITANTS AND BUILDINGS IN THE STRAND, ST. CLEMENT DANES DISTRICT.

We now come nearer home, and shall, as regards the inhabitants and buildings of the Strand, at present confine ourselves strictly within the parish, and to that part of the Strand which is immediately connected with St. Clement Danes. On the south side of the Strand the houses facing the church were at one time old-fashioned, overhanging, almost touching the church. At one corner of Milford

Lane, the late Mr. Robert Hall Westly, the Whig bookseller, carried on his business. He was the first person allowed to send newspapers into the country through the Post Office. His shop at that time was the rendezvous of some of the good old reformers. There are, near this spot, still some staunch friends belonging to the Liberal party, amongst whom we may specially mention Mr. John Prout, 229, Strand; Mr. William Lane, 226, Strand; and Mr. Samuel Sainsbury, 177, Strand. These gentlemen are not only well known and highly esteemed by their fellow parishioners, but throughout Westminster, for the active part they have taken for the last fifty years in the Westminster Parliamentary elections. How often have we seen these gentlemen at the old "Crown and Anchor Tavern," Strand, and "Stannard's Hotel," Charles Street, Covent Garden, heartily and earnestly working with the late Mr. Thomas Prout, Mr. Gilbert Pouncey, and other great reformers, to secure the return of members to Parliament who would support the following principles and measures :—

- 1st.—The vote by Ballot.
- 2nd.—An extension of the suffrage to every householder in the Kingdom, and that each constituency returning two members to Parliament ought to consist of at least 5,000 electors.
- 3rd.—The repeal of the 27th clause of the Reform Act, which makes the payment of rates and taxes (before a particular day) a condition of the franchise.
- 4th.—Triennial Parliaments.
- 5th.—A more extensive reform of Municipal Corporations, especially those of London and Ireland.
- 6th.—A repeal of the window and corn taxes, so grievously pressing upon the industry of the country.
- 7th.—The abolition of all Pensions not merited by known public services.
- 8th.—The removal of all taxes which impede the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people, but most especially the Stamp Duty upon newspapers.
- 9th.—A reform of the Church Establishment.
- 10th.—A proper application of the funds known to exist in the country for the purposes of Education.

These gentlemen have, for many years of their lives, struggled to remove what they considered to be obstructions to the progress and welfare of the people ; and although the Conservatives have adopted

some of these measures, yet we consider all honour and praise are due to the Liberal party for the noble manner they fought the battle, at one time by themselves. The Liberal programme, that not only occupied so much of the attention of the reformers of Westminster, but the whole Liberal party throughout the country, has nearly run out, which we consider to some extent accounts for the great political change that has recently taken place; and while we record the good that has been done in the past, we trust that those who now rule this great country will continue to promote its best interest. Although somewhat opposed to the Liberal party, another gentleman is connected with this particular part of the parish whose name we have the pleasure of recording—viz., W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., Strand, who, like General Evans, one of the late members for Westminster, is supported by all grades of politicians; and we may fairly congratulate ourselves in having so worthy an inhabitant and so distinguished a representative in the House of Commons. Conservatism having become the fashion of the day, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to give some account of the Tory party. We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Ross, for most of the following particulars:—

The Tory or Conservative party dates its rise from the latter part of the reign of Charles II., and is said to have derived its name from an Irish word for "savage," applied to an oppressive collector of tithes and taxes, for the Tories originally supported the arbitrary power and Divine right of Kings. They began to form themselves, and had their name given to them about the time the "Bill of Exclusion" was set on foot, in the spring of 1679, for preventing the Duke of York, afterwards James II., from succeeding his brother, the then King, on account of his leaning to Roman Catholicism. Those who were for his exclusion were called by their political opponents Whigs; and those who struggled to secure the crown to him were called by their adversaries Tories. It is well known that the Tories of that time prevailed, and the Duke of York succeeded to the throne; but in less than four years' time lost it by his misgovernment.

But the history of the Tory party can scarcely be said to begin in the days when ministers were accountable only for their own departments, and did not necessarily retire when their leaders were dismissed. The history of the party really begins when the practice was first established for ministers presiding over particular departments of the Government, to form themselves into what is now

termed an administration, under the control of a chief, called the Prime Minister, and presiding over the Treasury. Nor is there much to say of the Tory party for some time after the accession of the House of Hanover. The two first Georges hated them ; and yet when George I. came over to this country, there was no opposition to it on the part of the Tories ; and they formed a numerous and imposing party, comprising a large majority of the clergy of the Church of England, the members of the two Universities, a considerable number of lawyers and other professional men, and the mass of landowners. It was not till George III. became King that the history of the Tory party truly began.

After the Duke of Grafton, Lord North was the new minister, with a cabinet governing upon the same principles ; and the Government now assumed a most aristocratic form. There were but seven cabinet ministers, and all of them were men of title—Lord North, Earl Gower, Earl of Halifax, Earl of Hillsborough, Earl of Rochford, Lord Weymouth, and Sir Edward Hawke. Exciting appeals were made in favour of democracy ; there was quite an upheaving in the popular mass ; one of the earliest symptoms was the establishment of public meetings, for the first time in 1769, but after Lord North became Prime Minister, in 1776, of almost daily occurrence. In these public meetings (a custom unknown to our earlier constitution), energy and talent gave importance to the humblest tradesman ; the rights of the industrious classes were discussed and agitated until every individual in the nation felt that he had an interest in the politics of the State.

Along with these public meetings, there also sprang up, for the first time in England—the cradle of their birth being the metropolis—a new party, now known as the Radical party.

The North ministry, which remained in office upwards of twelve years, became very unpopular on account of the American War, and, without waiting to be beaten by his political opponents, Lord North announced his resignation in the House of Commons, on the 20th of March, 1782, the great fault of his Government being that he did not pursue Tory principles with sufficient energy, being too weak and vacillating in executing the tenets of Toryism.

On the dissolution of the Coalition ministry, which was half Tory and half Whig, as was the Shelburne ministry before it, Pitt became Prime Minister, on the 18th of December, 1783, he not being then quite twenty-four years of age. The country was in a most distressed state ; but the Government was led by an independent and disinterested patriot, who, though frequently defeated, neither resigned nor dissolved Parliament, but, strongly supported by the King, held on, not for love of office, but to benefit his country, from reliance on his great powers. He was also backed by the people ; thirty-six addresses were sent to him on his appointment ; he received the freedom of the City, was complimented by Wilkes,

dined with the Grocers' Company, walked in procession to their hall, and received all the usual testimonials of civic popularity. Pitt, who was originally of Whig principles, as might be expected of the son of the Earl of Chatham, was pledged to a Parliamentary reform, and upon this subject he acted with the energy worthy of a high and honourable man. He brought in a bill, which would have enfranchised 99,000 householders, given 100 representatives to the public, representatives to four large unrepresented towns, and destroyed thirty-six decayed boroughs. The Opposition, made up then, as too frequently now, of heterogeneous masses associated in the pursuit of power, threw out the bill, and Pitt devoted his attention to India and Ireland.

Pitt had been in power about ten years, when there sprang up all over England a number of institutions and political clubs, the democratic members of which canted so disgustingly about Republicanism, and advocated so loudly annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, that in vain did Mr. (afterwards Earl) Grey bring forward, session after session, his motion for Parliamentary reform. All desire for it ceased among the middle classes, and the Tory party never was so strong. It had also gained strength from the French Revolution, in consequence of the property classes fearing the spread to England of the principles of Republican Irishmen; nor did the nation see without satisfaction Pitt's declaration of war against France, with the view of re-establishing the Bourbons. The King, the Parliament, the frightened people were with him; and the year 1794 gave him all he wished, placed the constitution in abeyance, and the liberties of his countrymen at his feet. He seized with decision the leaders of the democratic clubs, closed the debating societies in which foolish mechanics harmlessly vapoured about equality, made spoil of all their papers, collected cautiously all the rubbish of their correspondence, and placed it with a ludicrous simulation of horror and alarm on the tables of the Houses of Parliament. Scotland was the scene of the first prosecutions; men really guiltless of any crime beyond advocating reform—which Pitt himself had at one time advocated—were arrested. Some were ruined in fortune, and heartbroken by long confinement with common felons; others were exiled from their country, and died in a penal colony; and the required sensation being created, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, the gaols were filled with political delinquents, and no man who professed himself a reformer could say that the morrow would not see him a prisoner upon a charge of high treason. And when men like Horne Took, Hardy, and Thelwall were tried and acquitted, the public joy was very general, for it appeared scarcely possible that any man who had ever interfered in politics could escape prosecution. Meetings and petitions throughout the country were produced by Pitt's outrageous propositions, the "Seditious Meetings Bill," and the "Treasonable Practices Bill," which, among other provisions, placed the conduct of every

political meeting under the protection of a magistrate, and rendered disobedience to his command a felony.

The war in the meanwhile lost its popularity, for bread had grown scarce, and commerce was crippled. The young Republic, too, had put forth resources which caused us reverses instead of an easy success. The people clamoured, and threw stones at the King; and yet England never knew such prosperous times, and never was the road to affluence so open.

In 1800 Pitt transplanted the Parliament of College Green to St. Stephen's, and thought the complaints of the Catholics just, that they ought to be admitted to the common rights of citizens by Roman Catholic Emancipation; which, when Pitt proposed to George III. as one of the topics of his speech for the session of 1801, the royal negative was at once interposed, and Pitt immediately tendered his resignation.

As application to the Whigs was out of the question, they being more strenuous for Roman Catholic emancipation than Pitt, the King formed a new Tory cabinet; but all that was brilliant in Toryism passed away with Pitt and his follower, Canning, and nothing remained of the party in the Addington administration but the mere courtiers who lived upon the favour of the King, and the insipid lees of the party. Pitt gave his support to that administration, though sometimes chiding, and finally infused into it the talent of which it had been lamentably deficient, by joining it as its chief, and bringing in with him Lord Melville, Canning, and Huskisson.

Pitt now had the mortification of seeing his grand continental coalition shattered in one campaign, and, before he could mend matters, died on the 23rd of January, 1806. His death was the dissolution of his administration, and seemingly of the Tory party, for it was scattered in divisions and subdivisions innumerable; and the reins were assumed under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty by the ministry of "All the Talents," the chiefs of which were Lord Granville and Fox. It soon went out of power for attempting to emancipate the Catholics—not directly, as Pitt had attempted, but indirectly, by introducing a bill extending to all British subjects, without distinction of religion, the privilege of serving in the army and navy.

The Tories now again came in, with the Duke of Portland as Prime Minister. In consequence of the King refusing to hear of any proposition of Catholic emancipation, Ireland was in a state bordering on rebellion; and the ministry, instead of a measure of civilisation, inflicted a Coercion Bill, disarming the people in the disaffected districts, and directing the arrest of those who should be found out of their houses between sunset and sunrise. Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, who introduced this motion, said that if all ideas of concession were to be repudiated, Ireland must be governed by the sword.

The Portland administration was terminated by a dispute between Canning and Lord Castlereagh. Canning, thinking Lord Castlereagh unequal to the War Department, demanded his dismissal, and received a promise that he should be removed; but the Duke of Portland, finding that he could not fulfil his promise, resigned. Lord Castlereagh, finding what Canning had requested, challenged him to a duel, and wounded him; whereupon Canning also resigned. Thus the administration was dissolved, and thus another Tory Government—the Spenser-Perceval administration—was formed in January, 1810.

The Perceval administration is chiefly remarkable as having committed to the Tower Sir Francis Burdett for publishing a letter to his constituents in *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, in which he denied the power of the Commons to imprison any but their own members, Parliament having committed to Newgate the president of an insignificant debating society, the "British Forum," Mr. John Gale Jones, for what they deemed his misconduct. This administration was destroyed by the assassination of its chief, who was shot by a crazy bankrupt, as he entered the lobby of the House of Commons. Though Perceval was certainly not a fit person to lead the councils of this great empire, the Tories, ever a grateful party, granted his widow £2,000 a year, £50,000 to his children, and an additional pension to his sons.

After this, Lord Liverpool became Prime Minister of England. Toryism now triumphed, in the restoration of the Bourbons, and the mighty struggle on the Continent, which terminated with the Battle of Waterloo.

The Earl of Liverpool having been incapacitated from continuing at the head of affairs by a paralytic stroke, with which he was seized Feb. 17, 1827, George IV. applied to Canning, who received formal instructions from the King to construct a ministry on the 10th April. In consequence of the appointment of Canning to the premiership, seven cabinet ministers, among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, struck work the next day simultaneously, like so many journeymen tailors, and were followed by all those of the High Tory party, who loved Toryism better than place. The ostensible reason was Canning's opinions on the Catholic question, he being in favour of the Catholic peers being restored to their places in the House of Lords; but the real reason was jealousy in some, and aristocratic pride in others. Canning, however, received the support of the Whigs, in consequence of his Liberal views on Catholic Emancipation, foreign policy, and commercial regulation; and he was employing himself in gathering information for an extensive economical reform, when he was seized with the illness which became so rapidly fatal that he died on the 8th of August.

Lord Goderich attempted to supply the place of Canning; but it very soon appeared that, though a man of respectable ability, he was unequal to the

position ; and having resigned his office on the 8th day of January, 1828, he was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington. This ministry was chiefly remarkable for resisting the repeal of the Test Acts, and passing Roman Catholic Emancipation, to the infinite disgust and rage of the Tory party, who looked upon themselves as betrayed. They resented this, and opposed the Duke of Wellington, but the Whigs supported him against his own party. However, in 1831 he made his memorable declaration against reform, being fully convinced that "the country possessed a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation, and prepared to resist any such measure," he was left on the 15th of November in a minority on the Civil List, and the next morning the Wellington ministry was at an end, and Earl Grey commissioned to form a new cabinet.

In November, 1834, when William IV. dissolved the ministry of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel formed a new Government, on moderate "Conservative" principles ; for the Tory party now received a new name, in consequence, it is generally believed, of a term first used by John Wilson Croker, in an article which he wrote for the *Quarterly Review*, for January, 1830, on "Internal Policy," when he spoke of the Tory party as one "which might with more propriety be called the Conservative." But Sir Robert Peel had but a brief tenure of office, being defeated in April following on the famous "Appropriation Clause" of the Irish Tithe Bill. In the summer of 1841, he formed the administration which carried the principle of free trade, and which was broken up by the secession of the Protectionists after it had held office nearly five years.

The Earl of Derby formed his first administration on the 23rd of February, 1852, when, being defeated on the budget on the 16th of December following, he resigned next day. He formed his second administration in February, 1858, and resigned the day after the amendment to the Address was carried against his ministry on the 10th of June, 1859. On both these occasions the Derby-Disraeli Government held office solely on the condition of carrying out the policy it thwarted and denounced when in opposition. On finding itself for the third time in Downing Street, in the summer of 1856, it leant for support upon the Liberal party, and laboured to explain away the difference between a policy of progress and one of resistance to progress, as an arbitrary, not an actual and natural, division. Finding the country was head and heart in favour of a progressive policy, and a constitutional measure of reform, it passed the "Household Suffrage Act."

Mr. Disraeli now finds himself not only in office, but in power, with a strong and compact majority of at least fifty. It remains to be seen whether his Government means political activity or political sloth—whether it thinks change desirable, though governed and regulated by discretion and prudent care, or thinks things best as they are. The path before him is a difficult one ; for nearly

all the members of the well-to-do classes follow him ; the clergy, the lawyers, the doctors, the landowners, the merchants—all these classes, and many more, who are the bone and sinew of the Tory party.

The London and Westminster Bank, Temple Bar Branch (at No. 217, Strand), has lately undergone some very extensive and important alterations, which has considerably improved the bank. The ground where the new part of the banking room stands was formerly occupied by some old strong rooms and an open courtyard. This enlarged room is ventilated and lighted by a lantern light, 21ft. long by 14ft. wide. The manager's business rooms have been constructed at the end of the banking room. The strong rooms are now all in the basement, and are lined with wrought iron plating. The banking room has new fittings throughout. The two old windows and the porch at the Strand front have been removed, and three new and larger windows and a handsome porch introduced. The carving of the front symbolises various sources of wealth. The work was executed by Messrs. W. Cubitt & Co., from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A. Mr. B. R. Ketchlee, who has kindly presided at the St. Clement Danes penny readings, is the manager of this important branch of the London and Westminster Bank.—“One of the oldest banks was Snow's, in the Strand. John Snow, in 1636, had to pay £4 10s. 8d. for expenses attending the Plague, then raging in his three houses in St. Clement Danes Parish; but whether he was then a 'goldsmith' is unknown. A half-century later the Snows were flourishing in Fleet Street, as well as in the Strand, as is proved by several entries in the St. Dunstan's registers. Gay, the poet, celebrates Thomas Snow for his sagacity during the fatal year 1720, and, as late as the beginning of the present century, we find the firm consisting of Cornelius Denne, Robert Snow, and William Sandby, No. 217, Strand.”—(*Noble's Memorials of Temple Bar.*) We may, perhaps, be permitted to mention here the name of Coutts, the banker, of the Strand, as regards the amount of wealth possessed by that gentleman, which is shown in the following notice, appearing in the *Morning Herald* of November 1, 1822 :—

"We learn from a correspondent, who happened by chance to call in at Colnaghi's, the well-known printseller, yesterday morning, that among other rare collections, he was shown a volume of engraved theatrical portraits, which had been lent to the late Mr. Coutts. Opposite to each portrait is written a short biographical sketch. Appended to that of Miss Mellon, mentioning her retirement from the stage in 1815, is added the following note, in the handwriting of Mr. Coutts :—'When she married Thomas Coutts, banker, of the Strand, which proved the greatest blessing of his life, and made him the happiest of men.—T. C.'

"MR. COUTTS' WILL.—The will of the late Mr. Coutts was opened and read on Sunday evening last, by his solicitor, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, the Countess of Guilford, Lady Burdett, and others of his family. It first recites the nature and extent of his property, to the amount of £900,000, which he bequeaths to Mrs. Coutts for her sole use and benefit, and at her own disposal, without mentioning any other person, or even leaving a single legacy."

On the Thanksgiving Day in 1872 the crush in the Strand was very great, and caused many persons to turn into Essex Street to avoid it. Such, however, was the violence of the mob, that an elderly man was thrown down, and nearly twenty persons fell upon him. The screams of the women were shocking, and the crowd in the rear came trampling upon those who had fallen. At length the sufferers were extricated, the poor man referred to being taken up as dead ; he was removed to the "Essex Head" Public House. The shop of Mr. Tozer, tobacconist, No. 48, Essex Street,* two doors from the Strand, was open and he was very busy at the time. When the rush was made, the majority of those who were hurt (about twenty-five or thirty in one heap) fell just opposite the door of the shop, and those most injured were carried into the house. The sight was truly appalling, forty people lying about in the shop, seven in the room

* Pennant believed Drury House to have been built in Elizabeth's reign, by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, who "fell in a duel with Sir John Burrughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedence ; and whose son, Sir Robert, being a great patron of Dr. Donne, assigned to him apartments in this mansion." This house was the rendezvous of the associates of the Earl of Essex, in 1600, whose residence at the north-west side of Essex Street, the site of the present Unitarian Chapel (See page 27), extending to Devereux Court, rendered it a convenient place of resort for them, and which ended in the public execution of the Earl, Sir Christopher Blunt, Sir Charles Davies, Sir Gelly Merrick, and Henry Cuffe.—(See *Brayley, and State Trials.*)

behind, and three upstairs, all more or less hurt, some severely so, and not expected to survive. Fortunately, two or three medical gentlemen were in the crowd, and rendered every assistance in their power. The shop was immediately closed, and the back windows were opened to let in the fresh air. So violent was the crush, that one gentleman had an elastic side-spring boot completely torn off his foot. Hours elapsed before some of those injured were restored to consciousness. The kindness the sufferers received from Mr. and Mrs. Tozer, cannot be too highly spoken of, and will long be remembered.

Mr. W. J. Payne, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held a lengthened inquiry at the "Essex Head" Hotel, Strand, respecting the death of Mr. James Croppel-Cooper, a gentleman of independent means, who was found dead on the floor of a room in Palsgrave Place, Strand. Mr. Thomas Cooper identified the body of the deceased as that of his son. He had been in an extensive way of business in America, and retired with a fortune ten years ago. He was a very temperate man. His mind was affected, and he had been in a lunatic asylum on three separate occasions. A brother of the deceased, residing at Norwich, deposed that he informed him, some time ago, that he was writing a book which would be the salvation of the world. According to the housekeeper's evidence, the deceased would not have anything to eat except a small loaf each day, and he had not had his bed made for three weeks. He was very reserved in his manners. Inspector Woods, of the E division, discovered in deceased's room a six-chamber revolver, each being loaded. In a purse he found £84 in gold, and a watch and a gold chain in his waistcoat pocket. In a safe there was £199 in gold, 19s. 9d. in silver, ten £5 Bank of England notes, and bank-book showing several deposits in May last. On the table in the room there were eight small loaves, some jam in a pot, and some empty claret bottles. The medical evidence showed that consumption and want of food were the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The *Figaro*, first published at 199, Strand, and now at Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, was founded 17th May, 1870, as a penny daily, by Mr. James Mortimer. After a few months it changed to a halfpenny daily, and almost immediately (in 1871) turned to a penny weekly (Saturday). In 1872 it became an illustrated paper, and on the 10th January, 1873, it became a bi-weekly, twopence Wednesday, penny Saturday. On the 1st October, 1873, it turned to a penny bi-weekly, which it continued till February, 1874, when it became a twopenny bi-weekly. In politics, free and anti-republican. It is chiefly a critical and satirical journal. It comprises satirical paragraphs, by the late editor of the *San Francisco News Letter*, short leaders, satirically written critiques on music and the drama, with art and literary notes. It has now become one of the most valuable and valued of our critical journals.

The famous old bulk shop, the last of its race, was situated on the north side of the Strand, near Temple Bar. Upon its face was inscribed "Short and Son, late Creed, Fishmongers, established in the reign of King Henry VIII.' It exhibited the bulk or open stall of Old London. Here Crockford, the fishmonger and gambler, lived and made a fortune. A drawing in Crowle's *Pennant*, 1795, shows the old house with one tall gable; it was pulled down in 1846. The building was lath and plaster, and is shown in Plate 31 of Archer's *Vestiges of Old London*. To the house erected upon its site Messrs. Reeves and Turner, the booksellers, removed from Chancery Lane, afterwards to their present premises, 196, Strand.

One of the old shop signs.—"In Holywell Street, Strand, is the last remaining shop sign *in situ*, being a boldly-sculptured half-moon, gilt, and exhibiting the old conventional face in the centre. Some twenty years ago it was a mercer's shop, and the bills made out for customers were adorned with a picture of this sign. It is now a book-seller's, and the lower part of the windows have been altered into the older form of open shop. A court beside it leads into the great thoroughfare (Strand), and the corner post is decorated with a

boldly-carved lion's head and paws, acting as a corbel to support a still older house beside it."—*Chambers' Book of Days*, 1864,

Mr. Farlow, one of the past churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, resides at 191, Strand, formerly occupied by Goodwin, the bookseller, and author of *Caleb Williams*.

The *Graphic*, published at 190, Strand, was started on December 4th, 1869, and, from its first number, has steadily increased in popularity in all parts of the world, it having lately, on special occasions, reached the extraordinary sale of 250,000 copies in one week. The undertaking was originated by its present manager, Mr. William L. Thomas, who believed the time had arrived to venture on publishing another high-class illustrated paper. Accordingly, a private Company was formed to furnish the means, and a number of artists of very high reputation, and other younger men (who have since become famous), gave their best energies to the work. The success has been so great, that it has given a great impetus to similar publications. The *Graphic* has been of some service to English artists, as a sum of about twenty thousand a year is spent on the illustrations alone. Many of the single engravings, which the public turn over so hurriedly, have cost more than a hundred pounds (five times the amount that Wilkie received for his well-known picture, "The Blind Fiddler"). That an illustrated paper should never be read has been hitherto a fixed idea in the public mind. The *Graphic* has endeavoured to combat this prejudice by getting writers of high reputation to contribute to its columns—such as Anthony Trollope, Wilkie Collins, Victor Hugo, Charles Reade, Mrs. Oliphant, and others.

"A gentleman in the Strand, near St. Clement's Church, died last week, possessed of a considerable fortune, which he bequeathed into the hands of trustees to his wife, but with this exception, that in case she married an Irishman, the trustees were to pay her £10 10s. for a Fleet marriage, a dinner, a ring, &c, the remainder, which is about £8,000, to devolve to his nephew."—(*Daily Post*, 1742.) In

Pennant's *History of London*, 4to., 1791, the author says of the Fleet, "In walking along the street in my youth, on the side next to this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, 'Sir, *will you be pleased to walk in and be married?*' Along this most lawless space was hung up the frequent sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with '*marriages performed within*' written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parson was seen walking before his shop—a squalid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid nightgown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin or roll of tobacco." Most of the large inns within the liberties of the Fleet served as "marriage shops" between 1734 and 1749. Amongst the most famous were the "Bull and Garter," the "Hoop and Bunch of Grapes," the "Bishop Blaize and Two Sawyers," the "Fighting Cocks," and numerous others. From 1721 to 1753, in Burn's *History of Fleet Marriages*, the names of several inhabitants of St. Clement Danes are mentioned, that were married in the Fleet prison. Marriages were suppressed in the Fleet prison, by Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II., which took effect March 25th, 1754.

In 1625 (the first year of Charles I.), one Bailey, an old sea-captain, who had probably fought under Drake, Raleigh, or Essex, started four hackney coaches, which stood by St. Clement's Church. They were low-hung, square, cumbrous vehicles, with small clumsy wheels, and leather curtains instead of glass windows, such as you see in the old London drawings of Holler—slow, rumbling affairs, rendered still more dislocating from the detestable pavement of the Carolan age. The growing popularity of these vehicles (restricted to 200 by the Star Chamber in 1637) drove the Thames watermen, then numbering 40,000 (from Maidenhead to the Nore) nearly mad. Their mouthpiece Taylor, the Water Poet, wrote, in doggerel verse, descriptions of the Devil's fondness for his own special invention—a hackney coach full of tobacco smoke; and declared that the jumble of the wheels would sour all the beer and wine in London cellars; but the cabs rolled on, and heeded not the water poet. Two years after the Restoration there were 400 hackney coaches;

in 1694, William and Mary, 700; in 1715, George I., 800; in 1771, George III., 1,000; in 1814, George III., 1,100; in 1815, George III., 1,300; and in 1869, 5,718, *i.e.*, 2,352 six-day cabs, and 3,366 seven-day cabs, bringing to the Government, for licenses and daily duty, a revenue of £9,418 10s.

Curious bills and advertisements issued in the Strand, near St. Clement Danes Church, at their respective dates:—

"At the 'Feathers' Tavern, opposite to St. Clement's Church, is taught music, dancing, fencing, &c., by Mr. Hart, every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 to 10. The manner of learning here is quite private, no strangers being admitted."—(1752.)

"The shopkeepers in the optical and mathematical trade are desired to meet at the 'Feathers' Tavern, opposite St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, this evening, at seven o'clock on special affairs."—(1756.)

"Wanted immediately, lodging and boarding for a single lady, in any retired part of the country, where there is a small neighbourhood, not less than twenty nor more than forty miles from London, with the advantage of post, coach, and carrier by or very near the house. Letters, post paid, directed for A. C., at St. Clement's Coffee House, in St. Clement Churchyard, setting forth as many particulars as can well be expressed in a letter, will be punctually answered. N.B.—The lady keeps no servant."—*London Evening Post*, February, 1758.

"At Mr. Tusz's muff and tippet shop, the "Bible and Lamb," fourteen or fifteen doors from Temple Bar, on the Strand side, are to be had *gentlemen's* muffs ten shillings and sixpence, and fur gloves three shillings, and ladies' five shillings."—1759.

"On Monday, the 5th of April, 1762, will set out from the "Angel" Inn, behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand, London, a neat flying machine, carrying four passengers, on steel springs, and sets out at four o'clock in the morning, and goes to Salisbury the same evening; and returns from Salisbury the next morning at the same hour; and will continue going from London every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Performed by the proprietors of the stage coach, Thomas Massey, Anthony Coack. Each passenger to pay twenty-three shillings for their fare, and to be allowed fourteen pounds' weight baggage; all above to pay for one penny a pound. Outside passengers and children in lap to pay half fare. Goes through Popham Lane, Sutton, and Stockbridge. N.B.—The masters of the machine will not be accountable for plate, watches, money, jewels, bank notes, or writings, unless booked as such, and paid for accordingly."

"At Tottenham Court, near St. Giles' and within less than a mile of London, a very good farm house, with outhouses and above seventy acres of extraordinary good pastures and meadows, with all conveniences proper for a cowman, are to be let, together or separate.—Enquire at Landon's Coffee House, near Somerset House Strand."—*Postman*, December 30, 1708.

The London establishment of W. H. Smith and Son, of 183 to 187, Strand, is a very noble building, situated at the corner of Arundel Street, and is more like some public institution than a house of business. The business is very extensive, and is divided into several departments. The supply of newspapers, publications, and all new books, to the wholesale country trade and the railway stations, forms a very important item in its management. The business of the library is very large, and requires good management. These and all the other departments have their head-quarters in London, but their operations embrace the whole of the Kingdom, and the firm of W. H. Smith and Son is one of the largest and best-conducted houses in the publishing trade (For an account of this establishment see pages 247-89, Vol. i. of this Work).

The Strand Theatre was built by Lionel Benjamin Rayner, comedian; Captain Bell, a great man on the turf; and Mr. Gilbraith, known as Mr. Henry, who occupied the Adelphi Theatre as a conjuror during the old Lenten vacations. It was called "Punch's Playhouse" in a joke. When built it was intended not to take money at the doors, but by the sale of tickets at an office outside. The Lord Chamberlain's permission was for a long time withheld. It was at one time temporarily licensed for the use of Miss Kelly, and the lease was only saved from forfeiture by the exertions of John Reddish, Esq., and others in ultimately procuring a theatrical license. This was in 1836, when the unwearied applications of these gentlemen obtained permission to produce burlettas, the same as appeared at the Olympic and the Adelphi. The Panorama in Leicester Square, existed when that in the Strand did, and probably the scenery went from the Strand Theatre to supply the rival establishment. There are many well known and popular names associated with this house :

Mrs. Waylett, Mr. Alexander Lee, Mr. Gregory, of *Satirist* notoriety, and Mr. Hammond, who produced such successful burlesques; Messrs. Farren, Compton, Harcourt, James, Thorne, James Rogers, John Clarke, Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Glover, Marie Wilton, Fanny Josephs, Lydia Thompson, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Manders, &c. Mr. Rice, the original "Jim Crow," first appeared here. It has been under the management of the Swanborough family for many years, and is amongst the most favourite houses of the present day.

Mr. Neale, of 161 and 162, Strand, who was elected junior churchwarden for the year 1874, has for many years taken considerable interest in the parish, also Mrs. Neale, who has just been presented with a handsome salver with her initials engraved upon it, by the women attending the Mothers' Meetings, at Milford Lane, and their son, Mr. A. Neale is heartily engaged in the cause of the penny readings. Mr. Neale, in the most handsome manner, placed his premises at the disposal of the authorities for taking the votes of the St. Clement Danes District for the last School Board election, and also for a committee room for W. H. Smith, Esq., and Sir C. Russell, for the last Westminster election. About ten o'clock on the evening of Thursday, January 11th, 1872, a carriage was waiting at the door of the Globe Theatre, when the horse took fright, went at a terrific speed down Newcastle Street, crossed the Strand, narrowly escaping overthrowing a 'bus, and dashed against the front of Mr. Neale's shop, breaking down the iron bar in front of the premises, the horse and carriage going right through the shutters and plate glass into the shop, smashing furniture and doing considerable damage. The horse when found was quietly resting among the *debris*, as though nothing had happened. The damage done amounted to a considerable sum, the shop being a very handsome one, and the stock of a superior kind. The accident caused great excitement at the time.

The Opera Comique Theatre is situated between Holywell and Wych Streets, and is divided from the Globe Theatre by a party

wall only. The principal entrance is at 299, Strand, where a broad flight of steps leads to a wide corridor, crush room, refreshment rooms, &c., from which a long tunnelled passage branches off and terminates at the foot of the steps leading to Holywell Street entrance. There are four large exits besides the stage entrance, and the house can be emptied in three minutes, although holding 1,600 persons. The stage, though small, is constructed on the best principles, fitted with powerful machinery, and has double tiers of flies, with carpenters' and painters' rooms over. The house was opened on the 29th of October, 1870, by Messrs. Leslie, Steele, and Norton, who were succeeded by Signor Montelli, and finally the house was leased by Mr. Hingston, the present manager. The principal *artistes* who have appeared are Madame Dejazet and her troupe, Mdle. Cabel, Herr Collin, Messrs. Emery, Rowe, M^cIntyre, D. Fisher, J. Craven; Mesdames Julia Matthews, Bell, and Mdle. Clary. The house was erected from designs by F. H. Fowler, Esq., on part of the site of old Lyon's Inn, which Pennant tells us was "as old at least as Henry V." "It is small and old, and hath a back door into Wych Street," quoth Stowe, speaking disparagingly of it, in 1598. "It was an Inn of Chancery in King Henry V.'s time, as we read in the Stewards' Accompt Books," says Dugdale, in his *Origines*, reverently, as an antiquary speaks of everything ancient, "and how long before it is uncertain." "It dates from 1420," says Maitland. In an old picture map of London, supposed to be by Ralph Aggas, and taken in the early days of Queen Elizabeth—a map in which are long gardens to all the houses on the north side of the Strand, with its fields behind, between them and "Holbourne," stretching up unbroken to Highgate Hill, with footpaths, and love lanes, and hedges, and high trees, and cattle pasturing; and in which Drury Lane and the Strand are yet two rural streets, alike starting from Temple Bar, divided at their junction by St. Clement Danes Church, and an immediate row of houses on either side beyond it—we find Lyon's Inn, a small square surrounded by ancient buildings. In Queen Elizabeth's time, Lyon's Inn numbered eighty students in

term, and thirty out of term, to whom "readings" and "mootings" went on with great regularity. What went on after these exercises Shakespeare tolerably well informs us. With Seldon's refusal to read to the students, died apparently the glories of Lyon's Inn, for we do not hear much more of its lawyers; but the final ignominy that fell upon it was aggravated to intensity by Theodore Hook's wickedly improvised ballad on the murder of Mr. William Weare (an account of which we have given, and also the Inn, in our first volume), by Thurtell, at Gill's Hill, in Hertfordshire:—

" They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His brains they batter'd in;
His name was Mr. William Weare;
And he lived in Lyon's Inn!"

After these verses, no one liked to give his address as "Lyon's Inn," so that, gradually deserted by its tenants, it soon wore the appearance of the ancient mansion in the story:—

" It was a famous house in days of yore,
But something ails it now—the place is cursed."

The "ancients," one after another, died out. It was worth no one's while to look after rents that never accrued; or, accruing, never were paid, and at last its occupants consisted chiefly of that class of persons who live in London without either making any return to the Income Tax Commissioners, or describing their occupation in the *Post Office Directory*. The dreary old square, and its dirty tumble-down staircase, fell into charge of one miserable charwoman, who took in washing in the hall, and hung up wet clothes in the cloisters; and finally the Inn became almost a desert and a profitless blank in the very midst of the great arterial thoroughfare of London. After this came the unfinished buildings of the "Strand Hotel Company," erected partly on the site of the Old Lyon's Inn. The Company (with a capital of £100,000) took a lease of the ground for 99 years, with power to purchase the freehold, and on December 2nd, 1862, and two following days, there was sold in 284 lots the fixtures, furniture, fittings, and building materials of the hall, Nos. 2 to 8, Lyon's Inn, and two houses in Holywell Sreet, being

the first clearance sale; the carved stone lion and the dated shield (1700) on the hall front being included in Lots 204 and 205; and thus (says Mr. Noble, in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, iii., 1868, page 81) has fallen Lyon's Inn. The ground having been cleared, the Company by degrees erected some buildings, and finished the shops in Holywell Street for letting, the concern came to a standstill, and the property was put up for sale on the 14th of March, 1867, but was not sold according to the particulars of sale. The estate has frontages of 68 ft. in the Strand, 53 ft. 5 in. in Newcastle Street, and 68 ft. 10 in. in Holywell Street, being the southern portion, as divided by the last named street. The northern or principal portion has frontages of 191 ft. 6 in. to Wych Street, 180 ft. to Holywell Street, and 13 ft. 2 in. in Newcastle Street (intended as the entrance to the great hall on the site of the old Inn.) The grand hall, of vast proportions, being about 145 ft. long, 67 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high, having a communication in the basement with the front, or Strand portion of the Hotel. If the Company's views had been carried out, the hall would have been the handsomest in London, with a superstructure of four floors, to contain nearly 300 rooms. In addition, the houses and shops are numbered 304, Strand, 28 and 29, and eleven other shops in Holywell Street, and ten shops in Wych Street; total, 24 shops, of the estimated rental thus:—Strand, £78. 4s.; Holywell Street, £700; Wych Street, £600. The whole site held by lease, and subject to an annual payment of £7. 13s. 4d. to the Honorary Secretary of the Inner Temple for the Lyon's Inn portion, formerly the property of Timothy Tyrrell, Esq.*

Another relic of Old London has lately passed away. "The holy well of St. Clement, on the North of St. Clement Danes Church, has been filled in and covered over with earth and rubble, in order to form part of the foundation of the Law Courts of the future. It is said that penitents and pilgrims used to visit this well as early as the reign of Ethelred, and it was known from time immemorial as 'Saint Clement's Well.' Fitz-Stephen speaks of it as one of those excellent springs

* See the Inns of Court Commissioners' Report, 1855, pp. 82-4

about the metropolis 'whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur over the shining stones,' and to which the scholars from Westminster School and the youth from the City used to saunter in the summer evenings, when as yet the Strand was a country road, with noblemen's mansions on either side. Charles Knight, in his *London*, published in 1841, mentions the well as 'now covered over with a pump,' and he adds that 'the well still remains flowing as steadily and as freshly as ever.' It has often been supposed that this well supplied the old Roman bath in Strand Lane, but this is a mistake, the water which feeds that bath springing up out of the London clay below on the spot with perfect regularity."—*Times*, May 1st, 1874.

"When Charles Dickens first became acquainted with Mr. Vincent Dowling, residing in Norfolk Street, Strand, and editor of *Bell's Life*, or 'Sleepless Life,' as he facetiously termed it, from its Latin heading '*Nunquam dormio*' ('wide-awake'), he would generally stop at old Tom Goodwin's oyster and refreshment rooms in the Strand, opposite *Bell's Life* office; on one occasion, Mr. Dowling, not knowing who had called, desired that the gentleman would leave his name to be sent over to the office, whereupon young Dickens wrote, 'Charles Dickens, Resurrectionist, in search of a Subject.' Some recent cases of body-snatching had then made the matter a general topic for public discussion, and Goodwin pasted up the strange address card for the amusement of the medical students who patronised his oysters. It was still upon his wall when *Pickwick* had made Dickens famous, and the old man was never tired of pointing it out to those whom he was pleased to call his 'bivalve demolishers.' We may just mention that it was Dowling who rushed down from the reporter's gallery, and seized Bellingham * after his assassination of Spencer

* When Bellingham shot Mr. Perceval, the *Courier* published edition after edition, from the moment of the murderer's arrest to that of his execution. The prisoner's demeanour in Newgate was editioned from hour to hour, the last piece of important news one evening standing thus :— "Fourth Edition, *Courier* Office, Strand, 10 minutes past 6 : '*The Villain refuses to be Shaved!*'" The *Courier* evening newspaper was published near the Lyceum Theatre, and kept up public excitement by successive editions sold by the aid of loud-voiced news-runners with deafening post-horns.

Perceval. The late Mr. Jerdan used to describe how he caught the Prime Minister in his arms."—(*Life of Dickens*. Hotten.) In Forster's *Life of Charles Dickens* published by Chapman and Hall, we read the following interesting anecdote:—"Once I remember tucking my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning) under my arm, wrapped up in a piece of paper like a book, and going into the best dining-room in Johnson's* *a la mode* Beef House, in Clare Court, Drury Lane, and magnificently ordering a small plate of *a la mode* beef to eat with it. What the waiter thought of such a strange little apparition, coming in all alone, I don't know; but I can see him now, staring at me as I ate my dinner, and bringing up the other waiter to look at me. I gave him a halfpenny and I wish now he had not taken it."

"The most renowned London May-pole, and the latest in existence, was that erected in the Strand immediately after the Restoration. Its history is altogether curious. The Parliament of 1664 had ordained that 'all and singular May-poles that are and shall be erected, shall be taken down,' and had enforced their decrees by penalties and effectually carried out their gloomy desires. When the populace gave vent again to their May-day jollity in 1661, they determined on planting the tallest of these poles in the most conspicuous part of the Strand, bringing it in triumph with drums beating, flags flying, and music playing, from Scotland Yard to the opening of Little Drury Lane, opposite Somerset House, where it was erected; and which lane was afterwards termed 'May-pole Alley' in consequence. 'That stately cedar erected in the Strand, 134 feet high,' as it is glowingly termed by a contemporary author, was considered a type of 'golden days' about to return with the Stuarts. It was raised by seamen expressly sent for the purpose by the Duke of York, and decorated with three gilt crowns and other enrichments."—*Chambers' Book of Days*, 1864.

"I often," says Charles Lamb, "shed tears in the motley Strand, for fulness of joy at so much life."—*Letters*, vol. i.

* Afterwards Jaquet's, corner of Clare Court, Blackmoor Street

One of the oldest and most celebrated refreshment houses and oyster rooms in London is Mr. John Smith's, 357, Strand, which is of a very different class from the old oyster shops and low taverns that at one time surrounded the theatres. This gentleman, one of the past churchwardens, has always evinced considerable interest for the welfare of the parish. Smith's Oyster Rooms originally stood at the corner of Exeter Change. Messrs. Day and Son's, the old-established trunk manufacturers, 353, Strand, present premises stand on the site of No. 1, Exeter Court, 352,* and 353, Strand, and until about twelve years since, at the top of their house might be seen an illuminated clock. The twelve letters round its face formed a memento of E-X-E-T-E-R C-H-A-N-G-E. The Change, was built as a sort of bazaar. Mr. Clarke, the cutler, made a large fortune in Exeter Change, amounting to nearly half a million of money; and before his death, in 1816, he rented the whole of the Change. When he became infirm, he was allowed by King George the special privilege of riding across St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate, his country house being at Pimlico. Garrick and Dr. Arne frequented Thompson's, the music publisher, who had a shop here. Gainsborough also frequently visited the exhibitions; the body of the poet Gay lay in state here, and also that of Lord Baltimore. Dibdin wrote pieces, and composed the music for the "Patagonian Theatre," which was opened in the rooms above. In 1721 a Mr. Norman Corry exhibited a damask bed, with curtains woven; admission, 2s. 6d. The upper rooms of Exeter Change were occupied as a menagerie successively by Pidcock, Polito, and Cross. Admission to Pidcock's in 1810 was 2s. 6d. The roar of the lions and tigers in their dens could be distinctly heard in the streets. Exeter Change had numerous tenants, and in it many scenes were enacted. The last tenants of the upper rooms were Mr. Cross and his wild beasts. Leigh Hunt mentions that, passing the Change one day, he saw a horse pawing the

* At No. 352, Strand, was born January 29th, 1798, Henry Neele, the poet, son of the able map and heraldic engraver.

ground, startled at the roar of Cross's lions and tigers. A good many would be startled at the present time if they heard such an extraordinary noise in the Strand. Amongst Mr. Cross's collection was the celebrated elephant Chunee, who made his first appearance in 1809, in an oak den that cost £350, but was injudiciously deprived of the solace of a pillar, against which he liked to rub his head, spiked nails having been driven into it by its keeper, who afterwards paid a heavy penalty for his ill-nature. March 1st, 1826. Chunee was seized with raging mania, and threatened to anticipate the after fate of the building, by tearing it violently down. The building shook with his furious onslaughts upon the beams. A guard of soldiers arrived, and being provided with the regulation rounds of ammunition, soon fired a volley, and poor Chunee was no more. His skeleton was sold to the College of Surgeons for £100, and the skin fetched £50. Cross's menagerie was removed in 1828 to the King's Mews, Charing Cross. Exeter Change was sold by auction, Wednesday, April 22nd, 1829, and thirteen following days, by the celebrated George Robins, and was entirely taken down the same year. The nine o'clock drum at Old Somerset house, and the bell that rang as a signal for closing Exeter Change, were familiar sounds to the inhabitants of St. Clement Danes. Stow tells us Exeter Change formerly belonged to Exeter House and gardens, until thus built being a large house belonging to the Earls of Exeter, and was anciently said to be a convent or monastery; and that Covent Garden, then unbuilt, was the gardens and fields belonging to it. Hughson says, "Here was the parsonage house of the parish of St. Clement Danes." Queen Elizabeth granted Exeter House to Sir William Cecil, who rebuilt it, when it was called Cecil House and Burleigh House, which appears by an ancient plan to have fronted the Strand; its gardens extended from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House. to the green lane which is now Southampton Street," so called in compliment to Rachel, the excellent consort of William, Lord Russell, and daughter of Thomas Wrottesley, Earl of Southampton. Some of the old materials of this house, including a pair of Corinthian columns

at the east end, were used in building the Change, which was the speculation of a Dr. Barbon, in the reign of William and Mary, Delaune tell us it was built in 1681. This "Exchange," says Stow, "contains two walks below stairs, and as many above, with shops on each side for semsters, milliners, hosiers, &c. The builders were very sanguine, but its fame received a check by the building of the New Exchange; so that instead of growing better in esteem, it became worse and worse, and the shops in the first walk became untenanted and useless, and those above converted to other purposes." We also read that here the managers of the Land Bank kept their offices, and that adjoining to this Exchange, eastwards in the Strand, was Exeter, or Fountain Court, very handsome, with a freestone pavement, and well inhabited; likewise Burleigh Street, which comes out of the Strand and runs up to Exeter Street, a place not over well inhabited; and behind the Exchange was Exchange Alley, with an entrance in Burleigh and Exeter Streets, and also the Exchange. Exeter Street had no western outlet when first built, for where the street ends was the back wall of old Bedford House. "Near here lived the beautiful Countess of Carlisle, a beauty of the court of Charles I., immortalised by Vandyke, Suckling, and Carew. She paid £150 a year rent, equal to £600 of our current money."—(Cunningham). The Lyceum.—When the Society of Artists was incorporated in 1765, James Payne, Esq., the architect of Salisbury Street, purchased part of the ground belonging to Exeter House, on which he built a large saloon with a skylight, as an academy or exhibition room for the use of the society and other exhibitions. Upon the insolvency of the society, this place was deserted, and sold by auction to proprietors who converted the back of it into a theatre, where Dr. Arnold and Dibdin exhibited their musical talents. It was used for a great variety of purposes, amongst others, as an auction room, Roman Catholic chapel, receptacle of wild beasts, the School of Defence, the audience chamber of those beautiful Houynhums, the panther mare and colt; the white Negro girl and the porcupine man held their levees here, and many other ex-

traordinary exhibitions. When the foundations for the Lyceum Theatre were dug, a number of vaults were discovered which showed the extent of the ancient fabric. The principal entrance to this theatre, as well as the entrance to the pit, faced the Strand, and stood on the ground on which Wellington Street now stands. It appears from the following account by Stow that this must have been a very important part of the Strand at one time :—"In the Strand, beginning at Wimbledon House, a very handsome large house, and so also the houses with Exeter Exchange and Court, and the houses adjoining the east side of Burleigh Street, except some few houses, together with all the back buildings, unto the Fountain Tavern in Katharine Street. This tavern afterwards became of questionable repute, and was pulled down for the site of the Gaiety Theatre.

Upon the occasion of the celebration of the time-honoured institution, "The Box Supper" of St. Clement Danes, for 1873, which took place at Carr's well-known tavern, the "King's Head," 265, Strand, Mr. Daniel Betts, churchwarden for that year, presided, supported by his colleague, Mr. Churchwarden Parker, who has just so ably fulfilled the duties of senior churchwarden. After the loyal toasts had been given and received, Mr. Churchwarden Betts, in his usual happy style, proposed the toast of the evening, viz., "Prosperity to the good old parish of St. Clement Danes," and coupled with it the name of J. F. Isaacson, Esq. From Mr. Betts' very able and amusing speech we extract the following :—

I wish for a few moments to call your thoughts back for a considerable period of time—three centuries—during which our parishioners have been kept in order by the hammer* which I hold in my hand. Three centuries ! Just consider what a period of time this indicates, and how many and vast changes have taken place during that epoch. When this hammer came into the possession of my predecessor (by what means I know not, for our records in this respect are entirely silent), Elizabeth was Queen of England, Shakspeare was only nine years old, and therefore those immortal works which will cause the English language to endure as long as the world, were unwritten ; there was no standing army in England, and that navy which has carried England's flag over the four quarters of the globe

* From the inscription engraved on the hammer, it appears that it came into the possession of the churchwardens in the year 1573.

was in its earliest infancy. Scarcely an institution of which we now boast (except our Church of England, and even that was, humanly speaking, in a most precarious state) was in existence, and yet this hammer was in the possession of the churchwarden of our parish.

Now, such an interesting piece of antiquity naturally excites our curiosity; and I have endeavoured, as far as my humble capacity will enable me to do so, to ascertain the particular occasion when this hammer was first used by my remote predecessor.

You know that in ancient times, before the dissolution of the monasteries, the poor were mainly supported and their children educated by the monks attached to those institutions. In the year 1536 the monasteries were dissolved, and the vast estates belonging to them distributed; but no provision was made for the poor, who had been accustomed to go there to receive relief. I am not about to give you an historical description of the Reformation in England, and will confine my observations, as far as I can, to this good old hammer. Well, after the monasteries had been dissolved, and their estates granted away, some among the King's favourites, some among the scheming politicians of the day, and some sold to the highest bidders, pauperism became so threatening that Parliament was obliged to interfere for its repression and remedy. In that year of the dissolution of the monasteries (1536) an Act was passed by which an authorised machinery was established for the collection and distribution of funds contributed for the relief of the poor. It enacts that the head officers of every parish shall receive and keep their impotent and able-bodied poor, so that none shall be compelled to beg openly. The able-bodied poor were to be kept to constant labour, and every parish making default was to forfeit 20s. a month. The money required for the purposes of this Act was to be derived partly by voluntary contributions collected by the churchwardens, partly by collections in the churches, where the clergy had opportunities of exhorting the people to charity, and partly from other charitable sources. This voluntary system does not appear to have been very effectual; and, after some intermediate legislative experiments, the principle of compulsory taxation was introduced (but only to a limited extent) in the year 1563. This principle was, however, brought into full operation by an Act passed in the 14th of Elizabeth (1572), just one year before this hammer came into the possession of my predecessor. And therefore I think we may safely say that this hammer was first used by the churchwarden of this parish, on the occasion of making his first poor rate. And perhaps, gentlemen, the parishioners required some symbol of authority to keep them in order on that occasion; for the men of St. Clement Danes, who have ever been foremost in the cause of voluntary charity, do not relish being compelled to give by Act of Parliament. But on looking back at these remote times we have every reason to be thankful; for to the passing of the

compulsory Poor Law I do believe the stability of our institutions is very much to be ascribed, as under its provisions the poor are cared for, and no person in England need starve if those laws are properly administered. From the above retrospect I gather that this hammer was first used on the occasion to which I have alluded. Now, just consider, for a few moments, what an immense period of time has passed since this hammer was thus used! As I have told you, Shakspeare was a mere boy. Fifteen years afterwards this country was startled by the attempted invasion of the Spanish Armada; and very probably this hammer was used on that occasion to summon the men of St. Clement Danes in defence of their Queen and country. If so, I am quite sure it was not used in vain, for the men of St. Clement Danes have ever been ready to respond to the call of patriotism; nor had England's Queen and her trusty councillors then learnt the modern notion of submitting the honour of their country to the judgment of a Geneva Arbitration, governed by a treaty which made the event a foregone conclusion. Had such a proposition been made to them, they would indignantly have refused compliance with it.

Gentlemen, it is certain that before the British navy, which has triumphantly carried the flag of England over the four quarters of the world, and which is the pride, the glory, and the safeguard of our country, had any appreciable existence (for its foundation may be said to have been laid in the glorious repulse of the Spanish Armada) this hammer was in the hands of my predecessor.

Gentlemen, I will not tire you by a continuation of this retrospect, but will merely mention that the next century or thereabouts witnessed the beheading of a King, the establishment of a military democracy, its collapse, the re-establishment of the monarchy, the deposition of the sovereign, and the introduction of a constitution which has been extended to the present time, and under which we now have the happiness to live. Gentlemen, one of the most valuable privileges of that constitution is that which enables us to govern ourselves. Local self-government is, in my opinion, the keystone of liberty. Just look around among the European nations, and you will see that where this principle is absent there is no liberty—at least none worth speaking of. Local self-government implies, first, the government of oneself; next, that of one's family; then the taking part in the ruling of one's parish, and so on through the various grades, until at last we render ourselves fit to take part in the government of our country. We in St. Clement Danes may proudly say that we have given to our fellow citizens of Westminster a Member of Parliament who represents the constituency to their entire satisfaction; for, gentlemen, it was here that Mr. Smith first passed through the various grades which I have indicated. He was a member of our vestry and District Board, and it was there, and in his general business habits, that he showed his capacity to fill the high post to which his fellow citizens elected him, and which I hope and pray he may be spared for many years to fill.

Since the Box Suppers have been held at Mr. Carr's, there seems to be more interest taken in them. They have been held at various houses in the parish ; at one time Jaquet's, Blackmoor Street ; and again, at the "Plough" in Carey Street, kept by one of the worthiest inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, the late Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. Carr, who takes a special interest in the Box Suppers, and in the parish generally, has just served the office of overseer, and is very much respected by his fellow-parishioners. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in adapting his *restaurant* to the wants and comforts of those who study the "Art of Dining Out," the various details of the establishment being so complete that it not only ensures comfort for every guest, but also combines promptitude and moderate charges, suitable to the daily requirements of those who cannot lunch or dine at home. Here stood the "Old Angel Inn," and in excavating for the Dining Hall of the present building, several small vaults of Roman construction were discovered, likewise a well fed by springs, the waters of which are said to have had a great reputation for their wholesome and curative properties. The sign of the "King's Head" appears to have been an old and favourite one of the inhabitants of this locality, for as long since as the time of Edward VI., a house stood at the corner of Chancery Lane, the sign of "The King's Head;" it was one of the famous old taverns, and became interesting in modern times in consequence of being the residence of Isaac Walton, and appeared in all the illustrated editions of his *Angler*, which he advertised to be sold at his shop in Fleet Street, under the "King's Head" tavern, the public rooms being on the first floor. Tavern brawls at one time were frequent and deadly ; for the young sparks of the day, wearing their rapiers and unable to control their tempers when once excited by drink failed not to draw upon their opponents. This entry appears in the *St. Dunstan's Register*, "1619, April 12th, Sepcoate Mullingay being hanged over against the 'King's Head' in Fleete Streete, was buried." The refreshment houses in this parish at that time numbered thirty-one, besides whom were five "free cooks," otherwise privileged than by mere license. The most eminent men of all

times have indulged in the comforts and luxury of tavern life; for we read of Pontack's, a celebrated French eating house in the City, where the dinners of the Royal Society, were held until 1746. Evelyn describes Pontack as son of the famous and wise prime president of Bordeaux, whose head was the painted sign of the tavern. Defoe, in 1722, describes the best French claret as named after him; "here you may bespeak a dinner from four or five shillings a head to a guinea, or what sum you please," and Swift describes the wine at seven shillings a flask, adding, "are not these pretty rates?" Among the extravagancies in the bill of fare of a guinea ordinary, we read, a ragout of fatted snails, and chickens not two hours out of the shell. "The 'Castle' tavern, near Covent Garden, was celebrated for its cook, Tom Pierce. Here a most gallant act was performed by some men of gaiety, who taking off one of the shoes from a noted belle, filled it with wine, and drank her health, and then consigned it to Pierce to dress for them; when Tom produced it exquisitely ragooed for their supper."—(*Chambers' Book of Days*.) "All the beaux that used to breakfast in the coffee-houses and taverns appendant to the Inns of Court, struck their morning strokes in an elegant *deshabille*, which was carelessly confined by a sash of yellow, red, blue, green, &c., according to the taste of the wearer, and were of the celebrated Doiley's manufacture. This idle fashion was not quite worn out in 1765. We can remember having seen some of those early loungers in their night-gowns, caps, &c., at Will's, Lincoln's Inn Gate, Serle Street, about that period."—(*Moser's Vestiges*.) The wits of the day at one time wrote against tavern luxuries, though they did not refuse to partake of them. Dr. Johnson had the highest opinion of a tavern, as a place in which a man might be comfortable, if he could anywhere. Indeed, he said, that the man who could not enjoy himself at a tavern could be comfortable nowhere. Many are the interesting associations connected with London Taverns, and in the course of time Carr's "King's Head" tavern, of the Strand, will become one of the most noted of its time, for daily may be seen partaking of the good things of this hostelry, men whose names will

be written amongst those who make, as beautifully expressed by Longfellow :—

“Footprints on the sands of Time.”

We read in *Hone's Ancient Mysteries* published by him in 1823, that a large posting bill was issued about 1647, dated from the “King's Head,” in the Strand, signed William Prynne, headed the “Vindication.” Fourteen years previously, the same author mentions an extraordinary performance in his *Histrion-Mastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragedy*, 4to., 1633, of which we append an extract :—“At London, in the year 1556, the ‘Passion of Christ,’ was performed at the Grey Friars, before the Lord Mayor, the Privy Council, and many great estates of the realm. In 1577, the same play was performed at the same place on the day that war was proclaimed in London against France ; and in that year, the holiday of St. Olave, the patron of the church in Silver Street, dedicated to that saint, being celebrated with great solemnity at eight o'clock at night, a play of the ‘Miraculous Life of St. Olave,’ was performed for four hours, and concluded with many religious plays. The acting of religious plays experienced interruption during the reign of Elizabeth, and occasionally, at other periods. Malone thinks the last Mystery represented in England was that of ‘Christ's Passion,’ in the reign of James I. Prynne relates that it was performed at Ely Place in Holborn, when Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, lay there, on Good Friday, at night, and that thousands were present.” According to Strutt, when mysteries were the only plays, the stage consisted of three platforms one above another. On the uppermost, sat God, the Father, surrounded by his angels ; on the second, the glorified saints ; and on the last and lowest platform, was the resemblance of a dark, pitchy cavern, from whence issued the appearance of fire and flames ; and when it was necessary, the audience was treated with hideous yellings and noises in imitation of the howlings and cries of wretched souls, tormented by relentless demons. The mysteries were usually acted in churches and chapels upon temporary scaffolds ; when enough performers could not be found among the clergy, the churchwardens

employed secular players, and sometimes borrowed dresses from other parishes.

Mr. Dobree, of 264, Strand, the present churchwarden of St. Clement Danes, is very highly appreciated for his long and good services; he also takes considerable interest in the parish of St. Giles, and devotes much of his time to the business matters of the two parishes. Mr. Dobree's present place of business was formerly one of the "London haunted houses"—haunted by nothing worse than darkness, wet rot, gaunt grimalkins, and memories of the grim old lady, who left the tenth of a million sterling to the Brompton Hospital. The house was empty for many years, and consequently fell into decay, and almost became a nuisance to the neighbourhood; likewise those belonging to the same estate in Snow Hill (purchased by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company), and Stamford Street (now the Blackfriars Branch of the Central Bank of London), all of which have been disposed of—at considerable rentals and cost to the occupiers, in consequence of the dilapidated condition they fell into arising, we believe, from some family dispute; but we are glad to say they have now become an ornament to the neighbourhood, and the black crumbling walls will frown no more on the inhabitants and passers-by.

The late Mr. G. P. Tuxford, printer and publisher, of 265, Strand, was the principal proprietor of the *Mark Lane Express* and the *Farmers' Magazine*. The unfortunate death of this gentleman, took place at his house, at Barnes, on the 23rd of October, 1870, after a sudden attack of only two days' duration, although he had never thoroughly recovered from a fall which he met with about twelve months previously. He was buried at Kirkby-on-Bain, near Horn-castle, Lincolnshire, where the deceased gentleman's father and mother are buried. The loss of this valuable life was deeply regretted, which will be seen from the following extracts we have made from the press:—
"We regret to have to record the death of Mr. G. P. Tuxford, of the Strand, a gentleman well known in the agricultural world as one of the chief proprietors of the *Mark Lane Express*, and the *Farmers'*

Magazine. Mr. Tuxford was also one of the originators of the Farmers' Insurance office, of which he had been for many years a director; one of the early members of the Farmers' Club, and a life governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He was a man of much ability, sound judgment, and great integrity, and was consequently frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in disputed matters of business. He died on Monday last, in the sixty-first year of his age."—(*The Illustrated London News*, October 29th, 1870.) "Neither his long residence in London, nor the busy occupations of an eminently successful career obliterated his attachment to his native town (Boston), or rendered him indifferent to its prosperity. To the last he took a lively interest in its welfare, and his purse was frequently opened in support of worthy objects."—(*The Stamford Mercury*, October 28th, 1870.) "We feel inclined to let such testimony as this, and as borrowed from others, speak for itself. Into the sacred privacy of home we dare not intrude, nor more than glance here at George Tuxford's worth as a son, a husband, a father, or a brother, in which relations he was, so far as human nature can be, almost without reproach. In his more public life, as already intimated, he was ever careful, even jealously so, in the discharge of his duties—a steady friend, a considerate employer, with a fancy to see old faces about him, but still ready to give the beginner an encouraging word and a helping hand. 'Without your kind advice and solid aid,' as the late Mr. H. H. Dixon (*The Druid*) wrote on the dedication of his last work, 'I should never have faced all the weariness and anxiety of an author's life,' and there are others who could speak still more strongly to such aid and advice. As identified more especially with the proprietorship of this journal, we may quote again from a contemporary, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, which in an agricultural leader of a few months since, said, 'Everybody knows the perfect independence and straightforwardness of the *Mark Lane Express*. We say so with the most cordial admiration of it,' and we venture to borrow these words as an act of justice to the dead. It was Mr. Tuxford's great pride that such a character for the paper

should be maintained without fear or favour, as, it is hoped, it still may be. It will be noticed that we have preferred, in some degree at least, to let others speak of the worth of our departed friend rather than to suffer our own sympathies to colour the sketch. From an intimate knowledge of him for six-and-twenty years, we could more than confirm all they have said, as we can only the more keenly lament his loss."—*Mark Lane Express*, October, 31st, 1870.

From the State Papers Domestic, Eliz., Docquet Book, vol. 4. In the Public Record Office.

"iij die Januarij 1594.

"A lease in revercon for XL yeres graunted unto Henry Collyer of certen tenements in the Strand, and the parishes of St. Clement Danes, St. Leon^d. Shordiche and St. Catherin Colman in London, and of a tent and certen Lands in Lea ats Wood in the Countie of Cornewall. Rent in toto p. annu 1x^l xviii^s vjd. And is graunted in recompence of certen pcells. to the yerely value of 1x^l vs. vjd. heretofore graunted unto the said Collier, w^{ch}. pcells. are voyd by lawe by reason of a misrecitale thereof.

Royalist Composition Papers, 1st Series, vol. 51, page 357.

"Public Record Office.

"Worcester House,

December 16th. 1650.

"To the Hono^{ble}. the Com^{rs}. for
Compounding wth. Delinq^{ts}.

"Wee the Com^{rs}. for seq^{cons}. wth. in the County of Midds. and Cittie of Westm^r. doe certifie that one John Peasley gent. hath peticoned unto us to discharge the sequestracon of three houses in the Strand in the Parish of Clement Danes w^{ch}. were sequestred by the late Com^{tee}. for sequestracons in Westm^r. as the houses of the Lord Roper a Recusant upon w^{ch}. case is hereunto annexed concerning w^{ch}. wee desire your Judgem^{ts}. and Directions,

"Copia vera Ex^r.

"J. BAYLEY.

"ROGER CALCOTT.

"W^m. J. TURPIN. J. BLAKE."

"(The Case.)

"Doctor Laughton President of Magdalen Colledge in Oxen & ye schollers by deed dated 25th November 22 Jac. under their Comon seale make a lease for 40 yeares to Margarett Smith widdow of a house in the parische of St. Clem^{ts}. in the County of Midd. Margrett Smith enters the p^rmessis & by her last will makes her Exo^{rs}. & dyes.—Her Exo^{rs}. Assigne the house to Edward Baker & Robert Morse. Edward Baker and Robert Morse by deed dated 20^o September 2^o Caroli

declare they are possessed of it in trust for the benefit of the Lord Roper & John Smith untill John Smith pay £100 to the Lord Roper & then onely to John Smith & by the same deed by assent of John Smith assigne the house to the Lord Roper for the Security of £100 oweinge by Margrett Smith aforesd. to the Lord Roper.

"The Lord Roper makes the Lady his wife, his executrix & dyes & the Lady Roper by y^e assent of John Smith by deed of 1^o Maii 16^o Carol in Consideracon of £130 assignes the premisses to John Peasley for receaving the said £130 in such manner as in y^t deed is exp^{rst}.

"John Smith dyes and makes John Peasley his executo^r soe that now John Peasley hath a double interest thene as assignee for a valuable consideracon th' other as executo^r of John Smith.

"This case was taken out of the Deeds 23^o Octobr. 1650 by me

"RICHARD ESTCOURT.

"I desire the Com^{rs}. for seq^{cons}. in the county of Middlesex would be pleased to add unto this Case when these houses were seq^d. and for whose recusancy and the tyme of John Smith's death.

"Oct. 30^o 1650.

"Copia vera Ex^r.

"PET. BREVETON.

"J. BAYLEY."

(Page 360.)

"Wee find that the houses in question wthin menconed were sequestred between Lady Day and Midsom 1643 as the houses of the Lord Roper a Recusant and that John Smith wthin menconed dyed the 16th of July last.

"J. BLAKE.

"November 4th 1650."

"ROGER CALCOTT.

DANES' INN.—The Committee of Management has lately erected a prominent entrance to the chambers of the Inn. At the corner of the gateway (formerly Lindsey's Coffee House) resides Mr. Joseph Little, cheesemonger, removed from Pickett Street. This gentleman being one of the past churchwardens of the parish, it is unnecessary for us to say he is much respected in the parish of St. Clement Danes.

CLEMENT'S INN* has just undergone great alterations. Hand-some stone steps now form the approach. The exterior of the eastern end has been re-fac'd with red bricks and has two large windows, the upper part of each being in the form of a half-circle. Above this is a large anchor cut in stone, the sign of the Honorable Society of

* See pages 21 and 22; and also in vol. 1, pages 127, 144, 145, 197, 198 and 287.

Clement's Inn, and, forming a circle round, the words, "Henry Webb, Principal," the gentleman holding the office of principal when it was decided to make the alterations. There is also a new block of chambers on the western side of the Inn; likewise a new roadway opening from the Strand, just in front of St. Clement Danes' Church, being only a short distance from the old entrance to the Inn, Clement's Lane and Boswell Court. The architect, Raphael Brandon, Esq., of 17, Clement's Inn, was one of the first six appointed to compete for the designs for the New Law Courts. This gentleman has devoted considerable time and expended a large sum of money with a view of securing cheap railway travelling, and has shewn the possibility of a reduction of fares to a startling extent, with equal benefit to the shareholder and the traveller, and, ultimately, to the revenues of the country.

Mr. James Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*,* and the introducer of the present system of reporting Parliamentary debates, lived in Clement's Inn. It was reported that he died worth £130,000. Mr. Noble tells us the "*Morning Chronicle* sold for £42,000." During Perry's editorship *Sketches by Box* first appeared in its columns, and Charles Dickens also reported for this paper in the gallery of the House of Commons in 1835-6. The celebrated John Hoole, translator of *Tasso*, had chambers in Clement's Inn and also resided in Shire Lane, which appears from a letter written by him to Dr. Percy, in which he says:—"Mr. Hoole presents his compliments to Dr. Percy: Mr. Hoole is now removed from the City and settled at a house he has taken in Shire Lane, Carey Street." He was introduced to Dr. Johnson in 1761, and by him to Dr. Warton in 1764. He died 1803, aged 76.

'The new Vestry Hall will be in a direct line from the Strand entrance to Clement's Inn, being situated at the end of Clement's Inn Passage. (For an account of the old Vestry Room, see pages 46 to 48.)

* "The *Morning Chronicle* office was at one time the 'White Swan' Tavern. Here in a lodging, to be near his patron, the Earl of Clarendon in Somerset House, lived Dr. William King, who wrote the *Art of Cookery*. He was the friend of Swift. King was luxurious and improvident, and died in poverty, in 1712, in the above house."

Royalist Composition Papers, 1st Series, vol. 11, p. 439.

"Public Record Office.

"To the Hon^{ble} the Com^{rs} for Manageing Estates under Sequestration, &c.

"The humble petition of Thomas Browne, gent., Humbly Sheweth,

"That whereas Thomas Peirce by his deed bearing date the 10th of february 1653 for the considerations therein mentioned did grant bargain sell and demise, unto yo^r petit^r a certaine measuage or tenement, and two shedds with their appurtenances nere Clements In. in the parrish of Clem^t Danes in the County Midsx. and whearas the sd. Measuage and Shedds by virtue of yo^r order hereunto annexed are Sequestred as the masuege and shedds of the said Thomas Peirce for monyes due by him the sd. Peirce Excize.

"Now for as much as the right interest and estate of the sd. Thomas Peirce of in and too the sayd measuage and shedds was upon valuable considerations granted to yo^r petit^r before the sd. Peirce did ingage for the sayd excize most humbly prayes yo^r honb^l order of reference to yo^r Councell to exame and report yo^r petit^r interest in the p^rmises that the sequestration may be taken of accordingly.

"And yo^r pet^r shall pray, &c.

"THO. BROWNE.

"The Com^{rs} in Middx. to examine and Certifie and Mr. Reading to Report the Case. 2 Mar. 1654.

"R. W. R. M."

Royalist Composition Papers, 1st Series, vol. 11, p. 443.

"Thomas Browne of y^e Parish of Andrewes Holborne London gent. maketh oath That for and in Consideration of a further some of Threescore pounds of Lawfull money of England (over and above the some of Threescore pounds more formerly paid), Tenn pounds and ten shillings whereof Thomas Peirce Bricklayer did really and bona fide owe unto him this deponant upon a bond. And the residue thereof beinge ffortie nyne pounds and tenn shillings. He this depon^t was to pay to the Earle of Clare for Rent and arrerages of rent in which hee the said Thomas Peirce did owe unto y^e said Earle for a Message called y^e Boares head and two shedds with th' appurtenances neere Clem^{ts} Inn in the County of Midd. He the said Thomas Peirce did on or about the one and twentieth day of October last past Seale and deliver unto him this depon^t on his Act and deede, the deede nowe shewed unto him this Deponant. And this deponant further maketh Oath that hee hath paid to the said Earle of Clare the said ffortie nine pounds and tenn shillings.

"THO. BROWNE.

"Sworne before the Com^{rs} for managing estates under sequestrat: 26th July 1655.

"R. M."

From the Royalist Composition Papers, 1st Series, vol. 113, p. 609.

"Public Record Office.

"March 23th 1654.

"To the honorable the Commissio^s for Mannageing
the Estates under Seqs^{con}.

"Wee the Comissio^{rs}. for Seqs^{cons}. within the County of Middex. London & Hertford in answer to yo^r. order of the 2nd of March instant made uppon the petition of Thomas Browne doe certify that by vertue of yo^r. ord^r. of the 9th of January last which wee received the 10th of ffebruary wee caused our Agent to Seqst^{or}. what Estate both reall and 'personnall he could find within our Jurisdiction belonging to Thomas Peirce for Satisfaction of the sume of £507. 13^s. 4^d. w^{ch}. he owes to the Comonwealth uppon the Accompt of the Excise upon w^{ch}. information being given unto him that a house and two shedds neere Clemants Inn in the parrish of Clement Danes did belong unto the said Thomas Peirce he did sequester the same the 15th March instant which house and shedds we conceive are worth £26 p. annum out of which their is a quit rent of £14 p. annu of the same to the Earle of Clare since that Thomas Browne hath appeared and saith that he hath an interest but hath made nothing appeare before or noe Examined any witnesses according to yo^r. said Ord^{rs}. which is all at present wee remaine

"Yo^r. Affectionate Servants

"GEORGE SMITH, W. HASLOPE, W. CURYIN."

N.B.—This (the Original) Document is much mildewed, which accounts for the breaks above.

"A cause was tried by a special jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Monday, December 7, 1772, in which the parish of St. Clement Danes were plaintiffs, and the Society of Clement's Inn were defendants. The question was, whether the Society were or were not rateable to the poor of the parish, the Inn in point of locality being confessedly within the limits of the said parish. The jury, after a trial of seven hours, gave a verdict for the parish. It appeared that from 1629 to 1720 the Society had been rated and paid regularly, but that from 1720 to 1769 they had changed a mode and paid a small consideration by way of free gift."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1772, p. 592.

Joseph Bond, Esq. This gentleman has just presented the parish with another drinking fountain, which is put up on the opposite side of the churchyard to the former one, nearly opposite the old entrance to Clement's Inn; the water to be supplied by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association.

The Waterloo Bridge Mystery. The following is a statement which appeared in an Indian paper, and was copied into many of the London newspapers :—

“A statement having appeared in an Indian paper which has just reached England to the effect that a soldier at Lucknow had told the authorities at the military prison there that he was the person who, towards the end of 1857, placed on Waterloo Bridge the carpet-bag which gave rise to what was termed ‘The Waterloo Bridge Mystery,’ the following letter is published by a contemporary from ‘An Old London Sub-Editor,’ which explains the whole ‘mystery.’ He says :—‘Sitting in the sub-editorial chair in an office in the Strand, on the night of the 9th of October (not November), 1857, a well-known ‘liner’ rushed in, and in an ecstasy of delight exclaimed, ‘I have got something stunning for you to-night.’ As things of interest were rather dull, I told him I was rejoiced to hear the good news. He then produced a sheaf of flimsy copy, all cut-and-dried, purporting to be a full report of what was afterwards designated ‘The Waterloo Bridge Mystery.’ The passage of a man with the carpet-bag over Waterloo Bridge; the finding of the bag by the lads rowing in a boat on the Thames; the conveyance of the bag to Bow Street Police Station; the description of the human remains and the clothes found in the bag; remarkable disappearance of friends and relations; startling rumours and grave deductions, were all woven together with the cunning that distinguishes the London ‘liner.’ I knew this reporter; I knew he was in low water at the time of his visit; I knew he was a manufacturer of what he technically called ‘the ‘orrible’; I knew that from the time the bag was stated to have been found, and the time he brought me (if my memory serves me right) from one column and a half to two columns of copy, it was impossible to produce such a quantity; and I at once came to the conclusion that the story had been cooked up for the newspaper market. Still, the ‘liner’ shook my credulity by declaring that the story was as true as gospel, and without one word of exaggeration. And so ‘The Waterloo Bridge Mystery’ appeared next morning in our paper and in all the other London papers from the pen of the same ‘liner.’ I still had my doubts of the authenticity of the story told by the ‘liner,’ and these doubts were very much strengthened when certain hints reached my ears to the effect that the police, newspapers and public had all been very cleverly done. Here is my version of the story; and I may say that the author of the ‘mystery’ and his companions—there were three in all—when pointedly asked by me if the ‘mystery’ was real or concocted, always evaded a direct answer to the question. The ‘liner’ who brought me the copy had chambers in an Inn now demolished to make way for the New Law Courts. These chambers were in close proximity to the rear of an hospital. A brother ‘liner’ was acquainted with one of the officials of this hospital. From this official a bag full

of human remains and some human blood were procured from the dissecting-room, and carried to the 'liners' chambers in the Inn. A suit of clothes was then got; these were cut about with a knife and smeared here and there with blood. After a full description of everything had been taken by the two 'liners,' the human remains and bloody clothes were placed in the bag. This was the transaction of one night. Early next morning the 'liners' set to work, and, taking the American papers as their model, wrote up a long account of what they said they had good reason to fear was a barbarous and cruel murder, entering into a full description of the mysterious contents of the bag which was afterwards found on the stonework at the base of one of the pillars of Waterloo Bridge. This report was duplicated, and left ready addressed for the morning papers. This was the work of a day. Night crept on, and the question of depositing the bag in some outlandish, yet conspicuous place, where it could be easily found, arose. An old man, who had seen better days, and acted as carrier for the two 'liners,' was let into the secret. This old man disguised himself as a female, and, with the bag in his hand, in the darkness of night, made for Waterloo Bridge. Tying a rope to the bag, he carefully swung it over the Bridge, and let it gently drop on the shelving mason-work at the foot of one of the pillars. He then watched; but, no one appearing, he went home, and came again early in the morning. After waiting a while, he saw a boat being rowed towards the pillar of the Bridge, the bag taken into the boat, and the boat again propelled towards the shore. He immediately set off for the Inn, and informed the anxious 'liners' how well their plans had so far succeeded. One set off to the river side, the other to Bow Steet Police Station. The river side 'liner' having seen the bag safely in the custody of the police, waited till it was examined, and then sent a short paragraph, mentioning the finding of the bag and what it contained to an evening newspaper. This paragraph, which was intended as a decoy-duck to the managers of the morning papers, appeared in the second edition. By this time the Bow Street police were on the scent, the terrible discovery was in the hands of the officers of the law, and the 'liner's' triumph was complete. The 'liner' having set the mystery ball a-rolling, the police and that numerous class of persons in large cities with 'missing friends' did the rest. The 'liner-in-chief' having made assurance doubly sure by looking in at Bow Street on his way to the Inn, came round to my office with his already prepared bundle of copy having previously started off his old copy-bearer to the other morning papers with duplicates. From day to day the awful 'mystery' was elaborated by my friend the 'liner,' for, with the true instinct of his class, he reserved a few tit-bits of description for daily use over a full week. The three persons immediately concerned in concocting a plot and fabricating a story which spread the utmost alarm all over the country are now dead, and I believe died in possession of their secret. I am certain that, after a short while, the police found out that they had been duped,

although they still laboured on in the work of discovery; for, 'the gentlemen of the force' cannot—must not—admit that they have been the victims of a daring imposition. At all events, this I know, the Scotland Yard authorities suffered the matter to gradually die out."

In the Strand, in 1573, Peter Birchall, of the Middle Temple, being "inspired by the Spirit of God" to slay Captain Hatton, of the Guards, and of the Privy Council, rushed into the Strand in his gown, and mistaking his man, stabbed a Mr. Hawkins, of the Royal Navy, and then sought refuge in the "Bell" Tavern. Being taken, he subsequently slew Layworth, his keeper, was then tried at the King's Bench, and instead of being sent to Bedlam, was condemned to death and mutilation, and on the 12th, upon the exact spot where he struck Hawkins in the Strand, his right hand was chopped off, was then hanged, and his body remained hanging for three days.

Punch, of August, 1870, has the following:—"Dear *Punch*, has any quarrel arisen between St. Clement's and St. Mary? I ask, because the weathercocks of their respective churches in the Strand have an inconvenient habit of pointing to different quarters.—Ever yours, the pig that sees the wind." (Oil on the troubled weathercocks might be a solution, only that oil isn't one.)

For an account of the literature of the Strand and the newspaper press of St. Clement Danes, consisting of the *Daily Telegraph*, *Illustrated News*, *News of the World*, *Observer*, *Bell's Life*, *Mark Lane Express*, *Tablet*, *Engineer*, *The Atlas*, *The Cosmopolitan*, *The Ballot*, *The Magnet*, *The Inquirer*, *The Sporting Times*, *The British Lion*, *The Tomahawk*, *The Weekly Chronicle*, *The Solicitors' Journal*, *The Weekly Reporter*, *The Law Reports*, *The Weekly Notes*, *The Day*, *The Penny Newsman*, *The Weekly Advertiser*, *British Medical Journal*, *The Lancet*, *The Medical Times*, *National Magazine*, &c., see vol. 1, pages 238 to 246.

The old "Roman Spring Bath," where the water is so beautifully clear and extremely cold, is situated in Strand Lane, between Nos. 162 and 163, Strand (in pages 265 to 267 of vol. 1 of this work will be found an interesting account of the old Roman Bath.

There have been many propositions to remove St. Clement's Church. We find, in 1825, Sir Frederick Trench proposed the formation of a new straight street two miles long, from Hyde Park to St. Paul's, which though it touched not Temple Bar, yet proposed the removal of St. Clement's Church, and the erection of two gates as new entrances to the Temple.

On the north side of the Strand, were grants of the large waste taken from the sides of the common way, when a regular road began to be formed along the Strand in 1353.

The Strand, at St. Clement's Church, measures 49 feet 9 inches across; at Somerset House, 90 feet 3 inches; at the Charing Cross Railway Terminus, 52 feet 11 inches; and from Temple Bar to Charing Cross, the length is 1,369 yards or three quarters of a mile and 49 yards. The widening of the Strand and Wych Street was proposed by Mr. John Gwynn in the year 1766.

"Come, Fortescue, sincere, experienc'd friend,
Thy briefs, thy deeds, and e'en thy fees suspend;
Come, let us leave the Temple's silent walls;
Me business to my distant lodging calls;
Through the long Strand together let us stray;
With thee conversing, I forget the way.
Behold that narrow street which steep descends,
Whose building to the slimy shore extends;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame;
The street alone retains the empty name.
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
And Raphael's fair design with judgment charm'd,
Now hangs the Bellman's song, and pasted here,
The color'd prints of Overton appear.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump, or lonely watch-house, stands.
There Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore,
There Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers',—now no more." *

With these beautiful lines we conclude our account of the Strand, and now proceed to give some account of Temple Bar.

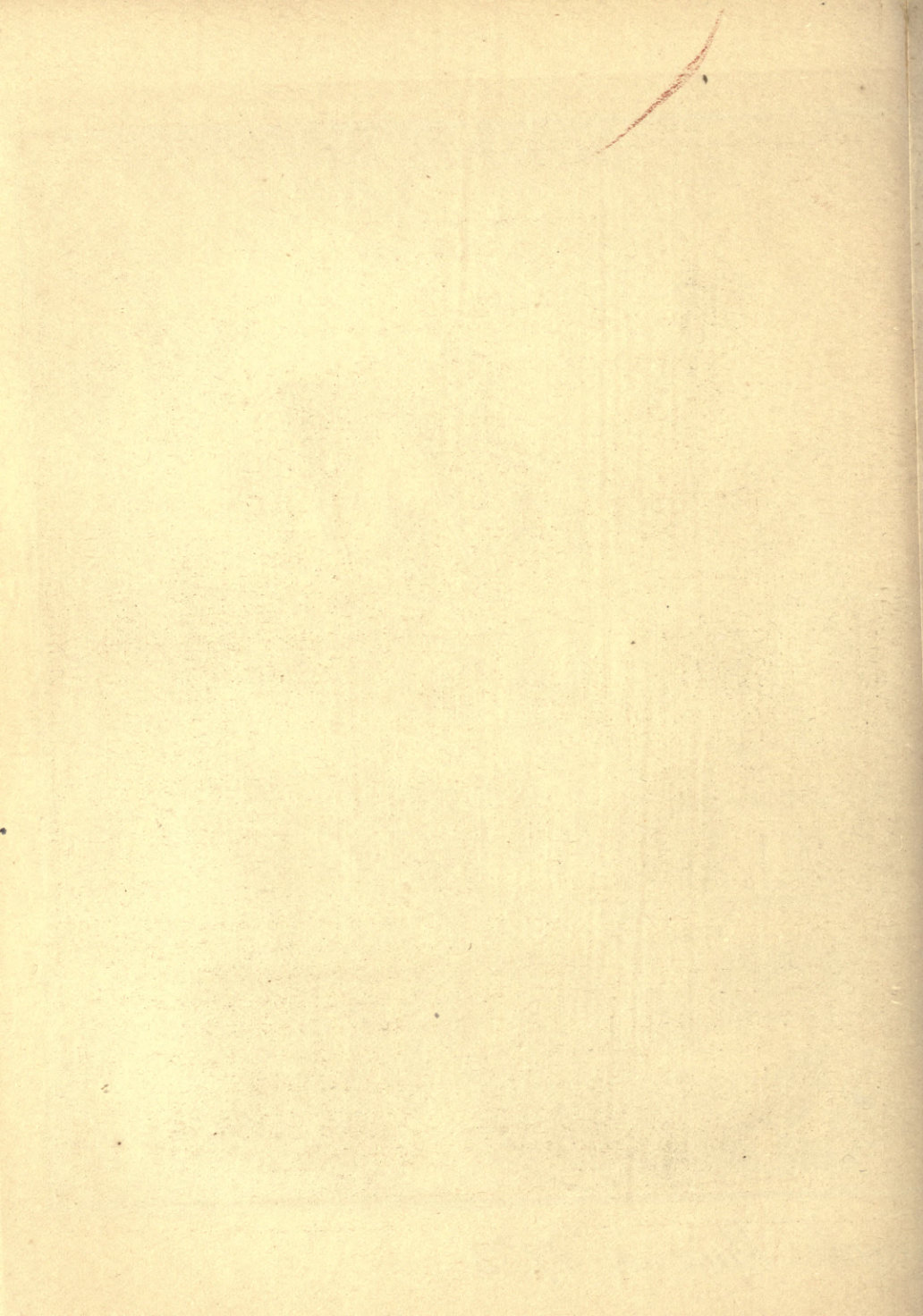
* Gay's *Trivia*, B. ii.



A Perspective View of



Temple Bar in 1753.





TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR.

"Who has not stayed to watch the river
Of life flow fast through Temple Bar."

Temple Bar derives its two-fold name, first of "Temple" from its immediate nearness to the ancient property of the gallant religious military order, the Knights Templars, and secondly, of "Bar," as Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars, from there having been anciently only posts, rails and a chain to obstruct the entrance into the City until a toll was paid. It separates the Strand from Fleet Street, the City from the shire, and the Freedom of the City of London from the Liberty of the City of Westminster.

A gateway, originally wooden, was first erected in the eleventh year of the reign of William the Conqueror. It remained for upwards of six centuries from 1079 till 1670, when it was replaced by the present very handsome gate, one of the many noble specimens of Sir Christopher Wren's abilities. It is said,—though we confess we cannot see it,—that Wren took his design of the Bar from an old temple at Rome. There is, in all seeming evidence, no stronger foundation for this, than the conjecture that because the great architect took his design of St. Paul's from the magnificent cathedral at Rome, he must also have taken his design of Temple Bar from some other building in the Eternal City.

In 1636, Inigo Jones was to have erected a new stone arch, but he was prevented carrying his plan into execution, in common with several other of his schemes, on account of the breaking out of the Civil War. His design, which was extremely beautiful, still exists, and forms the subject of one of our engravings. Everyone will admit that its chaste outlines and exquisite proportions are eminently worthy of the famous reputation of the great architect who constructed the universally admired Banqueting Hall at Westminster.

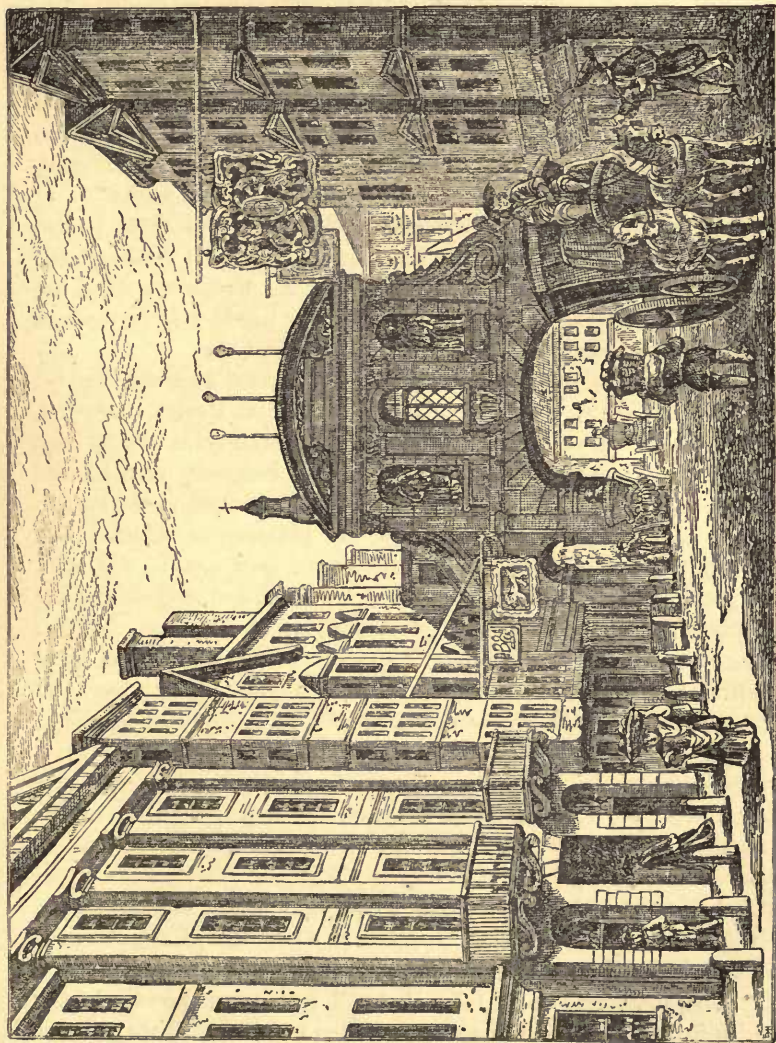
From *Heywood's Reports*, it appears that in 1865, 11,972 vehicles passed through Temple Bar in twelve hours; and in May, 1860, 527,636 persons entered the City, from all points, in twelve hours—one-fifth of the whole metropolitan population.



THE OLD WOODEN TEMPLE BAR.

In the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles the Second, Sir Christopher Wren, the re-builder of the City of London, commenced, in company with the masons Joshua Marshall and Thomas Knight, and the sculptor, John Bushnell, the erection of the gate. Sir Christopher was occupied in the work two years, so that the building of Temple Bar, begun in 1670, was not finished until 1672, as may be seen in the all but erased inscription on the slab over the eastern side of the arch, which informs passers-by, that it was erected in 1670, when the Lord Mayor was Sir Samuel Starling; continued in 1671 when Sir Richard Ford was Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672 when the Lord Mayor was Sir George Waterman.

Fleet Street, at this point, according to levels taken thirty years ago, stands remarkably high, being thirty-five feet three inches above the Thames high water mark. It is, including both pavements fifty-four feet in width, so that that is the length of the gate, its depth being seventeen feet three inches. "The length is divided into eight parts; the gate in the midst is two, the portions one each. The great arch is thirteen feet six inches; height, two squares and one half-circle; the side arches, six feet nine inches; two squares in height and the key-stone; the columns, twenty-four feet, with base and capital, the diameter one-tenth part of their height (two feet four inches); come out from the wall, one-sixth part of their diameter; the pedestal seven feet high; the base one-fifth part of the column. The architrave, frieze, and cornice, are, in height, one-fifth part of the column, with base and capitals, viz.—four feet nine inches by the architraves." Such is the description given by a practical hand in a MS. preserved in the British Museum, and bearing date 1688. The other information that the manuscript gives of the gate is very meagre. Temple Bar may be described as of the Corinthian order, the four pilasters in each façade being of that order, as well as the part above the capital, the entablature, or architrave, frieze and cornice. The pediment is arched. On each side of the large flattened arch in the centre spanning the roadway for vehicles, are two semi-circular arches, spanning the pavements for foot passengers.



TEMPLE BAR.

There are four statues in the niches. The two on the east side are those of James I. and his queen, Anne of Denmark, "not without some animation," as Pennant correctly says of them in his pleasant account of London. The statues on the opposite side are those of Charles I. and Charles II. These three kings and queen were sculptured by John Bushnell; and everybody agrees with Horace Walpole in regarding them as Bushnell's "best works."

As the names of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, of Joshua Marshall and Thomas Knight, the masons, and John Bushnell, the sculptor, must ever be associated with the gate that, since 1672, has separated Fleet Street from the Strand, a few words may be devoted to a passing memorial of these four distinguished men.

England has not produced a more illustrious architect than Sir Christopher Wren, whose noblest monument is St. Pauls's Cathedral, in the building of which the greatness of his genius shines most conspicuous. Not only was he an illustrious architect, but a learned mathematician, so that there was a great deal of truth in the remark made of him by his contemporary, the philosopher, Hooke, that "since the time of Archimedes, there scarce ever met, in one man, so great perfection with such a mechanical head, and so philosophical a mind." He was Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College; President of the Royal Society; member of Parliament on three different occasions for the boroughs of Plympton, Windsor and Melcomb Regis; he received the honour of knighthood in 1673; and was employed in erecting a great variety of churches, royal palaces, hospitals, and public edifices; for during the fifty years that extended from 1688 to 1718, when he was surveyor-general of the royal works, he built upwards of fifty churches in the City of London alone; the royal palaces of Hampton Court and Winchester Castle; Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals; and such public edifices as the Monument, the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, and the Custom House in London.

The achievements of John Bushnell (who went the tour of the artist in Italy, and died in 1701), were ten in number: a magnificent

monument in Venice representing the siege of Candia ; the statue in the second Royal Exchange of its founder, the eminent and patriotic merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham ; also the statues in that fabric of the two Charles' ; the statues of Cowley, the poet, and Fairborne, the defender of Tangiers, in Westminster Abbey ; and the four stone monarchs in the niches of Temple Bar, which, as already stated, are the best he executed. It is to be hoped, then, that if the gateway be ever pulled down, those excellent specimens of art will be preserved. For those four effigies in stone which he undertook for Temple Bar, he received £480, which was paid to him in seven instalments, six in one year from the spring of 1670 to the spring of 1671, amounting to £390, and a further and final payment of £90 in 1680.

Joshua Marshall was master mason to Charles the Second, as his father, Edward Marshall, had been to the First Charles. He was one of the most notable inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunstan's. His name is not only connected with the erection of Temple Bar, but identified with two other remarkable London memorials, the Monument, in Fish Street Hill, the masonry of which is his handiwork, and the finest equestrian statue in the metropolis—that of Charles the First, at Charing Cross—the pedestal of which he carved.

Of Thomas Knight nothing is known, beyond that he was at one time of considerable eminence in his pursuit as a mason. What he and Joshua Marshall received altogether for the building of Temple Bar is not recorded ; but in 1670, in half-a-year, from the 3rd of May to the 1st of November, they were paid £700 in four instalments.

Of the £1,397. 10s. that the building of Temple Bar cost altogether—as is known from an account of the expenses of public buildings in the City after the Great Fire of London—how much went into the pocket of the great architect is nowhere mentioned. Silence on that point is preserved in the well-known chronicle of Wren's works, entitled by its author—Wren's clever son—

"*Parentalia*;" as well as in the Wren Manuscripts in the British Museum, Wren's Ledger in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the historical documents in the Record Office.

Temple Bar was not always the same spectacle that it presents itself to our eyes. In former times passers-by beheld the keystone of the centre arch decorated with two large stone coats of arms. On the western or Westminster side they were the Royal Arms, and on the City side those of the City of London. The latter fell down on the morning of the 18th of April, 1828, during a violent gale, without, luckily, injuring anybody; and there never has been a replacement of the Royal Arms after they were removed by the celebrated decorator, Mr. Bunning, for the purpose of adorning and enriching the Bar with emblematic devices, garlands, vases, and drapery appropriate to the mournful occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral in 1852. The supporters, too, have disappeared along with the arms; time has swept away the fruits and the flowers sculptured in the pediment; and the four stone statues have not escaped casualties; they have been so badly used, as to be permanently injured, especially those on the Westminster side, the statues of Charles the First and Charles the Second, the latter being very much dismantled, broken, and denuded of the baton as the emblem of authority.

Until the middle of the last century, the gates of Temple Bar used to be closed at night; but by a resolution of the Court of Common Council, they have been kept open at night since the 1st of November, 1753. At the time when the gates used to be closed every night, the City authorities kept a good store of watchmen, the better to prevent danger; though it is likely that, compared with the vigilance and activity of our present police, the old City watchmen were of the mood and temper of the second watchman in Shakespeare's play of "*Much Ado about Nothing*," who, when told that he must not talk on duty, observes: "We will rather sleep than talk: we know what belongs to a watch," to which their chief Dogberry replies, "Why, you speak like an ancient and

most quiet watchman." The gates, which are folding or bi-valve, are of oak, panelled; and though surmounted by carvings of festoons and fruit, and renewed in 1806, look anything but elegant. They are painted, and when cleaned and polished, worthy of the City.

Over these gates in former times there used to be suspended the heads of those who had been decapitated for treason, at a time when men were more suspected and punished than now for that high crime and misdemeanour. Scarcely a week passed without the sad exhibition of the heads of such unhappy men who had been accused and convicted of attempting to subvert the Government of their country. The last (and may they be the last!) were those who fell victims—nine in number—in 1746 to the Jacobite Rebellion, and thus to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. Many rash Jacobite heads, in the first rebellion of 1715, arrived, one after the other, at the same bad eminence. The heads that first adorned Temple Bar were those of some of the ringleaders in the plot projected in the Spring of 1683 for the assassination of Charles II. and his brother, in order to secure the succession of the Duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., a Roman Catholic. William, Lord Russell, and Algernon Sidney suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy, which derived its name of the "Rye House Plot" from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye House, at Brox-bourne, Hertfordshire. The Historical reminiscences of Temple Bar are, therefore, of a fearful character, from the fact of the heads of traitors being fastened on iron spikes and placed on the roof of the Bar; sometimes for such a very long period that the very contemplation of it tended to degrade human nature. The last rebel's head was carried off its pinnacle by a high wind in 1772. The spikes upon which the traitors' heads were fixed remained years after; the last not being removed until the beginning of the present century.

It was Charles II. that made Temple Bar the "Modern Traitors' Gate," that title having originally belonged to a tower erected on Old London Bridge, when it was built with houses. From the summit of that tower swung many a time the lifeless bodies of proud warriors. The removal of the houses on London Bridge caused the change; and the horrible sight of dead men's heads fixed and rotting on spikes, when transferred to the Fleet Street gateway, lasted nearly a hundred years. Sometimes men's quarters were set up on the Temple Bar spikes, as was one of the quarters of that Rye House conspirator, Sir William Armstrong, Master of the Horse to Charles II. Two other of his quarters were fixed over Aldgate and Aldersgate; the fourth was sent to Stafford, which he had represented in Parliament, and his head was set up over Westminster Hall between those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. Horace Walpole, writing on the 16th of August, 1746, speaks of people "making a trade by letting spy-glasses at a halfpenny a look" at the heads on Temple Bar, which were visible to people through telescopes across the space to Leicester Fields, now Leicester Square. Twenty years later a man was apprehended for discharging musket balls from a steel and bow, between two and three o'clock in the morning, "at the two remaining heads." There never was a more foolish way on the part of rulers thinking to check crime and gain respect for the laws than thus exposing dead men's heads to the public gaze. It never stopped rebellion; for the century when the heads of unfortunate traitors successively adorned the roof of Temple Bar was a century of ceaseless political strife. As for the moral effect produced, the fate of the last rotten head of a traitor that fell into the street beneath will show. There are two accounts. One is that an attorney of the neighbourhood, named Pearce, picked it up and, after shewing it to a friend in a neighbouring public house, buried it under the floor of the hostelry. The other is, that it was bought by an antiquary—praised by Johnson for his learning, and bantered by Addison for his pedantry—named Rawlinson, who ordered it to be buried with him *in his right hand* in St. Giles's Church, Oxford.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Timbs in his *London and Westminster*, of Mrs. Black, the wife of one of the most distinguished editors of the *Morning Chronicle*, some fifty years ago. Mrs. Black had a brusque, hearty way about her, and, when asked if she remembered any heads on Temple Bar, used to reply: "Boys! I recollect the scene well! I have seen on that Temple Bar, about which you ask, two human heads—real heads—traitors' heads spiked on long iron poles. There were two; I saw one fall, March 31st, 1772. Women shrieked as it fell; men, as I have heard, shrieked. One woman near me fainted. Yes, boys, I recollect seeing human heads upon Temple Bar." We have mentioned the name of the conspirator, a portion of whose body was first placed on Temple Bar. The names of the unhappy Jacobites, whose heads last mouldered on it, were, Townley and Fletcher. To whip a man from Aldgate to Temple Bar was a frequent occurrence in the last century. The vicinity of the Bar, too, was repeatedly the scene of the erecting of that instrument of torture, which was only abolished immediately after the Queen's accession, on the last day of June, 1837,—the pillory. In this machine, the culprit, generally a liar and slanderer, stood for an hour or longer, in the unenviable position of his head and hands being thrust through holes in the wooden frame; fortunate for him if the mob did no more than pelt him with rotten eggs and cabbage stalks; for some criminals were assailed with stones till they died from the effects; others have stood and had their faces spoiled, their ears cut off and their noses slit. Daniel De Foe, the immortal author of *Robinson Crusoe*, but, with a genius that could be converted to many uses, a political party writer as well as an author of romances, could not well escape, in a factious age, the accusation of "slander." He was on one occasion put into the pillory at Temple Bar; but passers by, instead of insulting, cheered him.

When the Great Fire of London committed its ravages, sweeping away the narrow, ill-ventilated and unhealthy streets of the City, and ridding us for ever of that fell disease, the fatal Plague, the King placed posts of guards in order to prevent if possible, the spreading

of the flames. The guard posts which were attended by the several constables, were five in number of which Temple Bar was one. A post was guarded by thirty foot, with a good officer; a constable and one hundred men, and, "one gentleman and to choose two more," and a superior officer to go the round of the post to see the orders executed. The officers' names of the Temple Bar post were Lord Bellasis, Mr. Chicheley and Mr. Hugh May, who were "to appoint sub-commssrs. for distributing biscuit and cheese at ye King's cost to those that worke." Lord Bellasis, Mr. May and the constables were not present, Mr. Chicheley only being there.

A name of greater celebrity in the political sphere than Daniel De Foe is associated with Temple Bar, John Wilkes. The cry of "Wilkes and Liberty!" that resounded from one end of Middlesex to the other, about the middle of the last century, helped to stir up an excitement, which swelled into an uproar, terminating in one of the most memorable events in the history of the City gate known as "The Battle of Temple Bar." It was the subject of an article in the *London Magazine* of April, 1769, and of two clever engravings, one depicting the state of things in the vicinity of the Bar during the uproar; and the other the state of things at a subsequent part of the day in the vicinity of St. James' Palace. On the 22nd of March, in the above-mentioned year, 600 sober-minded citizens of London, consisting principally of merchants and bankers, set out from Guildhall in a number of carriages, headed by Mr. Cook, the City Marshal, in his general's coat and cocked hat, to proceed to St. James's Palace, with the view of presenting an address to George III. denouncing the proceedings of Wilkes as attempts to spread sedition and uproot the Constitution. Wilkes had numberless friends among the people, who, deeming that their hero and champion was about to be insulted, assembled in dense throngs of countless masses round about Temple Bar. On the civic cavalcade appearing in sight in the distance, preceded by Mr. Cook in his warlike accoutrements, the mob set up a shout like Mohawk Indians, and flourishing their sticks like tomahawks, shut the City gate, and after a storm of hisses and groans,

assailed the quiet occupants of the carriages with showers of stones, mud, and whatever came to hand. Unarmed, and struck with stones or bedaubed with mud, they speedily deserted their carriages and fled in all directions, some into the Temple, others into the neighbouring shops and houses; not a few turned back and scampered eastwards, while a great many drove up Chancery Lane. Thus ended the battle; but not without 150 of these citizens forcing their way gallantly through their assailants, and proceeding westwards "in most admired disorder," and reaching the palace at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Similar Mohawk Indian riots, presenting memorable scenes quite as much in the history of England as in that of the City of London, have been celebrated in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar, including Jesuit plots and Pope-burnings, fit accompaniments to exhibitions of traitors' heads.

Temple Bar is closely associated with that memorable event in the history of England—the Restoration of Charles the Second, by the mob of the City of London executing in effigy, the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the emblems used being—as represented in the engraving on the next page—the rumps of geese and turkeys, which the populace burnt with great derision of the "Rump" Parliament, not only at Temple Bar, but in most of the considerable towns in the kingdom. Of this amusement on the part of the London people, our engraving conveys a graphic idea, while the reader will find an accurate description of it in the concluding lines of the second canto of the third part of Butler's *Hudibras*, from verse 1,505 to verse 1,690. Although the whole description is very diverting and well worth reading, we can afford space only for the opening lines:—

"That beastly rabble that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new-chalked bills and rusty arms,
To cry the cause up heretofore,
And hunt the bishops out of door,
Are now drawn up in greater shoals,



BURNING OF THE RUMPS.

To roast and broil us on the coals,
 And all the grandes of our members
 Are carbonading on the embers,
 Knights, citizens and burgesses
 Held forth by rumps of pigs and geese ;
 That serve for characters and badges
 To represent their personages.
 Each bonfire is a funeral pile
 In which they roast and scorch and broil,
 And 'tis a miracle we are not
 Already sacrificed incarnate,
 For while we wrangle here and jar
 We are grillied all at Temple Bar,
 Some on the sign post of an ale house
 Hang in effigie on the gallows,
 Made up of rags to personate
 Respective officers of state,
 That henceforth they may stand reputed
 Proscribed in law and executed."

Butler then alludes to Dunn,* who was at that period the public hangman, and as he was very active and famous, all public executioners long afterwards went by his name, till the time of Jack Ketch, who acquired a still greater celebrity than the immortal Dunn. Sir Arthur Hazlerig, is alluded to by Butler, as :—

"That worthy patriot, once the bellows
 And tinder box of all his fellows ;
 The activ'st member of the five,
 As well as the most primitive."

The "Five" meaning the five Commissioners, in whom the Rump Parliament, when growing jealous of Monk, vested the generalship—Hazlerig, Morley, Alured, Walton, and Monk. On the Restoration in 1660, Hazlerig, by order of Charles the Second, was sent to the Tower, where he died of a fever occasioned by grief, either in that or the following year. Butler, says :—

"And to the largest bonfire riding,
 They've roasted Cook already, and Pride in."

* "*Confessions of the Hangman*" and "*Essex's Good Night*" will be found in pages 32 and 33 of this volume.

Cook, was the lawyer who acted as Solicitor-General at the trial of Charles the First, for which he received his just reward by being hanged, after the Restoration at Tyburn, as a regicide. Pride was a Presbyterian colonel in the Parliament's army famous for what was called his "Purge" and was one of the promoters of the remonstrance of grievances got up in the army in 1647. Butler compares the interest the Commonwealth men had in the Rump Parliament to that of bees in their tails :—

" These subtile animals
Bear all their interest in their tails ;
And when they're once impaired in that,
Are banished their well ordered state ;
They thought all governments were best
By hieroglyphic rumps exprest."

A more prosaic, and some will think a more satisfactory account of the event is given by Clarendon in his *History of the Rebellion*, book xvi., and Maitland in his *History of London*, from which we gather, that on the day when Monk, having made "a happy coalition" with the City, repaired to the Guildhall to dine with the Lord Mayor, aldermen and common councillors, the bells were set ringing and at night there was "an infinite number of bonfires and illuminations, with such universal acclamations as had not been heard of, with such particular signs of scorn and contempt of the Parliament, as rendered it ridiculous to every one ; there being scarce a bonfire where a rump was not roasted, or something resembling one, which was declared to be done in celebration of the Parliament's funeral obsequies : and there was no invention of fancy, wit or ribaldry, that was not exercised that night to expose the parliament and magnify the general."

One of the Anniversaries of Queen Elizabeth's succession, was signalised by an extraordinary ceremonial, which was both Protestant and political. It began at three in the morning by the ringing of bells ; then at the approach of evening a procession passed through the City from Moorgate to Temple Bar, a bell-man ringing and crying, "Remember Justice Godfrey ;" a dead body, representing the judge, was next carried on horseback before a

priests; then twenty other priests followed dressed in monastic gowns with crosses; then came six Jesuits with bloody daggers; and eight bishops fully attired, and six cardinals in scarlet robes and capes, then the Pope's doctor, then the Queen's physician; and lastly, the Pope, seated in a chair of state, surrounded by emblems of his authority. On reaching the Bar, his Holiness was tossed hissing hot from his Pontifical chair, after the rehearsal of some verses, into the bonfire below. While he was burning, the Queen's statue on the Bar was decorated with a wreath of laurels and a shield, with the motto: "The Protestant Religion and Magna Charta."

Our engraving of Temple Bar on the next page shows how the old gateway is endeared to all lovers of those two doctors-of-law and ghosts of Fleet Street, Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith; for there they are seen, wandering arm-in-arm in the district to which they appeared rivetted. They are represented just after they have passed through the Bar, the poverty-stricken Goldsmith in all his finery, and the burly Johnson in all his shabbiness. An anecdote is told of these two shining lights of English literature, that on a visit once to Westminster Abbey, while they were surveying the Poet's Corner, Johnson, pointing to the monuments quoted Ovid's verse:—*Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis*. ("Perhaps our names, too, will be mingled with these.") On their return home, Goldsmith, with his clever, arch wit, on reaching Temple Bar, said, pointing to the traitors' heads* on it, and laying great stress on the Latin word for "with these":—" *Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis*," in allusion to the perilous politics of Johnson's strong Tory principles and his own, in those days of violent Whig rule.

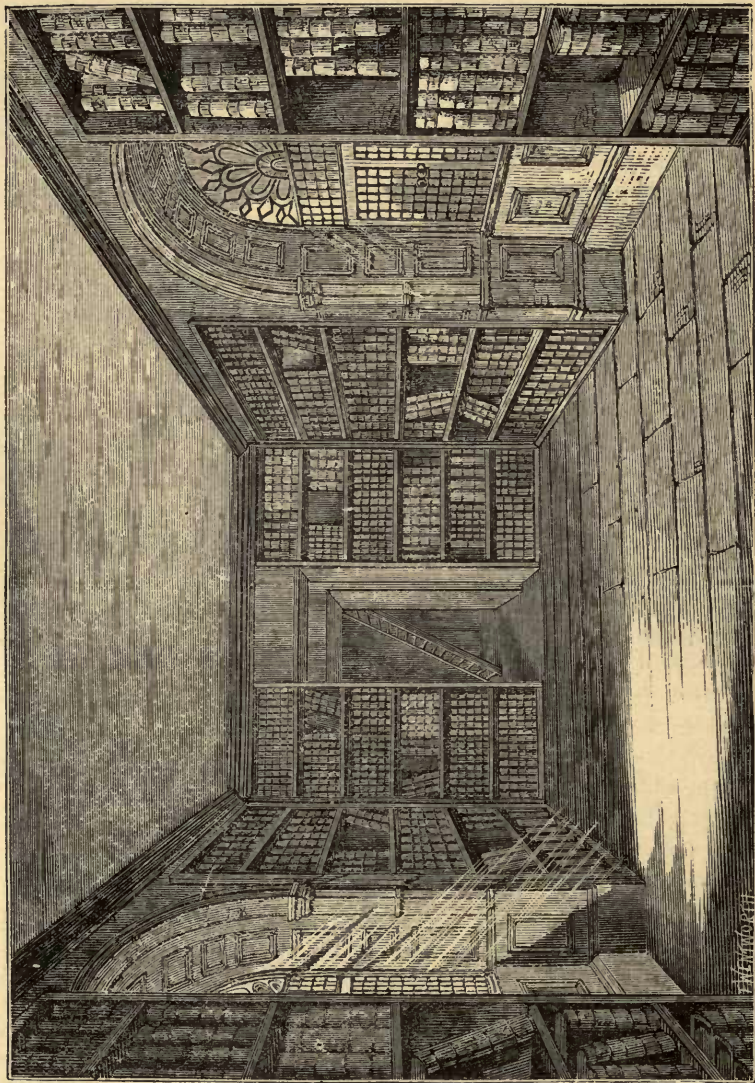
* An old gentleman who, not so very many years ago, was among us—the banker poet, Samuel Rogers, whose grave is in Hornsey Churchyard—remembered as a child having seen the last of those vindictive trophies topple from its bad eminence, and roll upon the pavement. In a few months or weeks, Temple Bar will be as much a thing of the past as those pikes and skulls—or as Goldsmith's plum-coloured coat, or Johnson's revered wig, or Christopher Katt's mutton-pies and three-quarter-length portraits, or the Devil Tavern and its Apollo Room, or Tom Empty's dragon-cane, or any other of this gossiping locality's thousand associations.—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1874.



DR. JOHNSON AND OLIVER GOLDSMITH PASSING THROUGH TEMPLE BAR.

Until the recent clearing away of houses to make place for the New Law Courts, there used to be just on the north side of Temple Bar—in fact, adjoining the northern postern—a barber's shop, the owner flourishing under the name of Buckingham, and boasting of having an entrance to his premises from the City of London and the City of Westminster beside. When houses were removed for ground for the New Law Courts, the "Noble Buckingham" must have demanded and received a very handsome compensation for his double City-situated habitation. Nothing can be more erroneous than the ordinary London supposition that Temple Bar ever formed part of the London fortifications. Mr. Gilbert a Beckett, laughing at this tradition, once said in *Punch*: "Temple Bar has always seemed to me a weak point in the fortifications of London. Bless you, the besieging army would never stay to bombard it—they would dash through the barber's shop."

Another of our engravings (see next page) shows an apartment that looks like a library—the room over the carriage way of Temple Bar, between the statues. It is lighted by two windows, the one in the east overlooking Fleet Street, and the other looking into the Strand. It contains the numerous ledgers belonging to the famous banking firm of Messrs. Child and Co., and is entered from the first floor of the bank premises by a series of steps, iron doors, and a passage as dark as the approach to a gaol. The records placed there are of great value and of a very interesting character. Child's bank is one of the oldest banking houses in London, and is mentioned in the first London Directory, in the year 1677. It was founded by William Wheeler, more than two hundred years ago, even before the present Temple Bar was built. The earliest notice referring to the bank is an advertisement dated 1661. The room shown in our engraving appears always to have been used for the purpose to which it is now put. As part of the Bar, together with its association, it will ever be looked upon with interest.



THE ROOM OVER TEMPLE BAR.

The grand gate of entrance into the City of London has strong and numerous supporters for its preservation. It had not been, however, a hundred years in existence before a utilitarian of the first water, Mr. John Gwynn, in his celebrated book, published in 1766, entitled *London and Westminster Improved*, advocated the total removal of Temple Bar as the greatest nuisance of all the city gates. The cry was taken up, and has never since then been wholly dropped, though there has been an occasional lull, till at last we hear that Government, when it builds the Law Courts, means to demolish Temple Bar, and supply its place by a handsome Bridge across Fleet Street. How the Common Council will relish this it is difficult to say; for, as may be seen from the minutes, to preserve the memory of what is done in their court, they have never, for a hundred and fifty years, yielded for a moment to any demand for its removal; not in 1858, when the Metropolitan Board of Works proclaimed it an obstruction to the traffic of the Strand and Fleet Street; nor five years before that, when the cry for its destruction, kept up for awhile, ended only, as has been observed, "in a whine;" nor again before that, in 1787 and 1788, when Alderman Pickett (who built St. Clement's Arch), pronounced Temple Bar unworthy of form, of no antiquity, an ambuscade for pickpockets, and a record of only the dark and crimson pages of history, at the request of several respectable citizens and tradesmen of Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill, presented a petition to the Court of Common Council, praying the removal of the impediments to the free access of the city, and moved a resolution that Temple Bar be taken down and the materials sold, which was lost by a majority of one—five to four. And Temple Bar has to remain until something more commodious and, it may be, more elegant is built in its stead. It may, however, come to pass that there will be no substitute for what Stow styles "A stately gate, with two posterns on each side for the convenience of foot passengers; with strong gates to shut up in the nights, and always good store of watchmen, the better to prevent danger." As there is no longer the "shutting up in the nights" of the "strong gates," and the "good

store of watchmen, the better to prevent danger," have altogether vanished, never again to make their appearance, it may, and we are almost inclined to believe, it must occur that Temple Bar will, some of these days, and that, too, at no very distant date, be a thing of the past. As far as being an ornament of Fleet Street and the Strand is concerned, its day has gone by. If this relic of antiquity, precious as one of the masterpieces of Sir Christopher Wren, is to be preserved for the admiration of posterity, its better site would in the future be on the Thames Embankment, there to keep company with the elegantly proportioned gateway of Inigo Jones; or as "a thing of beauty," it may be "a joy for ever" to the gaze of citizens who seek week-day recreation and Sunday promenades in one of the East-end parks, at Southwark, Hackney, Bow or Stratford. When the Palace of the Law Courts is completed, its magnificent exterior will, if Temple Bar be then allowed to remain, be all but entirely shut out from the view of the passenger proceeding westward up Fleet Street. To the general admirers of architectural genius, Sir Christopher's celebrated work of old will then live to little purpose but to annoy the vision. Moreover, as every public building ought to impress the mind of the beholder with a sense of grandeur, and overpower the pretensions of all the neighbouring private buildings, the charm of the Bar will have altogether departed from it; and not only will it impede the view of the new Palace of Justice, but form a striking and disparaging contrast to that huge place of assemblage—that gigantic forum or basilica arranged in an imposing and connected mass of building, closely, concentrically, and symmetrically disposed in accordance to the most approved principles of Gothic architecture. Hitherto the Bar has been appreciated for its contour of symmetry, grace and proportion, when calmly and leisurely viewed in comparison with the neighbouring shops and houses; almost as much so as the beholder is struck with the impressive and superior aspect which are presented, in comparison with all neighbouring buildings, by the public edifices of Greenwich Hospital and Somerset House.

THE *TIMES*' HISTORY OF TEMPLE BAR.

"THOUGH it is natural for Londoners, like other people, to feel regret at the approaching disappearance of a relic the history of which is associated with that of their metropolis in the days of the Stuarts, yet it may be a matter of comfort to some persons with antiquarian tastes and an exaggerated reverence for the past to learn that the structure above-named is after all not so very old, having celebrated the second century of its erection only so lately as 1872. No doubt it has enjoyed a credit for antiquity to which it had no claim, from the fact that Lud Gate—the real western gate of the City proper—has long disappeared; and the comparatively modern edifice has consequently been mistaken for one of the veritable gates of mediæval London.

"Still, it has its own historic associations and such as are worth preserving. It is connected with the names of Sir Christopher Wren, of Lord Lovat and the Jacobite rebels of the reign of George II., and with those of Johnson and Goldsmith in more recent days. It has long been condemned as an obstruction to the thoroughfare, and more than once during the past half century it has been rumoured that the fiat for its demolition had gone forth; but antiquaries and conservatives pleaded for it so earnestly that they gained for it a respite, which was not obtained by Northumberland House, though the latter building was, and is, far less obviously in the way of metropolitan improvements. Antiquaries tell us that from time immemorial a bar or barrier of some kind, more or less solid, stood on the spot now occupied by Temple Bar, to mark the limits, not of the actual City of London—for that ended at the foot of Ludgate Hill—but of its jurisdiction. In fact, 1,500 years ago the valley of the Fleet and its banks thus far westward formed a sort of *pomartum* to the old Roman city. In all probability the Bar was originally only a chain, or literally a wooden 'bar;' but, whatever it may have been during the reigns of our Norman and Plantagenet kings, the citizens of London were indebted for its erection to the Knights Templars, who lived hard by. Allusion is made to this 'bar' in a grant dated the 29th of Edward I., and it is also mentioned in a petition to the King's Council or Parliament some fifteen years later. Some antiquaries are of opinion that, being slight and probably of wood, it was destroyed in the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler.

"In spite of strict search, no allusion to the Bar as serving the office of a gate is to be found of an earlier date than the 16th century. The first entry in the City records, dated A.D. 1502, relates to the custody of Temple Bar at a time of strong popular excitement, the immediate cause of which is not stated; but it is clear that at this date the structure was something more than a mere barrier. Thirty years latter we find that Anne Boleyn passed, not through, but under Temple Bar on her way from the Tower to her coronation in Westminster Abbey;

and there is extant an engraving of a picture (destroyed at the end of the last century in the fire of Cowdray House, Sussex) of this date which shows that it must have been a substantial edifice. A few years later we are told that Philip and Mary at the time of their marriage were greeted at Temple Bar with a speech delivered in Latin. Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., each and all had the gates of this edifice opened to welcome them, and all passed under it in turn. Whether Temple Bar suffered any serious damage during the civil war or in 1648, when the chains and posts without the walls were removed, is a question on which we may seek in vain for information; but we are told that not only Cromwell and Charles II., but Fairfax, Bradshaw, and Monk all halted at it in their prosperity, and that beneath its shade were enacted many scenes of political excitement, one of which is portrayed by Hogarth, who by a curious anachronism represents in his plate the present Bar as standing some dozen years before it was actually built.

"The old Bar itself, as shown in Hollar's map of London, exhibits a central gateway with two side arches, thus showing that the present structure followed the general pattern of its predecessor. With the exception of a carving of the Royal Arms over the carriage-way, and of those of the City over the posterns for foot passengers, and the addition of some foliage on the pediment and architrave, the old Bar was architecturally as plain as such a structure could well be. The roof of the building was slanting, with gables; between the three openings for street traffic were two columns with plain pedestals, and there were other columns at either end. An engraving of this Bar will be found in the *Illustrated London News* for March 28, 1863.

"Three years, however, had scarcely passed after the coronation of Charles II. before it was agreed by the authorities of the City and the Court that the Bar which had so narrowly escaped the Great Fire should be pulled down or rebuilt on a larger scale. That the King himself took a personal interest in the proposal is clear from several documents still extant in the Record Office, as, for instance, the following letter, addressed by Charles himself to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London:—

"'And finding great inconvenience for want of ye opening of Temple Barr and ye passage and gatehouse of Cheapside into St. Paul's Churchyard, both which have at divers times been recommended by us, wee desire you would forthwith cause ye same to be putt in execution, according to such contracts as are already or shall be made with you; and, although wee recommend this now particularly to your care, wee do hereby promise you to make it our express concern by aiding and encouraging ye effectuall execution of it from time to time since wee have made this city ye place of our roayall residence, and doe continue to receive from it such marks of loyalty.'"

"It is to be feared, however, that in this promise of royal "aid and encouragement," Charles was little more sincere than he showed himself subse-

quently with respect to the building of St. Paul's. Still, architects were consulted in earnest, with a view to carrying out the wish of the Monarch, to gratify whom Inigo Jones produced a design, which is extant in an engraving, and a detailed account of which is to be found in the MSS. in the British Museum. Had this design been adopted, London would have been bounded at its western extremity by a triumphal arch of which it might well be proud. The arch was designed after a classic model, with statues at the summit of each corner; and over the centre was a pedestal intended to support an equestrian statue of the King, the face of the building being decorated with fine carvings and medallions.

"It was not, however, till the 27th of June, 1669, that it was finally resolved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the concurrence of the representatives of Royalty, that the Bar as it then stood should be pulled down and rebuilt. A month later Sir Christopher Wren was called in to advise on the matter; and it may be a matter of interest to learn that £1,005 towards its cost was to be defrayed out of certain funds arising or expected to arise from the introduction of hackney coaches.

"The first stone of the new structure was in all probability laid in the year 1670, though, in the absence of newspapers, the exact day and the details of the ceremony are not upon record. In about two years and a half the work was completed, the design of Sir Christopher Wren being observed, apparently in its integrity, though his son, in the chronicle of his illustrious father's life, makes no mention of Temple Bar except the year of its erection. Sir Christopher Wren's own Ledger, which is to be found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is almost equally deficient in details. We go next to the documents of the period in the Record Office, but these, too, are silent; and it is only in a folio volume showing the expenses incurred in the matter of public buildings after the Great Fire, now in the City Library at the Guildhall, that we find the information of which we are in search. In this volume, under the head of 'Temple Barr,' we read an account of 'Cash out of the Chamber,' showing the payments made during the erection of '*Porta urbis, vulgo dicta Temple Barr.*' These range over a period of a little more than two years and a half—namely, from August, 1669, to March, 1672-3. They amount to the very modest sum of £1,397. 10s., including £480, charged for the four effigies which still adorn the Bar, and which were the work of one John Bushnell. They are feeble in design, and have suffered from rough weather or rough treatment, or from both combined. Those on the City side are said to represent James I. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, while those on the western or Court side are of Charles I. and Charles II. The wooden gates below the arch are not yet quite seventy years old, having been put there at the time of Lord Nelson's funeral. They are of oak, pannelled, and surmounted by festoons of flowers and fruit of graceful design. They were furbished up some three years ago

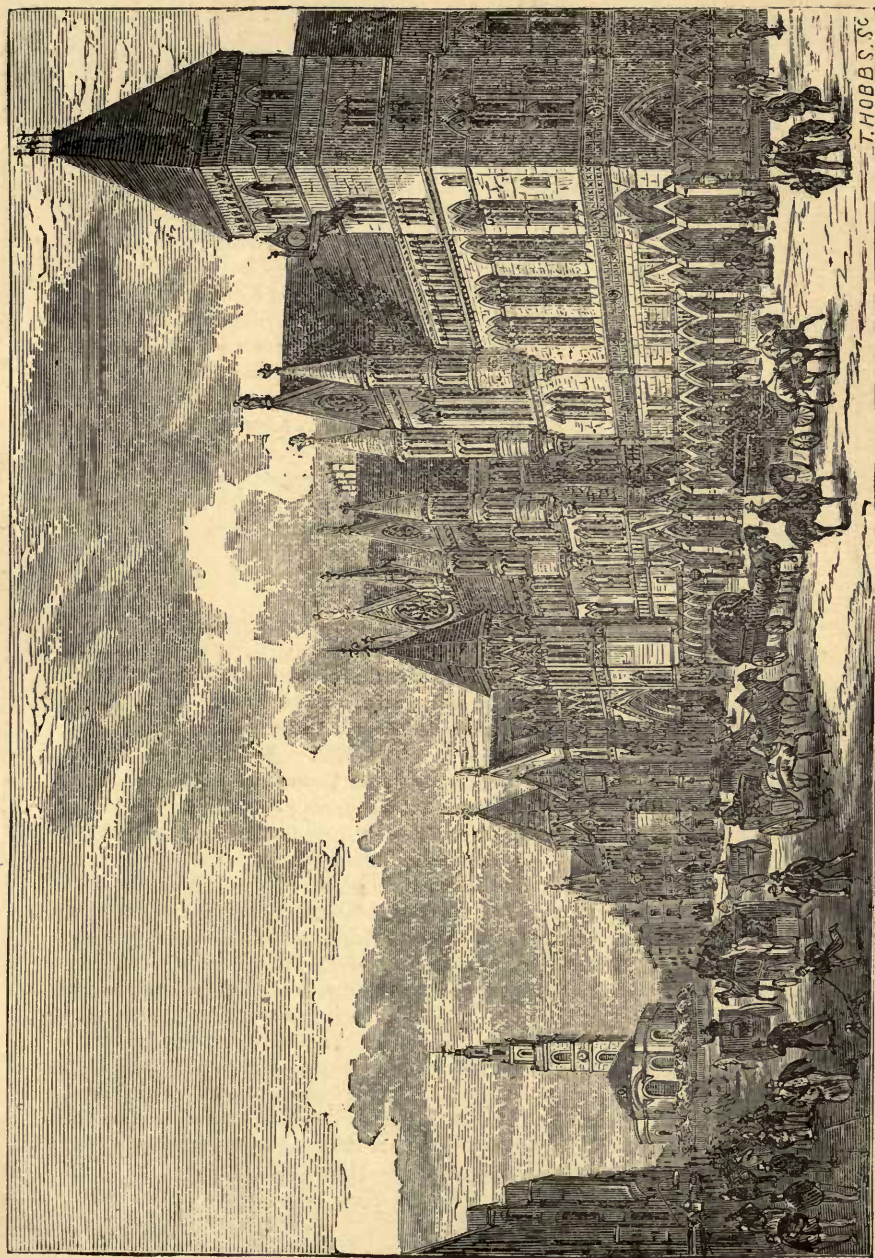
to do honour to the Prince of Wales when Her Majesty and His Royal Highness went in State to St. Paul's to give public thanks for his recovery from his dangerous illness. The present structure is of Portland stone. Over the keystone of the central arch was formerly a pair of heraldic shields in stone, that on the east bearing the arms of the City, and that on the west those of the Crown. The former shield, however, fell down nearly fifty years ago, and the latter was taken down to make way for the decorative drapery with which the Bar was adorned at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, and neither of the shields has since been replaced.

"If the stones of Temple Bar could speak they would no doubt be able to tell many an amusing tale of street brawls and of 'Mohawk' riots, as well as of more serious disturbances of a political and religious character. They have witnessed many a Pope burnt in effigy, especially on each recurring 5th of November; and they looked down upon an excited mob playing the same game during the 'Gordon Riots' of a century ago. Previous to that they had borne aloft the heads of many a traitor and a rebel against the Stuart and the earlier Hanoverian Kings; and Horace Walpole and Sir Nathaniel Wraxall both tell us of the ghastly spectacle which the Bar presented in their youth. It is only just a century ago that the last of the rebels' skulls was blown down. The Bar also saw, almost daily, Dr. Samuel Johnson passing backwards and forwards under its side portals on his way between his chambers and the Church of St. Clement Danes, whither he repaired for devotion as often as it was open for service. Another constant passer to and fro through it was Oliver Goldsmith, whose tomb is in the Temple churchyard. In 1802, the Bar was gay with oil lamps (gas being then unknown) on account of the peace of Amiens. In the winter of 1805-6 it received the body of Nelson as it was borne along on its triumphal car to its last resting-place in St. Paul's. In 1814 it was again illuminated—this time, we suppose, with gas—in honour of the Allied Sovereigns, who passed through it on their way to dine at Guildhall, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, then fresh from his victories in the Spanish Peninsula. In 1820 Queen Caroline passed under it on her way to St. Paul's to give thanks for such mercies as she had received. In 1830 the Bar looked calmly down upon a Reform Riot, the result of the unpopularity of the Duke of Wellington and of the new Police, and the consequent postponement of the State visit of the King and Queen to the City. In 1837 it was again illuminated to greet her present Majesty on her way to dine in State at Guildhall about six months after her accession. In 1852 the Duke of Wellington's body was carried under it *en route* for St. Paul's. In 1858 the Princess Royal and her husband, then Crown Prince of Prussia, passed through it in the midst of a storm of snow on their way to Berlin. More recently, in 1863, it opened its gates in welcome to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark on her way to Windsor; and, to pass to days still more fresh in the memories of the younger

generation, there have passed through it within the last few years the King of the Belgians, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and the Emperor of all the Russias.

"The interior of Temple Bar, over the gateway, is a chamber, belonging to the Corporation of London, and always used for the accommodation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen whenever they have to come thus far West to receive Royalty in State, and on other public occasions, such, for instance, as at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. It is, however, permanently occupied for business purposes by the banking firm of Messrs. Child and Co., whose ledgers and journals for the last 200 years line its sides from top to bottom, and fill also an attic above. Access to this chamber is gained by a low doorway cut in, or rather through, the old wall of which the Bar forms a continuation; and it is worthy of remark that an engraving of Temple Bar as it then appeared was placed as a heading on the bank-notes issued by that ancient and respectable firm in the early part of last century before the right of issuing such paper money in London was restricted by legislative enactment to the Bank of England."—*August 4th, 1874.*

"In prospect of the early demolition of Temple Bar, the ancient ledgers and journals of the banking house of Messrs. Child and Co., have been for the most part removed from the 'chamber' over the central gateway, and from the 'attic' above that again, where for the best part of 200 years they have been carefully preserved. It is not often that visitors are admitted into these 'upper chambers,' but those who have had the *entree* allowed to them say that these cumbrous books, in their old leather bindings, and covered with a thick coating of venerable dust, have hitherto occupied between seventy and eighty shelves along the interior of the building, which in fact they have lined almost from top to bottom. We understand that as soon as serious apprehensions began to be entertained for the safety of the gateway these books, which weighed some tons, were quietly removed to a place of security, thus lightening the superincumbent pressure upon the arches below. It is almost superfluous to add that the departure of these large volumes is somewhat analogous to the proverbial escape of rats from a ship that is about to sink, and must be regarded as a sign that the fabric of Temple Bar is already doomed. Yesterday evening a number of workmen, under the direction of the City Architect, were engaged in removing the old, ponderous gates of Temple Bar, with the view of lessening the pressure on the fabric in its present critical state, and the consequent danger to passengers. The operation was tedious and protracted, and lasted far towards midnight. As most Londoners know, the gates were usually folded against the sides of the Bar, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary traffic."—*August 6th, 1874.*



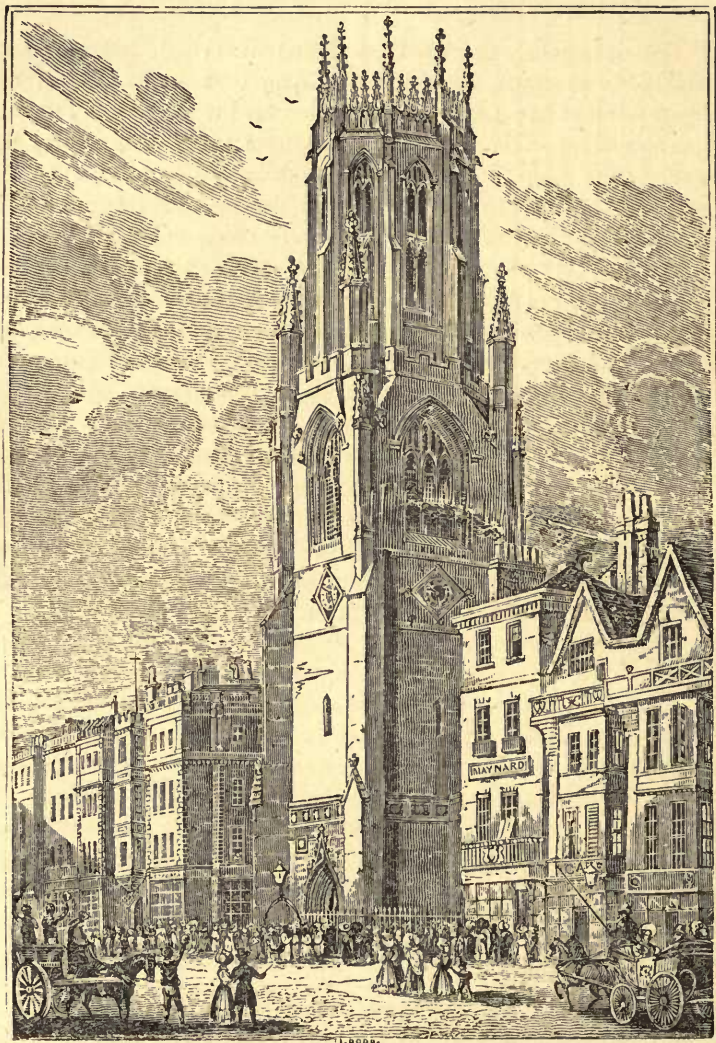
THE STRAND, WITHOUT TEMPLE BAR.

The dangerous and critical condition of Temple Bar, so far as stability is concerned, was made apparent, towards the close of last May, by cracks being seen in the arch over the footway. This was in consequence of its gradual sinking, from two causes—being deprived of the support afforded it by the houses on its north side, especially the barber's shop, and from the pavement beginning to give way over the excavations which were being made for the New Law Courts. In the course of the forenoon of the last day in July further evidence of its decay appeared in the shape of a very ugly fissure in the centre arch, which caused great excitement in the neighbourhood. In the evening of the 5th of August, the old, ponderous gates were removed by a number of workmen, under the direction of the City architect, which tedious and protracted operation lasted far towards midnight. At the present time, ugly beams of rough, unshaped timber prop up and strengthen the tottering pile, though even its most tenderly conservative champions must regard it as doomed. The fiat has not yet gone forth for its destruction; but should it be pronounced before the publication of this book, the further history of the fall of Temple Bar, will be duly recorded in an appendix.

By the removal of the now fast crumbling and old-fashioned gate, the Strand—as is seen by our anticipatory engraving—will be considerably beautified; the carriage-way widened and improved; a greater number of persons will be enabled to pass, and with convenience and ease, along the foot pavement; a greater flood of sun and air will stream down and penetrate into every one of the new courts of law, and every living room in the vicinity; even the Strand itself will open out, as it were, a fresh lung of the metropolis, and the whole of that portion of the parish of St. Clement Danes will be converted into an abode of cheerful light instead of being, as it is now, one almost of darkness.

FOR PROCESSIONS PASSING THROUGH TEMPLE BAR AND
ST. CLEMENT DANES PARISH, FROM 1236 TO 1873,

(See pages 122 to 135 of this Volume.)



ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, FLEET STREET.

ST. DUNSTAN'S,—ADJOINING PARISH EASTWARD OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

The following churches, buildings, and places of interest, although not in the parish of St. Clement Danes, are so intimately associated with Temple Bar and our own parish, that it may not be considered out of place to give some account of them.

St. Dunstan's Church was built from the designs of John Shaw, F.R.S., in 1832-3; the tower is of Kelton stone, the height to the battlements is ninety feet. The body of the church is of fine brick finished with stone, and of octagon form, about fifty feet in diameter; the church is calculated to hold about 900 persons. There is no evidence when the previous church was erected, Stow records burials as early as the year 1421. It was anciently a rectory in the patronage of the Convent of Westminster. Richard de Barking, the abbot, in 1237, granted the advowson to King Henry III., which continued in the crown till 1362; it was afterwards in the gift of the Bishop of London till 1386, when Robert de Braybrooke, the bishop granted it to the Abbot and Convent of Premonstratenses of Alnwick in Northumberland, where the patronage remained till their suppression. King Edward VI. granted it to the Lord Dudley, but both the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were afterwards granted to Sir Richard Sackville, till alienated to George Rivers, in 1625. St. Dunstan's luckily escaped the fire of London in 1666, which stopped within three houses of it, as did also another fire in 1730.

ST. CLEMENT'S AND ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Children of Residents of St. Clement's Baptized in St. Dunstan's.

- 1586. Jany. 29. Francis the sonne of Henry Boswell, gent. baptized.
- 1600. August 17th. Mary the daughter of Willam. Baxter, deceased, was baptized oute of Bushell's House in Shere Lane.*
- 1615. March 18. Elizabeth, the daughter of Mary . . . borne in Shere Lane, in the streete in the Liberties of . . . was baptized.

* The entries of "Burials" "oute of Bushell's house," in Shere Lane, are very numerous in the St. Dunstan's registers. It must evidently have been a lodging house.—*T. C. Noble.*

Residents of St. Clement's Married in St. Dunstan's

1606. Nov. 2. John Penn and Jane Smallwood widowe were married.*

Residents of St. Clement's Buried in St. Dunstan's.

1579. June 20. Mr. Marten, which was slained Lyon's Inne, buried.

1589. Aprill 20. Anne the childe of John Brighte, buried.†

1602. June 10. John Symson, one of the butlers of Lincolne's Inne, buried.

1607-8. Aprill 20 Stephen Browne, undercooke of Lincoln's Inne, was buried.

1616. Oct. 29. Robte. Draper was buried oute of St. Clemts. parishe.

The most remarkable burials noted in the registers of St. Dunstan's are in 1559-60. Doctor Oglethorpe, the Bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, and in 1664, Dame Bridgett Browne, wife of Sir Richard Browne, Major-General of the City forces, who offered £1,000 reward for the capture of Oliver Cromwell.

Among the curious parochial documents belonging to the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street, Mr. T. C. Noble has found one relating to our parish. It bears date the 7th September, 1558, and appears to be an order of "all the substancyall fremen of this cytie dwellyng at this p'sent in St. Clement's p'yshe without Tempell Barre," for the payment, to the appointed collectors, "the som of xiii/s." for the purchase of wood for fuel for the poor of the Cytie of London, being portion of the amount ordered by the Common Council to be raised by the citizens.

* The family of Penn are to be connected with St. Clement's parish at this early period, for though numerous entries occur in the St. Dunstan's registers, there are three, among the burials, which fix their residence:—

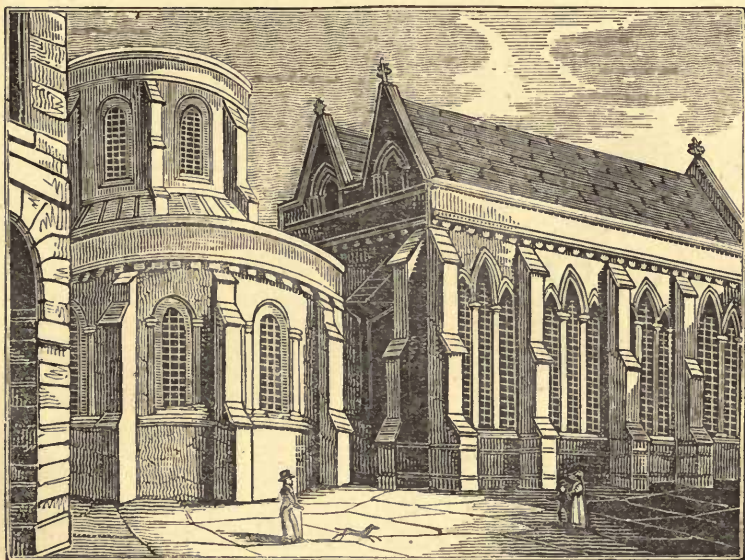
1595 May 30. Elizabeth, the childe of Robte. Penne, buried out of Shere Lane.

1600 Julye 1. Marye, the wife of Robte. Penne, buried.

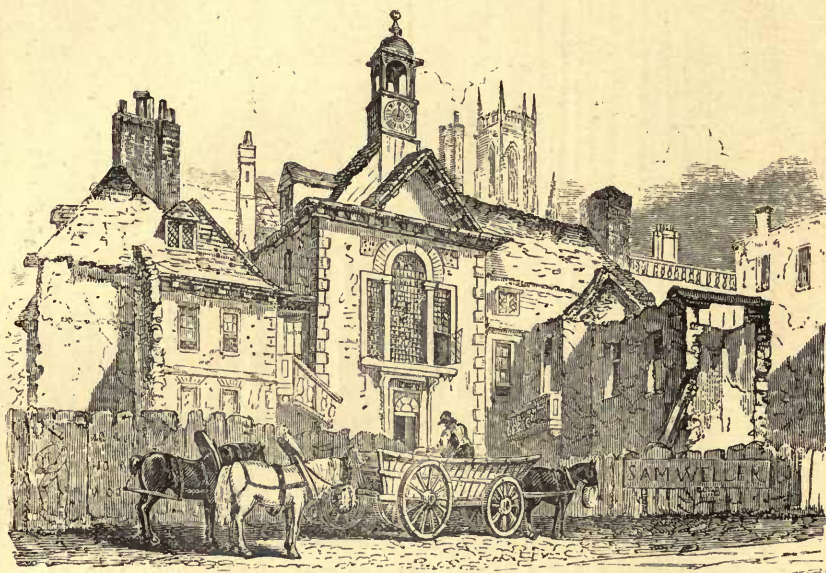
1617 June 26. Constance Penn was buried out of St. Clement's parishe.

Mr. Noble says, "No wonder that the great Quaker, William Penn, should pitch his tent in the district already associated with his name."

† The John Bright of St. Dunstan's mentioned in the First volume of this work, was probably the John Bright christened at St. Clement's in 1567.



Temple Church (St. Mary's), in the rear of the south side of Fleet Street, was the church of the Knights Templars after their removal from their chief house, on the site of old South-ampton House, without Holborn Bars. It consists first of the "Round," built in 1185, and dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem. This is one of the four circular churches built in England after the Templars' return from the first and second crusades, the other three existing at Cambridge, Northampton, and Maplestead in Essex. The Cloister Chambers near the church was burnt 1678, re-erected on twenty-seven columns of the Tuscan order 1681; part of the building, between Brick and Essex Courts, being burnt down, was re-erected in 1704. The Inner Temple is entered from Fleet Street by a gateway built by James I., beneath No. 17, Fleet Street, by Inner Temple Lane. At No. 1, lived Dr. Johnson from 1760 to 1765. The door-case is inscribed "Dr. Johnson's Staircase."



OLD SERJEANT'S INN, CHANCERY LANE.

Was in 1411, called Farringdon Inn, and four years later, tenanted by the judges. It was first called Serjeant's Inn in 1508,* and is a parish in itself, making its own assessments. It adjoins Clifford's Inn, and has two entrances; one in Fleet Street, and one in Chancery Lane, which is considered the greatest legal thoroughfare in London, and was anciently called "Newe Street," and "Chancellor's Lane." In the reign of Edward I., mud and mire completely stopped it up. In 1614 we find according to Landsdowne's MS. 163, folio 134, that "£6. 12s. 6d. was claimed of Sir Julius Cæsar, for paving part of Chancery Lane over against the gate of the Rolles." Near the entrance to Serjeant's Inn is situated Praed's Bank. Mr. Thornbury in speaking of the bank, says, "Praed, that delightful poet of society,

* The "Red Lion" tavern, over against Serjeant's Inn (hence the present Red Lion Court), is mentioned as early as 1592. Nothing is known of it since 1666.

was of the banker's family, and in him the poetry of refined wealth found a fitting exponent." One of the present firm is the Conservative Member for Colchester. The bank was built in 1802, from the designs of Sir John Soane. Here originally had been Mrs. Salmon's exhibition, which was afterwards removed to opposite Chancery Lane, and her wax kings and frail queens were replaced by piles of strong boxes of gold and silver.



MRS. SALMON'S EXHIBITION.

The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared for the first number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1731:—

Just Published (Price 6d.) No. 1; for the month of January.

The Gentleman's Magazine: or Trader's Monthly Intelligencer, containing:—

1. A view of the weekly essays and controversies.
2. Poetry, viz. The Ode for the New Year, by Colley Cibber, Esq. Re-

marks upon it. Imitations of it, by way of burlesque. Verses relating to the same subject. With ingenious epitaphs and epigrams.

3. Domestick occurrences, viz., births, deaths, marriages, preferments, casualties, burials and christenings in London.

4. Melancholy effects of credulity in witchcraft.

5. Prices of goods and stocks, course of exchange, and a list of bankrupts.

6. A correct list of the sheriffs for the current year, and the circuits for the Lent Assize.

7. Remarkable advertisements.

8. Foreign affairs, with an introduction to this year's history.

9. Catalogue of books and pamphlets published.

10. Observations in gardening for the season; and a list of fairs for the ensuing month.

By Sylvanus Urban, of Aldermanbury, Gent., Prodesse and Delectare.

Printed for the author, and sold by A. Dodd, without Temple Bar, and A. Smith, at the Royal Exchange. To be continued. Where may be had, just published (price 6d.) An exact list of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, with the places of their abode in town; also a list of the counties, cities and boroughs, with the Members elected for each, annexed.

Fleet Street is celebrated for its taverns. "The tavern chair was the throne of human felicity," remarked the hero of the "Mitre," Dr. Johnson and a contemporary of that day also said that "Fleet Street was the country of coffee-houses." What were called coffee-houses at that time are now called taverns, and in Fleet Street most of them were situated up long passages. "I was informed," says Mr. Moser, "by a gentleman about twenty years since, who was then near ninety, that within his memory all those back houses that have a long narrow passage for entrance in the Strand, Fleet Street, and all other public streets, were taverns. The ichnography of the taverns, as may be seen in the few specimens that still remain in the metropolis, was a long passage for entrance, great part of it latticed over; the bar, for good reasons, fronting the great staircase, the kitchen open for the reception of customers, who used to be termed 'dumpling dampers,' 'sippers,' and 'whetters,' and the whole terminated by a garden, or sometimes a court surrounded by small apartments, which might have been anciently called 'cubicolas;' or, in more refined language, 'casinas.'"—*Euroh Magazine*, July, 1802.

Mr. Thornbury says, "The old taverns of London are to be found in the strangest nooks and corners, hiding away behind shops, or secreting themselves up alleys. Unlike the Paris *café*, which delights in the free sunshine of the Boulevard, and displays its harmless revellers to passers-by. The London tavern aims at cosiness, quiet, and privacy. It partitions and curtains off its guests as if they were conspirators, and the wine they drink was forbidden by the law."

"The coffee-house," writes Lord Macaulay, "was the Londoner's home, and those who wished to find a gentleman, commonly asked, not whether he lived in Fleet Street or Chancery Lane, but whether he frequented the 'Grecian' or the 'Rainbow.'" The "Rainbow" situated near Temple Bar, opposite Chancery Lane, was the second coffee-house opened in London. In 1860 it was rebuilt and reopened by Mr. John Argent. In 1388 the City ordered that no tavern was to have a larger sign than seven feet, extending over the King's highway. In 1708 the "Castle" tavern, which stood at the corner of Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, possessed the largest sign in London. In 1764 an Act was passed for the removal of dangerous projecting signs. The "Cock" tavern, near Temple Bar, is perhaps the most celebrated in London. Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, has sung the praises of its head waiter:—

"Oh, plump head waiter at the 'Cock,'
To which I most resort."

Pepys, in 1668, with his two lady friends (Mrs. Knipp and Mrs. Pierce), frequented this tavern. Within one door of the "Cock" tavern from Temple Bar is Smith's (late Prosser's) old established luncheon, supper and oyster rooms. The fame of this house is well known all over the country. Here the wits, lawyers, and other professional men resort to enjoy the good things of this life in a more quiet manner than they formerly did at the "Devil" tavern,* when they wrote on their office doors "gone to the Devil." This tavern was situated nearly opposite the "Cock" tavern, within two doors of

* The sign represented St. Dunstan seizing the Devil by the nose when he came to tempt him during his labour at the goldsmith's forge.

Temple Bar (now Child's Place), where Ben Jonson formed his "Apollo" club, and framed his rules, as follows:—

"Welcome all who lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo.
Here he speaks—out of his pottle,
On the tripos—his tower bottle.
All his answers are divine;
Truth itself does flow in wine;
'Hang up all the poor hop drinkers,'
Cries Old Jim, the king of Skinkers.
He the half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us;
Come, it is the milk of Venus;
And the poet's horse accounted;
Try it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,
Cheers the brains makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all who lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo."

"O rare Ben Jonson!"

Prior thus speaks of the tavern:—

"Thence to the 'Devil'—

Thus to the place where Jonson sat, we climb,
Leaning on the same rail that guided him."

The tavern was then kept by Simon Wadloe, whom he dignified with the title of "King of Skinkers." In an ancient MS., preserved at Dulwich College, are some of Ben Jonson's memoranda, which prove beyond dispute that he owed a great part of his inspiration to *Old Sack*. The following justify the opinion:—

"Mem.—I laid the plot of my *Volpone* and wrote most of it after a present of ten dozen of *Palm Sack* from very good Lord T—. That play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, *when I and envy be friends*, with applause."

"Mem.—The first speech in my *Catiline*, spoken by Scylla's ghost, was writ *after I parted with my friends at the "Devil Tavern."* I had drank well that night, and had brave notions. There is one scene in that play which I think is flat; *I resolve to drink no more water with my wine."*

"Mem.—Upon the 20th of May the King (Heaven reward him) sent me a hundred pounds. At that time I went oftentimes to the *Devil*, and before I spent forty of it, wrote my *Alchymist*."

"Mem.—The *Devil is an Ass*, the *Tale of a Tub*, and some other comedies, which did not succeed, by me; in the winter honest *Ralph* died, *when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil*."

The poet Goldsmith belonged to a card club that assembled at the "Devil" tavern, near Temple Bar.

"'Our Dods shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture.' The allusion applies to a series of lectures, commenced by Kenrick, in the great room of the 'Devil' tavern, at Temple Bar, on the 10th of January, 1774, and continued weekly for a considerable time."—*Pryor's Life of Goldsmith*, Vol. II., p. 495.

"Oct. 12, 1710.—I din'd to day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the 'Devil' in Fleet Street, by Temple Bar, and Garth treated."—*Swift*—"Journal to Stella."

We must now leave the "Devil" and return to the good old parish of St. Clement Danes, once more passing through Temple Bar, four doors from which on the south side of the Strand is Thanet Place.

THANET PLACE, STRAND.—Deed of grant of the "Rose Tavern," and nine houses; copied from the Common Pleas deeds, inrolled in Easter Term, 20th Geo. III, roll 83, in the Public Record Office, 1780:—

John Cooke came the 19th Aprill, in this same term, before Sir George Nares kt. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, and acknowledged the writing following to be his deed, and required the same to be inrolled, and it was inrolled in these words following, to wit:—

This indenture made April 19th, 20th Geo. 3rd., between the Right Honorable Sackville, Earl of Thanet, of the one part, and John Cooke, of Pater Noster Row, London, bookseller, of the other part, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of £2,290 to the said Sackville, Earl of Thanet, in hand at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, well and truly paid by the said John Cooke, the receipt and payment of which said sum of two thousand two hundred and ninety pounds the said Sackville, Earl of Thanet, doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and of and from every part thereof doth acquit, release, and for ever discharge the said John Cooke his heirs, executors and administrators by these presents. He the said Sackville, Earl of Thanet, hath granted, bargained, and sold and confirmed unto the said John Cooke, his heirs and assigns, all that piece or parcel of ground of or belonging to him the said Sackville, Earl

of Thanet, situate, lying, and being near Temple Bar, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, whereon or on part whereof formerly stood a messuage or tenement called the "Rose Tavern;" and all those nine brick messuages or tenements lately erected and built upon the said piece or parcel of ground, on an uniform plan, making and comprising the whole of the Court or place called Thanet Place, now or late in the several tenures, possessions or occupations of the two Miss Trotters, William Fawcett, attorney-at-law; John Christian, attorney-at-law; Thomas Hogarth, wharfinger; William Gunsmith; Bartholomew Marsana, merchant, and Mrs. Kirkhatdick, widow or some of them, their, or some of their undertenants All which said piece or parcel of ground and the said messuages or tenements thereon erected and built were, by indenture bearing date 22nd January, 1774, demised by the said Sackville, Earl of Thanet, unto Thomas Ham of the Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes aforesaid, linen draper, for the term of sixty-one years, commencing from Christmas Day then last past, at and under the yearly rent of £70, free from land tax and all other taxes and deductions whatsoever, and payable quarterly as therein is mentioned during the whole of the said term, and which said pieces or parcels of ground, messuages or tenements and premises are more particularly delineated and described in the plan or ground plot thereof drawn in the margin of the said indenture of lease; and also all that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in Aldersgate Street, London, whereon stood an ancient messuage called Thanet House, &c., &c. * * * And also all other erections and buildings now erected and built or which shall at any time be erected upon the said pieces of ground hereinbefore mentioned, &c.; and all ways, paths, passages, entries, vaults, privies, drains, sewers, gutters, wydraughts, cellars, sollars, lights, easements, water, watercourses, profits and commodities, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said several pieces or parcels of ground, messuages, or tenements, erections, buildings and premises or any or any part of them * * * To the only proper use of the said John Cook, his heirs, &c., for ever. Witnesses—Elbro Woodcock, William Wells, and sealed and delivered in their presence; the execution of the deed being acknowledged by John Cooke, party hereto, April 19th, 1780 and by him desired to be inrolled.

G. Nares. I do hereby certify that a memorial of the within deed was registered (pursuant to an Act of Parliament made for that purpose) at twelve o'clock at noon, May 13th, 1780.

Wm. Rigge, Dept. Regr.

Mrs. Dobatti was murdered in Thanet Place in the first quarter of the present century. There was much mystery attached to the deed, and the murderers were never discovered.

VERE STREET, leading from Clare Market to Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Part of Duke Street only belongs to this parish, viz., thirteen houses which are those between Last's printing offices and the Sardinian Chapel;* one of them, the "Crown" coffee-house is kept by Mr. W. Wrenn, who has taken an active part in parochial affairs for many years. Great Wild Street, formerly Weld Street, is nearly opposite Mr. Wrenn's house; here the family of the Welds, of Lutworth Castle, resided in a large mansion. Holford† Court, afterwards Stewart's Rents, is a thoroughfare from Wild Street to Drury lane. Vere Street, has changed very much in the course of years, and like nearly all this part of the parish, is fast decaying, and bears unmistakeable evidence of the ravages of time; although there are still some houses worthy of notice, such as Mr. Leonard Harris's the old established currier and leather mer-

* The oldest of the metropolitan places of worship. It was built 1648, just at the close of the Great Rebellion, and the practical commencement of Oliver Cromwell's rule. At one time the only entrance was through the Sardinian Ambassador's house, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The riots of 1780 commenced with the partial demolition of this building: the mob were especially savage in attacking it, it being the oldest in London, and at all times the resort of some of the most leading Roman Catholics. In derision of their worship, a cat was dressed in the miniature vestments of a priest, and hung to the lamp-post of the chapel. The present edifice was rebuilt after the riots.—*Timb's Curiosities of London*.

† A descendant of the Holford Family held a track of land in this neighbourhood on which formerly stood an hospital. Sir John Drury, Knight, about this time, held the north end, or St. Clement's half, and having some conscientious scruples on account of its having belonged to the hospital, a charitable foundation, left a sum of money to be paid to the poor of the parish annually. Part of this land came into the possession of Sir Edward Stradling and other persons. About the beginning of the reign of Charles I. houses had however been previously raised on the side next the highway, together with the playhouse called the "Cockpit Theatre." Both sides of Prince's Street also (which had been a path dividing Aldewych Field between the parishes of St. Giles' and St. Clement Danes), had been built on as early as the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth or thereabouts. The spot had then acquired the name of Oldwick Close, and had fourteen houses standing on its west side, or the east side of Drury Lane, as well as a second theatre called the Phoenix, which succeeded the "Cockpit," after it was destroyed in 1617. This theatre stood in a court called Pitt Place, an avenue running out of Drury Lane to Wyld Street. Oldfield Close, containing two acres, enclosed on the north towards Queen Street with a ditch, on the east side towards Lincoln's Inn with a common sewer, on the south with a ditch or fence dividing it from other parts of the same Close, and on the west towards the back of Drury Lane with a ditch or mud wall was, in 1632, in the possession of Sir Edward Stradling and the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby. The former built on his part a mansion and offices.—[We are indebted to the *History of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields*, by Rowland Dobie, for most of the above information.

chant, likewise Messrs. Reynolds and Sons' the eminent card makers, whose premises from the elaborate and beautiful ornaments in the panels of the counting-house, chimney-piece and ceiling, indicate that it must have been at one time the abode of wealth. Not only has nobility resided here, but also some extraordinary characters, amongst whom we may mention the disappointed demagogue, Orator Henley of Clare Market notoriety, who attracted the attention of all classes, and to whom we shall presently allude; also one of our own time, Madame Rachel, who kept a fried fish shop in this street, and afterwards removed to Bond Street and commenced business by colouring grey hairs, removing wrinkles, cheating old age out of its rights, and making women "beautiful for ever." This locality in former times has shown a desire to assist in disturbances. It took part in the great Gordon Riots of 1780 and other illegal assemblies; but we are glad to find there is some probability of improvement, for the new Vestry House is now being built by Messrs. Cadogan and Butler in a line with this street, also the New Law Courts Printing Offices built by Messrs. J. and F. Clarkson (two doors from Vere Street), in Sheffield Street, and will we trust, be the means of greatly improving this neighbourhood. It is quite certain that the question of improving the approaches to this part will be pressed by the public.

ORATOR HENLEY.—In our first volume will be found some account of this extraordinary man; but, through the kindness of Mr. Bullock, we here insert some original advertisements relating to the Clare Market Orator, Vere Street being the nearest point in the parish to the Oratory. Henley figured here, as will be seen by the following announcements, for a considerable time, and attracted large audiences of a certain class to witness his buffoonery; he contributed for a number of years to the amusement of those by his exhibitions, from which it will be seen that resentment, vanity, pride and self-sufficiency will carry men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge further than the dictates of good sense, religion or morality will justify. The *Historical Chronicle*, of December, 1746, tells us that on Thursday, the fourth day of the month,

"The Rev. Mr. Orator Henley was, by order of the E—— of Chesterfield, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, delivered into custody of a messenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his majesty's subjects from their allegiance by his Sunday's harangues, at his Oratory Chapel, made by —— Garnon, Esq.; Dr. Clarke, and others. He was some days after admitted to bail."

He died October 14th, 1756, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the following lines on his death were written by a Mr. Langhorne, of Folkestone, February 5th, 1757 :—

"Unblushing Henley unlamented dies :
 No Grub-street scribbler lifts him to the skies !
 Is all he writ forgot, and all he spoke,
 The antick gesture, and unmeaning joke ?
 Unmatch'd in impudence he reign'd alone,
 Supreme on folly's everlasting throne.
 Fearless alike of pillory and rod,
 He laugh'd at justice, and he libel'd God.
 This truth Clare Market echo'd thro' the Strand,
 The devil and orator went hand in hand ;
 No equal, this nor future times shall see,
 'Midst all the Quixots' of divinity.
 Touch'd for his fame, shall none by special grace,
 On mimic brass, revive his mimic face ?
 Shall no congenial butchers say 'farewell,'
 No mournful cleavers ring his passing bell ?
 His pulpit only, sheds the drops of woe,
 And humble rags, adorn the seats below ;*
 This verse ev'n Henley's memory may claim,
 He had no morals, and he felt no shame."

The following announcements will give some idea of the lectures and orations of the Clare Market orator :—

"At the ORATORY, the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near Clare-market, this day, being Friday, at Half an Hour after Six in the Evening, will be a new Rhetorical Skit on

"WORK for a PARLIAMENT : Or, The SENATOR'S LESSON.

"Displaying the Talents and Qualifications of a compleat Member of Parliament,

* During his last illness old caps and aprons were hung upon the seats to dry, &c.

General, and Ambassador ; the Question put ; a Match, fair Rise, fair Fall ! The Hessian Troops ; Mr. P——'s Objections ; Sir W——'s Answer ; the Point of Spain and the Emperor ; Mr. D——'s Objections ; Sir H—— E——'s Reply ; neither Side should wince at producing Objections of both Parties ; The Prime M——r ; Mr. G——'s Objections ; Sir T—— S——'s Replication : Admiral Hosier's Fleet ; Mr. L——'s Argument ; Mr. M——'s Return : The French Alliance : Spanish Captures, Peace and War ; Don Carlos ; the Ostend Trade ; the North : whether we are Dupes of France, or France to us ; the Congresses ; the Challenge, what good the M——y have done ; Sir T—— T——'s Answer ; the Question, whether the M——rs be able and wise ; Mr. N——'s Account ; the four Years last past, pro and con ; Gratitude, Fidelity, &c. argued and fairly stated, like a Dish ready carv'd for every Man to help himself.

“II. An OLD PACK NEW SHUFFLED.

“IIIIdly and lastly, Gentlemen and Ladies,

“The LECTURE of all LECTURES ; or a Way to talk with any Woman or Man in England ; Probatum.

“N.B. This desir'd by one that complains she sees none but dumb Creatures in the World ; and is the Lecture that was to have been next Week ; The Title, Company for the Ladies.”—1731.

“By Command of the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful the Grand Master of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, at the last General Assembly at Mercers Hall, and for the Entertainment of the Brethren.

“At the ORATORY, the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near Clare-market, on Thursday next, the 28th of this Instant June, at Six in the Evening will be delivered,

“An ELOGIUM upon FREE-MASONRY,

“The first Oration on that Subject.

“N.B. At the Feast the Brethren were desired by the Grand Officers to come cloathed to this Oration : It will be spoken in the proper Habilitment : Not only Masons, but others, are allowed to hear it. Price of the Seats to all Persons whatsoever Two Shillings. The Brethren are desir'd to meet at Mr. Fortescue's, at the Queen's Head in Great Queen Street, and proceed thence to the Oratory. And as I had the Favour of being unanimously elected Chaplain for this Year to the Free Masons (a Station far more honourable than the Bishoprick of London) I will, by God's Blessing, endeavour to acknowledge it on this Occasion.

“June 20th, 1733.

“J. HENLEY.”

“At the ORATORY, the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near Clare-market, to-morrow, being Thursday, October the 10th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, an Oration will be pronounced by Mr. HENLEY, in the Presence of Tomo Chachi, King of the Indians near the Colony of Georgia, Senauki, his Queen,

Prince John Tooanohowi, and the rest of the Indians, this being the last Week of their Stay in London, on the mutual Advantages that will arise from the Union of the Britons and Indians in this new Settlement, enforced and illustrated with those Topicks of Literature which are the most proper to strengthen and beautify the Subject.

"Mr. Henley will speak the Lord's Prayer in the native Language of these Indians.

"Mr. Henley's Oration, pronounced before the Indians, was received by a very numerous Audience of all Parties, with universal Approbation, as abounding with select Topicks of Learning on that Subject; and his Pronouncing the Indian Lord's Prayer, was judg'd not only exact, but more emphatical than their own, by the Natives.

"In order to do Honour to Religion, for the Glory of God, the utmost Encouragement of Learned Men, and the most effectual Good of Mankind, Mr. Henley proposes, every Sunday Morning, to preach on any Text chosen then by any Gentleman or Lady in the Oratory, and to dispute on any Question then chosen. In the Evening, after the Lecture, will be a Disputation between J. S. and Mr. Henley, Whether the First or Seventh Day be more known, one from Christ, the other from the Creation."—*Westminster, Sept. 24, 1734.*

"Rogue-ation-Days! Poor E——d, farewell!

"At the Oratory Chapel, the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near Clare-market, To-morrow in the Evening, at a Quarter after Six, Old E——d's Religion, or the Rationalist, being the Constitutional British Worship of Christ the Logos, that is, universal Reason, Wit and Learning, Truth and Rectitude, in order to make National Justice the National Religion;—the Exhortation on the Principles of the Undertaking, demonstrated: The Lesson, or Scriptures supporting it: and Scripture Oddities obliging the like in Advertisements and Preaching. 2. Divine Exercise of Wit, as a Talent from God, in a pleasant Political Allegory on Windsor Trees; the R——l Oak, the Vine of France, the Spanish Olive, the Dutch Willow, the Clipped Laurel, the Black Forest of Germany; the Italian Ash, bearing Keys, and Blocks in the Way, particularly a Codex or Stump of Slavery. 3. Spiritualising Lecture on the Ascension of one M—— and the Descension of another, with a View to Holy Thursday; a Character of the late Great Mr. Shippen: A Sea-Knight of Bath; Don Philip for those of Florence; Kevenhuller on the Defensive: War stagnated and congealed: ill State of Sweden: Dutch joining Spaniards to rob us: the Honour of France, a new Dance, called French-more, &c., &c.

"Then one seasonable argument: each silent, quiet in his Place, or withdraw, or not come, at his Peril: and Five Pound to any who shall discover a Disturber, past, present, or to come, on his Conviction: a high Recognisance having been

taken on one such Occasion, and a remarkable Reprimand given ;—Such Noble-men, Gentlemen, Ladies, Merchants, Traders, Independent Electors, &c., as are willing to subscribe to this original only true and bright Stroke that ever was struck for the Country, in making National Justice the National Religion, are desired to send to this Place : No Prejudices ought to hinder them, and this will shew whether this Height of True Patriotism will be suitably encouraged.”—

May 7, 1743.

FATAL accident to a supposed Fenian, “Colonel Kelly,” by the upsetting of a cab at the corner of Vere Street, Clare Market, September 29th, 1869, by which a man of the name of Edward Martin, a compositor and reader, aged twenty-five years, was so fatally injured that he died in King’s College Hospital a few days afterwards. At the inquest, Mr. Langham, the Coroner, remarked that the identity of the deceased had been clearly proved as Edward Martin, the jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.” By the wide-spread report that the deceased had been recognised by the detective police as Colonel Kelly, a Fenian leader, who escaped from the police van at Manchester in 1867, the inquest room was densely crowded, and a large crowd were assembled outside the Hospital. There was a strong body of police also in attendance, under the command of Inspector Arnold and Sergeant Heald. The body, after the inquest, was removed to Mr. Watson’s, undertaker, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, whence the funeral started the following Sunday ; the interment took place at Leytonstone Cemetery. The hearse, drawn by four horses, plumed and caparisoned as richly as though the poor corpse had been that of some great or wealthy citizen, left at about one o’clock, and, taking Great Queen Street in its route, emerged by that thoroughfare into Lincoln’s Inn Fields. Six or eight policemen who had mounted guard before the house in Stanhope Street, walked in front ; followed by about twice that number of men wearing green scarfs and other Irish insignia, bearing wands in their hands. When the funeral had entered the large square it stopped, and the coffin, covered with light blue cloth, highly ornamented with silver-plated bosses and handles, which had been borne on the shoulders of eight men to the lower side of

the "Fields," was placed inside the hearse, with the cry of "Hats off!" which was responded to by nearly all present. The procession then joined on to the funeral *cortege*, and took the following route to its destination :—Carey Street, Chancery Lane, Fleet Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, Whitechapel, Mile End Road, Bow and Stratford, and so far from there being any hostile interference on the part of the police, both the metropolitan and city police did all in their power to facilitate the progress of the procession. As it passed through the city the procession comprised fully 6,000 persons, walking six deep. At Whitechapel Church it was joined by a contingent of at least 1,000 strong, and by other large bodies at Mile End, Bow and Stratford, from which place the road to the cemetery was lined with crowds of people.

Our theatres have always occupied an important position in this parish. Mr. Leigh Hunt says: "There were at least two successive houses in two different places, though usually confounded under the title of 'the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields.' The first was in Gibbons' tennis-court, in Vere Street, Clare Market, where the actors who had played at the Red Bull opened their performances in the year of the Restoration, under the direction of Killigrew, and with the title of King's Company. These in 1663 removed to Drury Lane.

"It is conjectured that the first appearance of an actress on the English stage, to the scandal of the Puritans, and with many apologies for the 'indecorum' of giving up the performances of female characters by boys, took place in the theatre in Vere Street, on Saturday, December 8th, 1660. The part first performed was certainly that of Desdemona; a very fit one to introduce the claims of the sex.

"Mr. Malone has given us the prologue written for this occasion by Thomas Jordan; which, as it shows the 'sensation' that was made, sets us in a lively manner in the situation of the spectators, and gives a curious account of some of the male actors of gentle womanhood, we shall here repeat. It is entitled 'A Prologue, to introduce the first Woman that came to act on the Stage, in the Tragedy called the Moor of Venice:'

" 'I came unknown to any of the rest,
 To tell the news ; I saw the lady drest :
 The woman plays to-day ; mistake me not,
 No man in gown, or page in petticoat :
 A woman to my knowledge, yet I can't,
 If I should die, make affidavit on't.
 Do you not twitter, gentlemen ? I know
 You will be censuring : do it fairly, though ;
 'Tis possible a virtuous woman may
 Abhor all sorts of looseness, and yet play ;
 Play on the stage—where all eyes are upon her :
 Shall we count that a crime France counts an honour ?
 In other kingdoms husbands safely trust 'em ;
 The difference lies only in the custom.
 And let it be our custom, I advise ;
 I'm sure this custom's better than th' excise,
 And may procure *us* custom : hearts of flint
 Will melt in passion when a woman's in't.
 But gentlemen, you that as judges sit
 In the Star-chambers of the house—the pit,
 Have modest thoughts of her ; pray do not run
 To give her visists when the play is done,
 With '*damn me, your most humble servant, lady ;*'
 She knows these things as well as you, it may be ;
 Not a bit there, dear gallants, she doth know
 Her own deserts,—and your temptations too.
 But to the point :—in this reforming age
 We have intents to civilize the stage.
 Our women are defective, and so sized,
 You'd think they were some of the guard disguised ;
 For to speak truth, men act, that are between
 Forty and fifty, whences of fifteen ;
 With bone so large, and nerve so incontinent,
 When you call Desdemona, enter giant.
 We shall purge everthing that is unclean,
 Lascivious, scurrilous, impious, or obscene ;
 And when we've put all things in this fair way,
 Barebones himself may come to see a play.'

" The epilogue, 'which consists of but twelve lines, is in the same strain of apology.'

“ ‘And how do you like her ; Come, what is't ye drive at ?
 She's the same thing in public as in private,
 As far from being what you call a
 As Desdemona injured by the Moor ;
 Then he that censures her in such a case,
 Hath a soul blacker than Othello's face.
 But, ladies, what think *you* ? for if you tax
 Her freedom with dishonour to your sex,
 She means to act no more, and this shall be
 No other play, but her own tragedy.
 She will submit to none but your commands,
 And take commission only from your hands.' ”

“ From the nature of this epilogue, and permission accorded by the ladies, the women actors appear to have met with all the success they could wish ; yet a prologue to the second part of Davenant's ‘Siege of Rhodes,’ acted in April 1662, shows us that the matter was still considered a delicate one upwards of a year afterwards.

“ ‘Hope little from our poet's withered wit,
 From infant players scarce grown puppets yet ;
 Hope from our women less, whose bashful fear
 Wondered to see me dare to enter here :
 Each took her leave, and wished my danger past,
 And though I came back safe and undisgraced,
 Yet when they spy the wits here, then I doubt
 No amazon can make them venture out,
 Though I advised them not to fear you much,
 For I presume not half of you are such.' ”

The following extracts from *Pepy's Diary* shew that he frequented the Cockpit Theatre, in Vere Street, in the years 1660-61-62 & 63 :—

1660, AUGUST 18th.—Captain Ferrers took me and Creed to the Cockpit play, the first that I have had time to see since my coming from sea, “The Loyall Subject,” where one Kynaston,* a boy, acted the Duke's sister, but made the loveliest lady that ever I saw in my life.

1660, OCTOBER 11th.—Here, in the Park, we met with Mr. Salisbury, who

* Edward Kynaston, engaged by Sir W. Davenant in 1660, to perform the principal female characters. He afterwards assumed the male ones in the first parts of tragedy, and continued on the stage till the end of King William's reign. The period of his death is not known.

took Mr. Creed and me to the Cockpit to see "The Moore of Venice," which was well done. Burt acted the Moore;* by the same token, a very pretty lady that sat by me, called out, to see Desdemona smothered.

1660, OCTOBER 30th.—I went to the Cockpit all alone, and there saw a very fine play called "The Tamer Tamed:"† very well acted. I here nothing yet of my Lord, whether he be gone for the Queen from the Downes or no; but I believe he is, and that he is now upon coming back again.

1660, NOVEMBER 20th.—Mr. Shepley and I to the new play-house near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbon's tennis-court), where the play of "Beggar's Bush"‡ was newly begun; and so we went in and saw it well acted: and here I saw the first time one Moone,|| who is said to be the best actor in the world, lately come over with the King, and indeed it is the finest play-house, I believe, that ever was in England. This morning I found my Lord in bed late, he having been with the King, Queen, and Princesse, at the Cockpit all night, where General Monk treated them; and after supper a play, where the King did put a great affront upon Singleton's musique, he bidding them stop and made the French musique play, which, my Lord says, do much out do all ours.

1661, APRIL 20th.—To the Cockpit; and there, by the favour of one Mr. Bowman, he and I got in, and there saw the King and Duke of York and his Duchesse, (which is a plain woman, and like her mother, my Lady Chancellor). And so saw "The Humorsome Lieutenant"§ acted before the King, but not very well done. But my pleasure was great to see the manner of it, and so many great beauties, but above all Mrs. Palmer, with whom the King do discover a great deal of familiarity.

1662, OCTOBER 2ND.—At night, hearing that there was a play at the Cockpit (and my Lord Sandwich, who come to town last night, at it), I do go thither, and by very great fortune did follow four or five gentlemen who were carried to a little private door in a wall, and so crept through a narrow place and come into one of the boxes next the King's, but so as I could not see the King or Queene, but many of the fine ladies, who yet are not really so handsome generally as I used to take them to be, but that they are finely dressed. Then we saw "The Cardinall,"¶ a tragedy I had never seen before, nor is there any great matter in it. The company that come in with me into the box, were all Frenchmen that

* Burt ranked in the list of good actors after the Restoration, though he resigned the part of Othello to Hart.—*Davis's Dramatic Misc.*

† "The Woman's Prize, or Tamer Tamed," a comedy by John Fletcher.

‡ "The Beggar's Bush," a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher.

|| Mohun, or Moone, the celebrated actor, who had borne a Major's commission in the King's Army. The period of his death is uncertain.

§ "The Humorous Lieutenant," a tragi-comedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

¶ A tragi-comedy, by James Shirley.

could speak no English ; but Lord ; what sport they made to ask a pretty lady that they got among them that understood both French and English to make her tell them what the actors said.

1662, NOVEMBER 17TH.—To the Duke's to-day, but he is gone a-hunting. At White Hall, by appointment, Mr. Creed carried my wife and I to the Cockpit, and we had excellent places, and saw the King, Queene, Duke of Monmouth, his son, and my Lady Castlemaine, and all the fine ladies ; and "The Scornfull Lady," well performed. They had done by eleven o'clock, and it being fine moonshine, we took coach and home.

1663, JANUARY 5TH.—To the Cockpit, where we saw "Claricilla,"* a poor play, done by the King's house ; but neither the King nor Queene were there, but only the Duke and Duchesse. Elborough (my old schoolfellow at Paul's) do tell me, and so do others, that Dr. Calamy is this day sent to Newgate for preaching. Sunday was se'nnight without leave, though he did it only to supply the place ; otherwise the people must have gone away without ever a sermon, they being disappointed of a minister ; but the Bishop of London will not take that as an excuse. Dined at home ; and there being the famous new play acted the first time to-day, which is called "The Adventures of Five Hours," at the Duke's house, being, they say, made or translated by Colonel Tuke,† I did long to see it ; and so we went ; and though early, were forced to sit, almost out of sight, at the end of one of the lower formes, so full was the house. And the play, in one word, is the best, for the variety and the most excellent continuance of the plot to the very end, that ever I saw, or think ever shall.

WYCH STREET,‡ with a slight curve from the north side of St. Clement Danes Church is almost a direct line to New Oxford Street. It originally formed part of the ancient way of Aldwyche, a lane which extended from Broad Street, Bloomsbury, to the Strand. Mr. Dobie tells us, that :—

"In 1606, Great Queen Street was begun, and Drury Lane,|| which had hitherto been a country lane or road to the Strand, became built on the east side. Drury Lane derived its name from the knightly family of the Druries,

* A tragi-comedy, by Thomas Killigrew.

† Sir George Tuke, of Cressing Temple in Essex, Mr. Evelyn's cousin. The play was taken from the original of the Spanish poet Calderon.

‡ Mr. Taylor says :—"I am not aware that any etymology of the name of Wych Street has been proposed. Like Wynch Street, in Bristol, it may probably be derived from the wynch of the public well of Holywell.

|| Drury Lane was nobly tenanted till late in the 17th century ; but a paper by Steele in the *Tatler*, No. 46, represents the Lane in its decline, and Gay's propitiatory lines :—

"Oh may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes."

who, before the reign of Henry VIII., were settled at Drury Place, near the bottom of the lane, in the grounds now occupied by Craven Buildings (erected in 1723), and the Olympic Theatre. In a statute of 34th and 35th of that King, for mending the roads without Temple Bar, the way leading to Clement's Inn, and New Inn gates to Drury Place, and also one little lane, (probably the present Holiwell Street), 'stretching from the said way to the sign of the "Bell" at Drury Lane end,' is described 'as very foul and full of pits and sloughs.' Pennant believed Drury House to have been built in Elizabeth's time by Sir William Drury, Knight, an able commander in the Irish wars, who fell in a duel with Sir John Burroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedency, and whose son, Sir Robert, being a great patron of Dr. Donne, assigned to him apartments in his mansion. In Aggas's plan a considerable space is exhibited of fields and gardens extending from St. Giles's Hospital* wall to Chancery lane, easterly, with scarcely a house intervening, if we except a few houses opposite where Red Lion Street now stands; and the same at the north end of Drury Lane, now Broad Street. From thence southward, we see not the vestige of a house till we arrive at the north side of the Strand, with the exception of two or three in Convent Garden, Drury House at the bottom of Drury Lane, and an inconsiderable cluster a little to south-east of it. Cattle are seen grazing amidst intersecting footpaths where Great Queen Street now is, and the intermediate fields reaching to the boundaries described."

Wych Street is still the principal thoroughfare from the western parts of High Holborn to the Strand. †The stranger in this neighbourhood, whom we often meet asking his way to the Strand and to Holborn, may be pleased with the gardens of Clement's Inn and

* This Charity, founded by royal munificence, had subsisted under various circumstances, from 1117 to 1547, forming a period of 430 years, when it finally fell a prey to the rapacity of a monarch, whose "catalogue of vices," as Hume remarks, "would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident to human nature." There were various buildings and lands connected with the hospital precincts, and the wall which surrounded them, and its gardens and orchard, were not entirely demolished until the year 1639. According to Stowe, a considerable portion of the wall remained in 1595, after which it was mostly demolished, and residences were built on the east and west ends towards the year 1600. This celebrated hospital of St. Giles's was founded in 1117 by Matilda (or, as she is called by some historians, Maud), daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, Queen of Henry I. It was built for the reception of forty lepers.

† "Lincoln's Inn Fields to the Strand. The whole nest of streets and passages behind the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields requires rearrangement and improvement. There is a legend hereabout that years ago a young man from the country bearing a black bag started one winter night from Portugal Street to get into the Strand, and that he has been wandering round and about ever since, constantly returning with a disconsolate aspect to his original starting-point. On foggy nights his form may be described in Clare Market. Anyhow, no one has yet heard that he ever reached the Strand."—*Builder*, September 5th, 1874.

New Inn, but hardly so with the ricketty, dirty old houses on the south side of Wych Street, with their quaint, old-fashioned gabled roofs and overhanging upper stories. By the removal of some of them to make way for the Globe and Opera Comique theatres, the street has been slightly improved, and would have been much more so, if the entrances to these theatres had not the appearance of unoccupied shops, of unfinished houses. It is to be feared that neither this street nor Holywell Street, were famed at any time for the morality of some of their inhabitants. Within our own recollection, the character of certain parts of Wych Street has been very questionable, for when the ill-reputed inhabitants of Newcastle Court (now pulled down for the New Law Courts) were indicted and routed out of their dens of infamy, perhaps the worst in London, some of them removed into Wych Street, much to the annoyance of the authorities after the immense trouble and great expense the parish had been put to. The street at the present time is in a very unsettled state; but it is quite certain sooner or later it must give place to a more convenient thoroughfare. Before closing our account of this street, we must not omit to record the names of some highly respected and old established residents, viz., Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard and Co., ironmongers; Messrs. Valentine and Son, dealers in articles of *vertu*; Mr. Norton, clothier; Mr. Maisey, baker; Mr. Fuller, gunmaker, late of the Strand; Mrs. Dobby, cutler; Mr. Collar, ironmonger; and Mr. Hodges, bootmaker; who is a past overseer, and will, we doubt not, from the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-parishioners, ere long be chosen one of the churchwardens of St. Clement Danes. We next give a copy of a very important deed in connection with New Inn, Wych Street:—

SALE OF NEW INN.

"Common Pleas Deeds. Inrolled Easter Term, 55 Geo. 3rd 1815, Roll 64.

"William Eldred Esquire came the third day of May in this same term before the Honorable Sir Alan Chambre Knight one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster and acknowledged the writing following to be his deed required the same to be inrolled And it is inrolled in these words (to wit):—

"This indenture made the eighteenth day of April in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith And in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifteen Between the Right Honorable Sir James Mansfield Knight one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, George Hardinge Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Glamorgan, Brecon and Radnor Attorney-General of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty one of His Majesty's Council and also one of the Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple London, The Right Honorable John Lord Eldon Baron Eldon of Eldon in the county of Durham Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Sir Arthur Piggott Knight one other of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the one part and William Eldred Esquire Under-Treasurer of the said Society of the other part Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott in hand well and truly paid by the said William Eldred at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged They the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott Have and each and every of them Hath bargained and sold And by these presents Do and each and every of them Doth bargain and sell unto the said William Eldred his executors administrators and assigns All that great house or capital messuage commonly called the 'New Inn' with the appurtenances And all those new buildings parcel of the said great house or capital messuage or thereunto adjoining situate and being within the garden circuit and precinct belonging to the said capital messuage called 'New Inn' on the west side thereof in whose tenure and occupation soever the same are And also all that garden with all erections and buildings thereon lying and being between the messuage or tenement formerly called the 'Angel' on the east part and the said great house or capital messuage called the 'New Inn' on the west part Together with the brick walls on the north and south sides of the said garden and all buildings thereon All and singular which said premises are situate lying and being in the parish of St. Clement Danes without the bars of the city of London called 'Temple Bar' in the county of Middlesex Together with all and singular the houses edifices buildings chambers cellars sollars gardens orchards yards curtilages ground soil ways paths ditches profits commodities emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances situate lying and being in the parish of St. Clement Danes aforesaid to the said great house or capital messuage called the 'New Inn' and the said new buildings and the said garden and other the said premises or to any of them or to any part or parcel of them belonging or in anywise appertaining

or reputed taken used or enjoyed as part parcel or belonging of or to the same And all and every other the hereditaments which in and by certain indentures of lease and release bearing date the fifteenth and sixteenth days of October in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-four the release made between William Pagitt Esquire then one of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the Middle Temple, Sir Henry Gould Knight then one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, The Right Honorable Fletcher Lord Grantley Baron Grantley of Mackenfield in the county of York and Henry Partridge Esquire then two other Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the first part James Horsfall Esquire then Under-Treasurer of the said Society of the second part and Henry Humphrey Esquire, William Buckler Esquire, Samuel Reynardson Esquire, John Manley Esquire, James Hayes Esquire then one of His Majesty's Judges in Wales, James Gibbon Esquire then Treasurer of the said Society, Edward Whitby Esquire, Ffrancis Cockayne Cust Esquire then one of His Majesty's Council, Richard Grove Esquire, the said Sir James Mansfield then James Mansfield Esquire and then one other of His Majesty's Council, Joseph Gape Esquire, John Maddocks Esquire then one other of His Majesty's Council, Jerome Knapp Esquire, Stamp Brocksbank Esquire, William Brocket Esquire, Anthony Champion Esquire, John Tennant Esquire, Ffrancis Wheler Esquire, Sir Charles William Blunt Baronet, The Right Honorable Sir Lloyd Kenyon then Master of the Rolls, Richard Pepper Arden Esquire then His Majesty's Attorney-General, Thomas Cowper Esquire, the said George Hardinge, John Morris Esquire, John Wilson Esquire then four other of His Majesty's Council, Edward Benson Esquire, William Graves Esquire then one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, Thomas Berney Bramston Esquire, John Wynne Esquire, Harry Peckham, the said John Lord Eldon then John Scott Esquire the two other of His Majesty's Council, and the said Sir Arthur Piggott then Arthur Piggott Esquire and then all Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the Middle Temple (all except the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon, and Sir Arthur Piggott since deceased) of the third part were bargained sold and released or expressed or intended so to be with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits of all and singular the said hereditaments and premises and of every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said capital messuage called the 'New Inn' shops edifices erections and buildings hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore bargained and sold or expressed or intended so to be with the appurtenances to the same belonging unto the said William Eldred his executors administrators and assigns from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence

next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended Yielding and paying therefore unto the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott their heirs or assigns the rent of one pepper-corn on the last day of the said term if the same shall be lawfully demanded To the intent and purpose that the said William Eldred by virtue of these presents and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession may be actually possessed of all and singular the said premises hereby bargained and sold and thereby be enabled to accept and take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof unto him the said William Eldred and his heirs but subject to such uses as shall be declared of and concerning the same in and by a certain indenture of release tripartite already prepared and intended to bear date the day next after the day of the date of these presents and to be made between the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott hereinbefore respectively described of the first part, the said William Eldred of the second part and (*sic*) and John Hatsell Esquire, The Right Honorable Frederick Campbell commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell, George Children Esquire, Radclyffe Sidebottom Esquire, George Courthorpe Esquire, The Right Honorable Sir William Scott Knight, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, The Honorable Fletcher Norton, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, Hugh Leycester Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Angelsea, Carnarvon and Merioneth and one other of His Majesty's Council, Stephen Ram Esquire, Thomas Evance Esquire, Richard Wooddeson Esquire, William Alexander Esquire one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery and another of His Majesty's Council, The Right Honorable Charles Abbot Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament, Daniel Parker Coke Esquire, John Balguy Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Cardigan, Pembroke and Carmarthen, Sir John Silvester Baronet Recorder of the city of London, Thomas Caldecott Esquire Treasurer of the said Society of the Middle Temple, John Foublanque Esquire, Thomas Jervis Esquire, Anthony Hart Esquire one other of His Majesty's Council, John Leach Esquire, one other of His Majesty's Council, Warwick Hele Tonkin Esquire, John Martyr Esquire, George Isted Esquire, Nicholas Smith Esquire, Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, Henry Cowper Esquire, John Lloyd Esquire, George Hunt Clapp Esquire, Robert Hurst Esquire, The Right Honorable George Lord Kenyon Baron Kenyon of Gredington in the county of Flint, Phineas Bond Esquire, William Nicholl Esquire, Alexander Johnson Esquire, Francis Bushell Reaston Esquire and John Springett Harvey Esquire one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery and all Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the third part. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto

set their hands and seals the day and year first above written :—J. (L.S.) Mansfield, George (L.S.) Hardinge, Eldon (L.S.), A. (L.S.) Piggott, Wm. (L.S.) Eldred.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named Sir James Mansfield (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named George Hardinge (being first duly stampd) in the presence of William Hutchins of Bond Street Dentist.—Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named John Lord Eldon (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named Sir Arthur Piggott (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace, Essex Court, Temple.—Brian clerk of Sir A. Piggott.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named William Eldred (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.—Thomas Abbott, Essex Court, Temple.

“On the third day of May 1815 William Eldred Esquire came before me and acknowledged this indenture to be his deed and prayed that the same might be inrolled in His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. Therefore let it be inrolled accordingly.

“A. CHAMBRE.”

“*Common Pleas Deeds. Inrolled Easter Term, 55th Geo. 3rd, 1815. Roll 66.*

“William Eldred Esquire came the third day of May in this same term before the Honorable Sir Alan Chambre Knight one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster and acknowledged the writing following to be his deed required the same to be inrolled And it is inrolled in these words (to wit) :—

“This indenture tripartite made the nineteenth day of April in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifteen Between the Right Honorable Sir James Mansfield Knight one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, George Hardinge Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Glamorgan, Brecon and Radnor Attorney-General of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty one of His Majesty's Council and also one of the Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple London, The Right Honorable John Lord Eldon Baron Eldon of Eldon in the county of Durham Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Sir Arthur Piggott Knight one other of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the first part, William Eldred Esquire Under-Treasurer of the said

Society of the second part, and John Hatsell Esquire, The Right Honorable Frederick Campbell commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell, George Children Esquire, Radclyffe Sidebottom Esquire, George Courthorpe Esquire, The Right Honorable Sir William Scott Knight Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, The Honorable Fletcher Norton one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, Hugh Leycester Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Angelsea, Carnarvon and Merioneth and one other of His Majesty's Council, Stephen Ram Esquire, Thomas Evance Esquire, Richard Wooddeson Esquire, William Alexander Esquire one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery and one other of His Majesty's Council, The Right Honorable Charles Abbott Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament, Daniel Parker Coke Esquire, John Balguy Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several counties of Cardigan, Pembroke and Carmarthen, Sir John Silvester Baronet Recorder of the city of London, Thomas Caldecott Esquire Treasurer of the said Society of the Middle Temple, John Fonblanque Esquire, Thomas Jervis Esquire, Anthony Hart Esquire one other of His Majesty's Council, John Leach Esquire one other of His Majesty's Council, Warwick Hele Tonkin Esquire, John Martyr Esquire, George Isted Esquire, Nicholas Smith Esquire Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, Henry Cowper Esquire, John Lloyd Esquire, George Hunt Clapp Esquire, Robert Hurst Esquire, The Right Honorable George Lord Kenyon Baron Kenyon of Gredington in the county of Flint, Phineas Bond Esquire, William Nichol Esquire, Alexander Johnson Esquire, Francis Bushell Reaston Esquire and John Springett Harvey Esquire one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery and all Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the Middle Temple of the third part Whereas Sir Thomas Overbury of Burton-in-the-Hill in the county of Gloucester Knight by his indenture of bargain and sale inrolled in the High Court of Chancery bearing date the thirtieth day of May in the twentieth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second and in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine for the consideration of five shillings to him in hand paid and for divers other good causes and considerations him thereunto moving did bargain and sell unto Sir Geoffrey Palmer Knight and Baronet then His Majesty's Attorney-General, Sir Edward Turner Knight then Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament and one of His Majesty's then Council, William Montague Esquire Attorney-General to the then Queen Consort, Sir Peter Ball Knight Attorney-General to the then Queen Dowager, Francis North Esquire then one of His Majesty's Council, William Hussey, Bennett Hoskins, Henry Proctor and Francis Hervey Esquires, Sir William Constantine Knight then Treasurer of the said Middle Temple, Thomas Mundy, John Turner, John Barton, William

Northey, Francis Bramston and Nicholas Lechmere Esquires then Masters of the Bench of the said Middle Temple their heirs and assigns All that great house or capital messuage commonly called the 'New Inn' with the appurtenances And all those new buildings parcel of the said great house or capital messuage or thereunto adjoining situate and being within the garden circuit and precinct belonging to the said capital messuage called 'New Inn' on the west side thereof in whose tenure or occupation soever the same were And also all that garden with all erections and buildings thereon lying and being between the messuage or tenement formerly called 'The Angel' on the east part And the said great house or capital messuage called the 'New Inn' on the west part together with the brick walls on the north and south sides of the said garden and all buildings thereon All and singular which said premises are situate lying and being in the parish of St. Clement Danes without the bars of the city of London called 'Temple Bar' in the county of Middlesex Together with all and singular the houses edifices buildings chambers cellars sollars gardens orchards yards curtilages ground soil ways paths ditches profits commodities emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances situate lying and being in the parish of Saint Clement Danes aforesaid to the said great house or capital messuage called the 'New Inn' and the said new buildings and the said garden and other said premises or to any of them or to any part or parcel of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or reputed taken used or enjoyed as part parcel or belonging of or to the same then or then late in the tenure use possession or occupation of the principal antients and fellows resident in the said capital messuage or great house called the 'New Inn' or any of them To hold the same unto the said Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Sir Edward Turner, William Montague, Sir Peter Ball, Francis North, William Hussey, Bennett Hoskins, Henry Proctor, Francis Hervey, Sir William Constantine, Thomas Mundy, John Turner, John Barton, William Northey, Francis Bramston and Nicholas Lechmere their heirs and assigns To the use and behoof of the said Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Sir Edward Turner, William Montague, Sir Peter Ball, Francis North, William Hussey, Bennett Hoskins, Henry Proctor, Francis Hervey, Sir William Constantine, Thomas Mundy, John Turner, John Barton, William Northey, Francis Bramston, and Nicholas Lechmere their heirs and assigns for evermore And whereas the said Nicholas Lechmere then Sir Nicholas Lechmere, William Montague and Francis Hervey three of the parties mentioned in the said indenture of bargain and sale became afterwards lawfully and rightfully seized of the said capital messuage called 'New Inn' and other the premises with the appurtenances by survivorship which said bargain and sale was so made In trust to and for the only benefit and behoof of the Masters of the Bench and Society of the Middle Temple aforesaid and their successors and they the said Sir Nicholas Lechmere,

William Montague and Francis Hervey by the names and additions of Sir Nicholas Lechmere Knight one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, The Honorable William Montague Esquire Serjeant-at-Law and Francis Hervey Esquire one of the Masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple by indenture of bargain and sale also inrolled in the said High Court of Chancery bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June in the eighth year of the reign of the late King William the Third and in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and ninety-six for the consideration of the sum of five shillings a piece of lawful English money to each of them respectively in hand paid and for divers other good causes and considerations them hereunto moving did bargain and sell unto the Right Honorable Sir John Somers Knight Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, The Right Honorable Sir Charles Porter Knight Lord Chancellor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, Richard Wallop Esquire (another of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster), The Honorable Roger North Anthony Ettrick, Alexander Staples Esquire, Sir Francis Winnington and Sir William Whitlock Knights, Edward Smith, William Thurston, Thomas Medlecot, John Orlebar, Paul Bowes, John Entwisle then Treasurer of the said Middle Temple and Francis Morgan Esquire, Sir Richard May Knight, Anthony Weldon, and John Proby Esquires, Sir Bartholomew Shower Knight, Nicholas Haggatt, Flory Barker, Martin Ryder, Daniel Fox, John Whitfield, Joseph Lane and Thomas Lake Esquires Masters of the Bench of the said Middle Temple their heirs and assigns All that the great house or capital messuage before mentioned commonly called the 'New Inn' with the appurtenances And all shops edifices erections and buildings standing and being upon any part or parcel of ground belonging to the said capital messuage and all and every the premises before particularly mentioned with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances To hold the said capital messuage called the 'New Inn' houses shops edifices erections and buildings gardens orchards and all and every the premises therein and hereinbefore mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said Sir John Somers, Sir Charles Porter, Richard Wallop, Roger North, Anthony Attrick, Alexander Staples, Sir Francis Winnington, Sir William Whitlock, Edward Smith, William Thursby, Thomas Medlicott, John Orlebar, Paul Bowers, John Entwisle, Francis Morgan, Sir Richard May, Anthony Weldon, John Proby, Sir Bartholomew Shower, Nicholas Haggatt, Flory Barker, Martin Ryder, Daniel Fox, John Whitfield, Joseph Lane and Thomas Lake their heirs and assigns To the only use and behoof of them their heirs and assigns for ever And whereas the said great house or capital messuage commonly called the 'New Inn' with the appurtenances And all shops edifices erections and buildings standing or being upon any part or parcel of the ground belonging to the said capital messuage and all and every the

premises before particularly mentioned with their and every of their appurtenances are by several grants of bargain and sale and lease and release and other legal conveyances and assurances in the law and ultimately by certain indentures of lease and release bearing date respectively the fifteenth and sixteenth days of October One thousand seven hundred and eighty-four the release made between William Pagett Esquire then one of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the Middle Temple, Sir Henry Gould Knight then one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, The Right Honorable Fletcher Lord Grantley Baron Grantley of Mackenfield in the county of York and Henry Partridge Esquire then two other Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the first part, James Horsfall Esquire then Under-Treasurer of the said Society of the second part and Henry Humphrey Esquire, William Buckler Esquire, Samuel Reynardson Esquire, John Manley Esquire, James Hayes Esquire then one of His Majesty's Judges in Wales, James Gibbon Esquire, then Treasurer of the said Society, Edward Whitby Esquire, Francis Cockayne Cust Esquire then one of His Majesty's Council, Richard Grove Esquire, the said Sir James Mansfield then James Mansfield Esquire and then one other of His Majesty's Council, Joseph Gape Esquire, John Madocks Esquire, then one other of His Majesty's Council, Jerome Knapp Esquire, Stamp Brocksbank Esquire, William Brocket Esquire, Anthony Champion Esquire, John Tennant Esquire, Francis Wheler Esquire, Sir Charles William Blunt Baronet, The Right Honorable Sir Lloyd Kenyon Baronet the Master of the Rolls, Richard Pepper Arden Esquire then His Majesty's Attorney-General, Thomas Cowper Esquire, the said George Hardinge, John Morris Esquire, John Wilson Esquire then four other of His Majesty's Council, Edward Benson Esquire, William Graves Esquire then one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, Thomas Berney Bramston Esquire, John Wynne Esquire, Harry Peckham Esquire, the said John Lord Eldon then John Scott Esquire then two other of His Majesty's Council and the said Sir Arthur Piggott then Arthur Piggott Esquire and all Masters of the Bench of the said Society of the Middle Temple all except the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott since deceased of the third part became vested in the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott as the surviving trustees named in the said last mentioned indentures of lease and release their heirs and assigns In trust nevertheless for the benefit and behoof of the Masters of the Bench and Society of the said Middle Temple and their successors for the time being Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to each of them respectively in hand paid by the said William Eldred at or before

the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged And for divers other good causes and considerations them thereunto especially moving Have and each and every of them Hath bargained sold aliened released and confirmed And by these presents Do and each and every of them Doth bargain sell alien and confirm unto the said William Eldred in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott in consideration of five shillings each by indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year commencing from the day next before the day of the date of the same indenture of bargain and sale and by force of the Statute made for transferring uses into possession And to his heirs All that the said great house or capital messuage before mentioned commonly called the 'New Inn' with the appurtenances and all shops edifices erections and buildings now standing or being upon any part or parcel of the ground belonging to the said capital messuage And all and singular other the said hereditaments in and by the said indentures of lease and release bearing date respectively the said fifteenth and sixteenth days of October One thousand seven hundred and eighty-four bargained sold and released or expressed or intended so to be with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits of all and singular the said hereditaments and premises and of every part and parcel And all the estate right title use trust interest inheritance benefit property claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Sir James Mansfield, George Hardinge, John Lord Eldon and Sir Arthur Piggott and of each and every of them of into or out of the same premises and every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said capital messuage called the 'New Inn' shops edifices erections and buildings hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore bargained sold and released or intended so to be with the appurtenances to the same belonging unto the said William Eldred and his heirs To the only proper use and behoof of the said George Hardinge, Sir Arthur Piggott, John Hatsell, Lord Ffderick Campbell, George Children, Radcliffe Sidebottom, George Courthorpe, Sir William Scott, Fletcher Norton, Hugh Leicester, Stephen Ram, Thomas Evance, Richard Wooddeson, William Alexander Charles Abbot, Daniel Parker Coke, John Balguy, Sir John Silvester, Thomas Caldecott, John Fonblanque, Thomas Jervis, Anthony Hart, John Leach, Warwick Hele Tonkin, John Martyr, George Isted, Nicholas Smith, Henry Cowper, John Lloyd, George Hunt Clapp, Robert Hurst, George Lord Kenyon, Phineas Bond, William Nichol, Alexander Johnson, Francis Bushell Reaston and John Springett Harvey their heirs and assigns for ever In trust nevertheless for the benefit and behoof of the said Masters of the Bench and Society of the

Middle Temple and their successors for the time being In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written:—J. (*L.S.*) Mansfield, George (*L.S.*) Hardinge, Eldon (*L.S.*), Ar. (*L.S.*) Piggott, Wm. (*L.S.*) Eldred.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named Sir James Mansfield (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named George Hardinge (being first duly stampd) in the presence of William Hutchins of Bond Street Dentist—Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named John Lord Eldon (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named Sir Arthur Piggott (being first duly stampd) in the presence of us Herbt. Brace, Essex Court, Temple—P. Brian.

“Sealed and delivered by the within named William Eldred (being first duly stampd) in the presence of Herbt. Brace.—Thos. Abbot, Essex Court, Temple.

“On the third day of May 1815 William Eldred Esquire came before me and acknowledged this indenture to be his deed and prayed that the same might be inrolled in His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. Therefore let it be inrolled accordingly.

“A. CHAMBRE.”

“The large spot of ground where the fire was in Wych Street, is going to be built on by the Society of New Inn, who propose to erect chambers there, which will make a large addition to the Inn. The ground belongs to the Society, except a small spot in front, on which two single houses are to be erected.”—(*February, 1774*).

After many years of slumber, the Society of New Inn revived an ancient custom on Monday, June the 17th, 1867, by a procession “in state” to the Church of St. Clement Danes, to hear a sermon by the Rev. Edward Hedges, M.A., on behalf of the Parish Schools, and at the same time to formally take possession of the three pews belonging from “time immemorial” to the Inn. One pew is for the “Ancients,” the second for the “Members,” and the third is for the “Servants.” For many years previously, the Mace-bearer and one individual alone asserted the Inn's right, on a Sunday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—In our First volume we have given some account of this theatre, to which we add the following:—During Elliston's management of the Olympic, he entirely re-built the interior

at an outlay of £2,500. He collected a good company, with which he frequently performed; and the theatre became a place of fashionable resort. He produced "Rochester" and "Giovanni in London," two of the most popular pieces of minor theatrical record. On Easter Monday, April 19th, 1813, Mr. Elliston opened the Olympic Theatre, under the title of "Little Drury Lane Theatre." In the following May, the house was closed by order of the Lord Chamberlain. Tom Dibdin, the veteran dramatist, took his farewell benefit here, on Monday, April 18th, 1836, after forty-two years' service, in the character of Mother Goose, in his own pantomime of that name; as also Abednego, in "The Jew and the Doctor," the part in which he made his first appearance at Covent Garden, in 1799. Elliston again opened the Wych Street establishment in the following December, and was then compelled to designate it the "Olympic;" the title, "Little Drury," being offensive to the great patentees. Edmund Kean was engaged by Elliston to appear at the Olympic to make his metropolitan débüt, but a prior offer from Drury Lane provoked an attempt on the part of the tragedian to break his previous engagement. Elliston, however, would not relinquish his prize so readily and in reply to Mr. Kean's letter, the manager wrote a manly and decisive answer. The following lines terminate the epistle:—"On the 11th of November, 1813, you deemed yourself engaged to me, and that subsequently a more attractive offer having been made, you held it convenient to consider a pledge as idle as words muttered in a dream. All my engagements are made and fulfilled with honour on my part, and I expect an equal punctuality from others.—Yours, R. W. Elliston." Kean still held out; and writing to his friend Lee, the Taunton manager, he declares that nothing shall force him "into that *feculant hole* in Wych Street." The case was, however, ultimately compromised by Kean compensating H. Wallack with a weekly salary of £3 to perform his duties at the Olympic. Kean's salary at Drury Lane was £8 per week. Captain Barlow, Oxberry, and many others became lessees for short or long periods, but with indifferent success; one unsuccessful lessee, a Mr. Watts, rushed into

popularity by destroying himself. Madame Vestris's management proved the most successful, for the dingy neighbourhood became a "May-fair" during the reign of that attractive and versatile lady. The receipts averaged, during the Vestris management, £100 per night, though on previous occasions the curtain had gone up to 19s., and had been known to fall at midnight upon "a total receipts" of £3. 10s. The clear profit of the Olympic Theatre, during the management of Madame Vestris in 1836, was £5,000; being the largest amount ever gained in a theatre of such limited dimensions. The success of Mr. Charles Mathews, on his first appearance, proved a wonderful source of attraction. Madame Vestris, in her address at the close of the season in 1836, in alluding to her great success, and her continuance of the management of the little Wych Street theatre, said: "Your new favourite, Mr. Charles Mathews will be with you in 'One Hour' after the curtain rises; and I hope I may add, and your old favourite, Mr. Liston. If he should continue on the stage, I well know with what delight you will receive him; if not, his brilliant career will have terminated where that of his adopted son began, in 'The Old and Young Stagers.'" Messrs. Edwin, Oxberry, Power, Keeley, C. Kean, Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Keeley, Miss Foote, Mrs. Orger, Mrs. Nisbet and Miss Ellen Tree have appeared at this theatre. Three favourite actresses, from the time of Dryden to our own—Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Prichard, and Madame Vestris have resided at the house adjoining the theatre in Craven Buildings.

WYCH STREET.—Mark Lemon kept the "Shakespeare's Head Tavern," in this street and it is said that he originated *Punch* here. But Mr. Hodder, in his *Memories of my Time*,* tells us:—"The projector of *Punch* was unquestionably Henry Mayhew. He then, in 1841, lived near Charing Cross. One morning he said to me, 'I've a splendid idea; a new comic periodical. You know the French *Charivari*; my idea is to start a similar thing, called *Punch*; or the London *Charivari*.' We had to manage the matter

* Published by Tinsley, Brothers, 18, Catherine Street.

with great caution." The prospectus is then given by Mr. Hodder. It contained the following paragraph:—"The facetiæ will be contributed by the undermentioned learned bodies—The Court of Common Council and the Zoological Society; the Temperance Association and the Waterproofing Company; the College of Physicians and the Highgate Cemetery; the Dramatic Authors' and the Mendicity Societies; the Beef Steak Club and the Anti Dry Rot Company.' The day of publication was Saturday, July 17th, 1841. *Punch's* office was in Wellington Street. Mayhew and I were walking up and down the Strand all that afternoon discussing the prospects of the new undertaking. There were many difficulties at first, and to save it from bankruptcy, it was sold to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans for a sum little exceeding the amount of Mr. *Punch's* liabilities. Mr. Lemon was the editor, George Cruikshank was the artist, and Horace Mayhew was an important contributor. The staff of *Punch* dined together on Saturdays. The feast consisted of a plain joint of beef or mutton and an apple pudding. These were evenings of unalloyed pleasure. John Leech possessed a fine bass voice, and used to sing Barry Cornwall's song, 'King Death,' very admirably, which induced Jerrold to say, 'if you would exercise your voice as you do your pencil, how it would draw!'" Douglas Jerrold, Shirley Brooks, Gilbert à Beckett, Thackeray, John Leech, Tom Taylor, John Tenniel, Percival Leigh, Charles Keene, Horace Mayhew and Albert Smith, were all zealous members of the *Punch* staff. We are told by a gentleman who contributed to the first number of *Punch*, that the late Mark Lemon was the real projector of *Punch*, and that Mrs. R. G. Higgins, of 12, Newcastle Street, Strand, suggested the title. It was published for a short time by Mr. Bryant, in Wellington Street; afterwards it was transferred to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, who purchased the copyright. Another tavern, the "Purcell's Head," was the sign of a house in Wych Street, frequented by the musical wits of the last century.

This concludes our account of the Inhabitants and Streets of St. Clement Danes' Parish.

ORIGIN, BOUNDARIES, BUILDINGS, &c., OF
ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH.

HAVING concluded our account of the inhabitants, streets, and places of St. Clement Danes' Parish, it may not be considered out of place if we add a few brief and consequently imperfect notices of the probable origin of the parish, its boundaries, buildings, &c. The Rev. Joseph Nightingale in *The Beauties of England and Wales* says :—

“Doctor Hughson [Pugh] in his *History of London*,* gives the following account, which he supposes the most probable origin of this parish. He has, as he informs us, been favoured with certain manuscript collections made by Mr. William Stratford towards compiling a *History of St. Clement's Parish* ; and from this collection he has made the following extract. Mr. Stratford, after extracting from Francis Thynne, ‘that the Danes, in the reign of Ethelred, despoiled the Abbey of Chertsey, and murdered ninety of the fraternity,’ proceeds, in William of Malsbury's statement, as above ; and then advances his own opinion, ‘That it could not take its name from the first of these events, is certain ; for Harold died in the year 1040, at which time it was the burying place of the Danes, and seems to have been well known as such, by the fishermen who found the body, bringing it immediately to this sepulture. This, I think, proves that its name did not originate from that circumstance. With regard to the second ; take off its monkish dress, and it implies no more than that in an excursion made by the Danes, they plundered the monastery of Chertsey, and returned home, not to Denmark, but to their place of settlement, St. Clement Danes, where, for aught the monks knew, they died natural deaths ; it not being probable that they would be destroyed by their own countrymen, who perhaps were sharers in the booty.

‘If I might be permitted to hazard a conjecture, it should be, that the church was built by Alfred the Great, about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government, it is probable, he settled without the walls, beyond the Bar ; which, with Shire Lane, was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the names of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire also to instil into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form this district into a parish, and as in reforming the nation, he repaired many monasteries, and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period.’”

* Vol. IV., p. 150.

BOUNDARY OF ST. CLEMENT DANES, 1847.

EASTERN PORTION.

BEGINNING at the River Thames, where a stone is fixed in the garden, on Essex Wharf, joining the wall of the Middle Temple garden, and continuing northerly, along the same, up the back of the east side of Essex Street to No. 2, South side of Devereux Court; then easterly, on the south side of a house (Devereux Chambers) at the north end of New Court, Temple; then north-easterly, through to the bottom of Palsgrave Place, then through a narrow passage at No. 4, and along the south side of the same (at the north end of Essex Court, Temple), and continuing to the passage at the bottom of Thanet place; then northerly, along the back of the east side of Thanet Place, and through Child's banking house into the Strand, close to the west side of Temple Bar; continuing northerly up Serle's Place (late Shire Lane), joining St. Dunstan's, in the city of London, across Carey Street, through No. 5, Lincoln's Inn, New Square, then to a mark stone in the garden, near the north-west angle (where it leaves St. Dunstan's and joins St. Giles's in the Fields); then westerly through No. 11, and across to No. 3, Serle Street, through No. 3, and along the back of the north side of Portugal Street into Portsmouth Street (in St. Giles's parish, cross to the back of No. 11); then northerly, to No. 11, in Sheffield Street, and cross to No. 3, through No. 3, Bear Yard to No. 19, Bear Yard, cross to No. 5, then through to No. 31, Duke Street; then westerly, along the centre of Duke Street, and through the back of No. 38, Stanhope Street, cross to No. 35, and along the back of the south side of Princes Street (in St. Giles's) to No. 121, Drury Lane (where it leaves St. Giles's); then southerly, down the centre of Drury Lane to Wych Street, joining St. Mary's then easterly, to No. 54; then southerly, through No. 54, into the Strand, No. 310; then across the Strand, at the east end of St. Mary's Church, to No. 161 (next door to 166, in St. Mary's), through No. 161, making an angle eastward, at the back of King's College playground (taking in a portion of the same), into Strand Lane, down Strand Lane to the river, and then easterly to where it first commenced.

MIDDLE PORTION.

Beginning in the Strand, at the south-east corner of Wellington Street; then northerly, up the front of the east side of Wellington Street, to the New Exeter Change (where it joins St. Martin's and leaves St. Mary's); then westerly, across Wellington Street, to the north side of the Lyceum Theatre, through the same, above the portico, at the back of Exeter Street, to a plate on the theatre, and to a stone in the street pavement, opposite St. Michael's Church, near the west side of Burleigh Street; then southward, down Burleigh Street into the Strand, where it joins the Savoy and leaves St. Martin's, and then turns easterly, to the corner of Wellington Street.

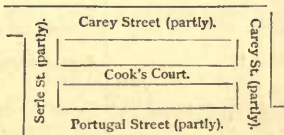
WESTERN PORTION.

Beginning easterly, where it joins the Savoy, on the wharf, at the bottom of Fountain Court; then northerly, across the wharf, and up the back of the east side of Fountain Court into the Strand, No. 106 (where it joins St. Martin's); then westerly, about five feet from the curb (which was the middle of the street about thirty years ago), on the south side, all the way to Cecil Street; then southward, down the centre of Cecil Street, and across the wharf to the river; then easterly, to where it commenced, at the Savoy.

STREETS AND PLACES PULLED DOWN FOR THE LAW COURTS.

Bailey Court.	Clement's Lane (partly).	Robin Hood Court.
Bell Yard (partly).	Cromwell Place.	Sawyer's Yard.
Boswell Courts, Old & New.	Crown Court and Place.	Serle's Place.
Boswell Yard.	Fleet Street (partly).	Serle's Places, Middle & Lower
Brick Court.	Hemlock Court.	Ship Yard.
Carey Street (partly).	Horse Shoe Courts.	Ship and Anchor Court.
Chair Court.	New Court.	Shire Lanes, Great & Little.
Clement's Court.	Newcastle Court.	Strand (partly).
Clement's Inn (partly).	Pickett Street and Place.	Star Court.
Clement's Inn Foregate.	Plough Court and Yard.	Yeates' Court.

TO BE PULLED DOWN FOR THE SERLE STREET AND COOK'S COURT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, FOR CHAMBERS.

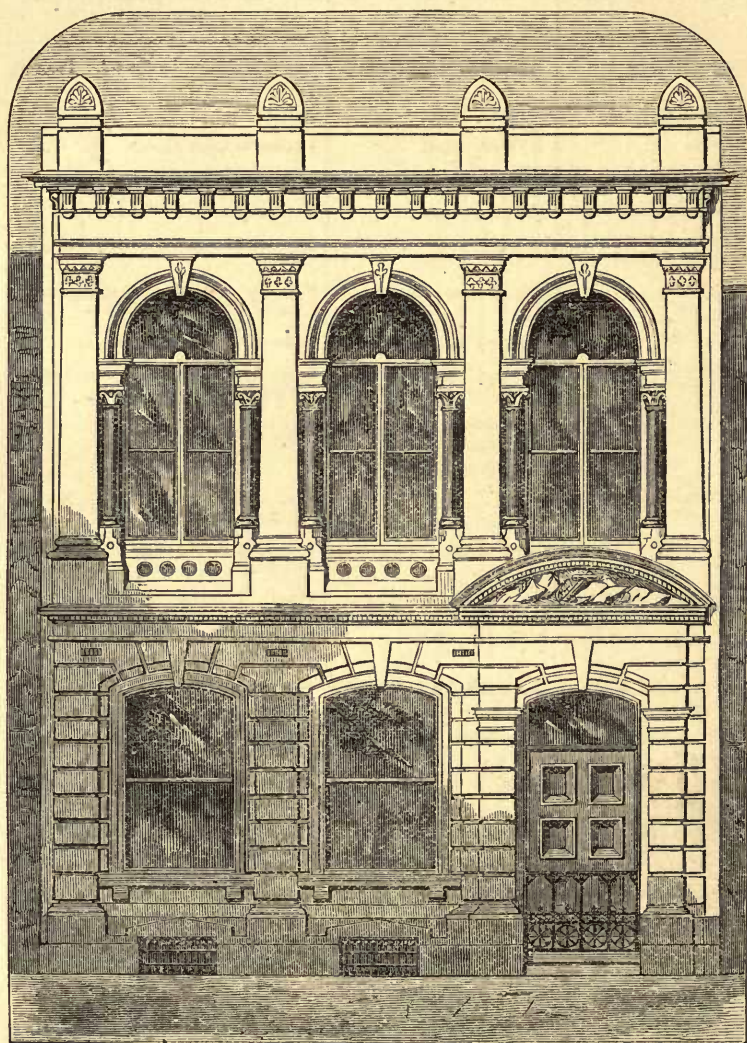


(See page 249.)

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.,
IN ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH.
PAST AND PRESENT.**

NAME.	ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Almshouses	Foregate, Clement's Lane	Pulled down. The new Chambers of Clement's Inn, built on site.
Bankruptcy Court	Portugal Street	Removed from Basinghall Street, City.
Charities—Lying-in	14A, Clement's Inn	} Under the management of the Clergy, and a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.
„ District Visiting	Mission House, Carey Street	
„ Laundry	„ „ „ „	
Clare Market	Between Sheffield Street and Clement's Inn Passage	The block of buildings belong to Haynes's Estate.
Clare Market Chapel	Horse Shoe Court (present entrance)	Originally Enon Chapel; afterwards used for concerts, dancing, prize fighting, &c.
Clement's Inn	Strand; next to New Law Courts	Entrance formerly in Foregate, Clement's Lane; Hall enlarged and new chambers just built on site of the old burial ground and almshouses.
Courts of Justice	Strand and Carey Street	Now in course of erection. [1874.]
Crown and Anchor Tavern	189, Strand	Very celebrated in its time. Formerly Whittington Club; now Temple Club.
Duke's Theatre	Portugal Street	Afterwards Copeland & Spode's. Pulled down. Now College of Surgeons.
Essex Steam Boat Pier	Bottom of Essex Street	Pulled down, and rebuilt on Thames Embankment.
Fountain	North side of St. Clement's Churchyard, Strand	The one on the south side removed to King's College Hospital. Gifts of J. Bond, Esq.
Globe Theatre	Newcastle Street, Strand	Entrance also in Wych Street.
Holborn Estate Grammar and Middle-Class Girls' Schools	Houghton Street, Clare Market	Built partly on the site of the old Peacock Inn. Opened August 4th, 1862.
Independent Chapel	New Court	Pulled down. Rebuilt in Tollington Park.
Insolvent Debtors' Court	Portugal Street	Now Bankruptcy Court (much altered).
King's College Hospital	Portugal Street and Carey Street	Built partly on the old Green Ground, burial ground, Grange Inn, &c.
London and Westminster Bank	217, Strand	Formerly Strahan, Paul, Paul, & Bates's Bank.
Lyon's Inn	26, Newcastle Street, Strand	Pulled down. Globe and Opera Comique Theatres now stand on part of the site.

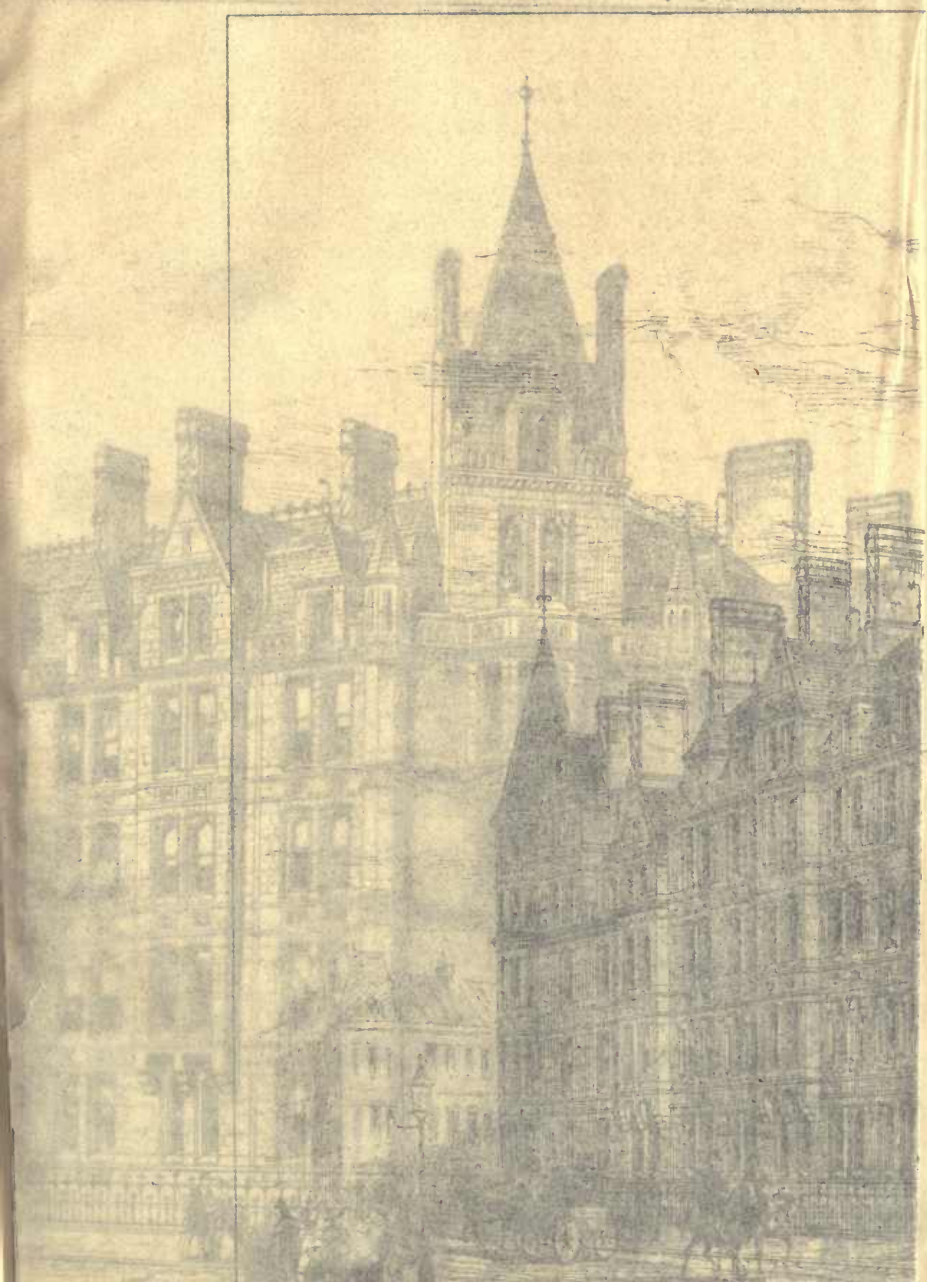
NAME.	ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Lyceum Theatre	Wellington Street North	Entrance also in the Strand. Formerly the English Opera House.
Metropolitan Hospital	29, Carey Street	Pulled down.
New Inn	21, Wych Street	Leading to Clare Market.
Olympic Theatre	Wych Street	Formerly the Olympic Pavilion.
Opera Comique Theatre	Strand	Entrance also in Wych Street.
Old Roman Baths	Strand Lane	Formerly the property of the Danvers family.
Post Office	1, Serle Street	Formerly at Messrs. Wodderspoon and Shave's, No. 7, Serle Street.
Public Dispensary	Stanhope Street	Removed from Carey Street.
Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex	12, Great James Street, Bedford Row	Formerly at 22, Portugal Street, late Bell Yard, Carey Street.
Schools--Boys	Milford Lane	} Sunday Schools.
„ Girls	Houghton Street	
„ Ragged	Denzell Street	
St. Clement's Church and Churchyard	Strand	Erected 1682, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren.
St. Clement's Green Burial Ground	Portugal Street	Closed. King's College Hospital built on site.
St. Clement's Burial Ground	Foregate, Clement's Lane	Closed. Chambers built on site.
St. Clement's Parochial Schools	45, Stanhope Street	Penny Readings are held here occasionally.
St. Clement's Savings' Bank	40, Norfolk Street, Strand	Formerly at Vestry Hall, Pickett Street.
St. Clement's Mission House	Carey Street	Established in Clement's Lane.
St. John's House and Sisterhood	7 & 8, Norfolk Street	Nurses from this Institution attend King's College Hospital.
Strand Theatre	Strand	Formerly Punch's Playhouse.
Temple Club	Arundel Street, Strand	Formerly the Whittington Club.
Temple Pier	Thames Embankment	Bottom of Essex Street.
The Pillars and Archway	Strand	Pulled down; entrance to Foregate, Clement's Inn, and Clement's Lane.
Twining's Bank	215, Strand	An old established private bank.
Unitarian Chapel	Essex Street	Formerly an auction room.
Vestry Hall (See next page)	9 & 10, Clement's Inn Passage, facing Houghton Street, Clare Market	Now in course of erection [1874.] Entrance also in Clement's Lane. Formerly in Pickett Street, Strand.



NEW VESTRY HALL.

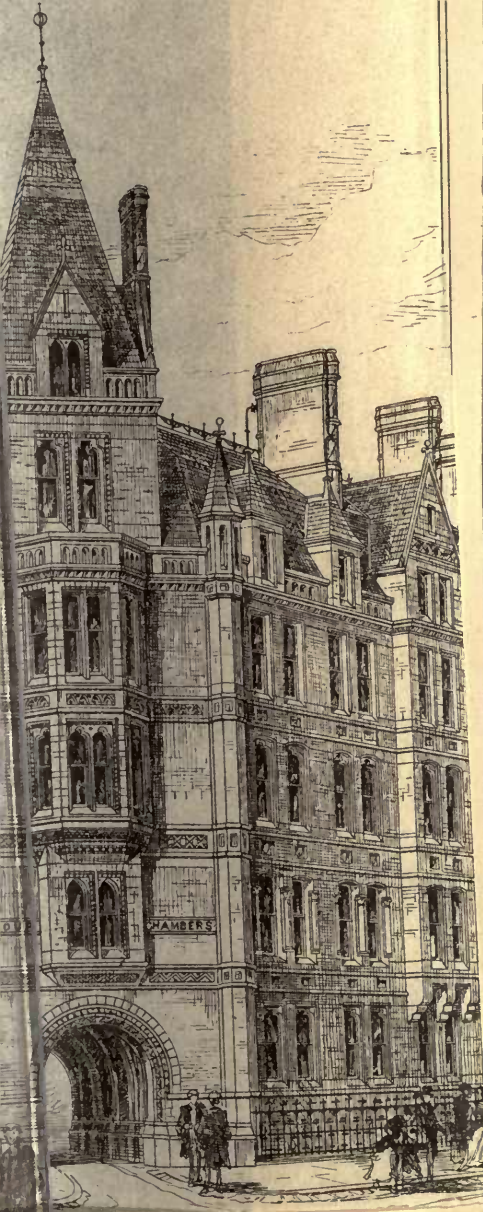
F. Cadogan & J. Butler, Architects.

Erected 1874.





PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF NEWBERS ABOUT TO BE ERECTED
A. WATERHOUSE, ARCHT.



ECTO IN CAREY STREET AND SERLE STREET.

C.F. Kell, Lith. London, E.C.



AND SERGE STREET

CHURCH STREET

COURT CHAMBERS,

OPPOSITE THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE Serle Street and Cook's Court Improvement Company was incorporated in 1872 by a Special Act of Parliament, with a capital of £300,000, for the purpose of acquiring and rebuilding, chiefly as chambers for the legal profession, a block of property covering more than an acre of ground, and immediately facing the northern façade of the New Courts of Justice.

The block in question is bounded by Carey Street on the south and west, Serle Street on the east, and Portugal Street on the north. It contains at present fifty-six houses, besides the open area of Cook's Court.

The Company has acquired the whole of the block, and will shortly commence its new buildings, the designs for which, by Mr. Waterhouse, are now far advanced. It is the intention of the Company to have the whole of its buildings completed simultaneously with, if not before, the completion of the New Courts, which are at length fairly in progress.

The new buildings of the Company, to be called "Court Chambers," will be erected round four sides of a square (134 by 101 feet), approached by an entrance archway, with porter's lodge at the junction of Serle Street and Carey Street, immediately opposite the principal entrance to the New Courts on the north.

Court Chambers will thus be in the closest possible juxtaposition with the Courts themselves, the entrance to the Company's block being only twenty yards from the Serle Street entrance to the New Courts, which will be the most convenient one for the Profession.

It is intended that Court Chambers shall consist of thirteen distinct houses, which will all be entered from the interior of the square. Each house will have its separate staircase, as in other squares appropriated to legal chambers in Lincoln's Inn and the Temple, this arrangement being found conducive both to privacy and quiet, and to safety against fire.—*Extracted from the Company's Prospectus, 1874.*

BOUNDARIES OF ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH FOR THE YEAR 1874.

THE churchwardens, clergy, overseers and inhabitants consisting of Mr. J. R. Dobree, Mr. J. Neale, churchwardens; Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rev. W. C. Heaton, Messrs. Tinkler, Gay, Essex and Sykes, overseers; Messrs. Lane, Little, Mason, Hale, Smith, Betts, and Parker, past churchwardens; Messrs. Woods, Hodges, Wren, Worpell, Dickens, Stewart, Porter and Carr, past overseers; Messrs. Innes, Fowler, Peters and Hilton; J. F. Isaacson, Esq., and F. Cadogan, Esq., together with twelve school boys, assembled May 14th, 1874, in the Board Room of the Holborn Estate Charities, and proceeded thence to perambulate the boundaries and boulder marks of the parish according to ancient custom as follows :—

“Nos. 1 and 2. One on Temple Bar, facing the west side; the other on the house of Messrs. Child & Co., facing the north.

“3. At the back of Messrs. Child & Co.'s premises beyond the kitchen and behind the privy and against the boundary of the Temple.

“4. At the south end of Thanet Place.

“5. At the back of house formerly Three Kings Court.

“6. At the south end of Palsgrave Place.

“7. At the south-east corner of Devereux Court, north of the Temple Gate there.

“8. On the south end of a house in Devereux Court (Messrs. Twinings' Chambers), in a line eastward of the last mark and fronting New Court, Temple.

“9. At the south side of Devereux Court, next the back of house in New Court, Temple.

“10. At the south-east corner of Middle Temple Garden, against the old river wall, near the Temple Library.

“11, 12 and 13. Three marks next the new Library of the Middle Temple: one on the east side, next the second window from the north; the two others upon the ground on the east side.

“14 and 15. At the bottom of Tweezer's Alley, west of Mr. Macey's Wharf, at the extreme south end of wall; a new iron plate Duchy mark on south end of wall adjoining.

- " 16. On wall of Embankment by Temple Pier.
- " 17. On wall of Embankment, opposite Strand Lane.
- " 18. On wall of Embankment, opposite Savoy.
- " 19. On wall of Embankment, opposite Cecil Street.
- " 20. On the west side of a house built over Strand Lane, above the wall of King's College Yard.
- " 21. At the west end of the front or north wall of the same house No. 161, Strand.
- " 22. On the east wall of King's College, north-west of the last mark.
- " 23. On the north wall of King's College.
- " 24. At the west end of the south or back wall of the house No. 166, formerly 161, Strand, at the top of the house and north of the last mark.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND AND THE SAVOY HERE INTERVENE.

- " 25. At the east end of the front or north wall of the house No. 106 in the Strand, in the occupation of Mr. Hammond.
- " 26. In the carriage-way pavement, opposite No. 106, Strand, about 6 feet from the foot-way pavement, a channel cut which is the northern boundary there.
- " 27. About the middle of the old wall of the Savoy.
- " 28. At the south end on the west corner of the wall, in continuation of the old wall of the Savoy next the river.
- " 29. Against the south side of the wall, fronting the Thames at the end of Cecil Street.
- " 30. On the wall of the premises opposite, being south of the last mark.
- " 31. At the southern extremity of the wharf, facing the Thames, in a line running south from the last mark.
- " 32. At the south end of Cecil Street, against the iron railing half-way between the east and west side of the street.
- " 33. At the north-east corner of Cecil Street (Mr. Henderson's).
- " 34. A channel cut in the carriage-way pavement opposite Burleigh Street.
- " 35. At the south-east corner of Burleigh Street.
- " 36. Near the north end of Burleigh Street, in a line running north-west from No. 111, Strand, across the carriage-way pavement at the north end of Burleigh Street, a channel cut in road about 11 feet east of the new church in that street.

"37. Against the western wall of Hunt's Billiard Rooms, next Lyceum Theatre, in a line directly east of the last mark or channel cut.

"38. In a line east of the last mark, on the eastern wall of Mr. Bielefields.

"39. In a line further east opposite the last mark, in front area adjoining new building on the east side, being No. 17, Wellington Street.

"40. An iron plate let into the footway pavement at the corner of house formerly D'Oyley's warehouse, being the south-east corner of Wellington Street, in a line running south-west of the last mark.

ST. MARY'S PARISH INTERVENES.

"41. At the west end of the front of house No. 310, Strand, late Randall's, now Lane's.

"42. At the west end of the front of Mr. Hart's house, formerly Dunn's, No. 45, Wych Street.

"43. In a line running east from the last mark, at the extremity of Mr. Cooper's Foundry.

"44. At the north end of the front wall of No. 121, Drury Lane (Mr. Cooper's), two doors from Princes Street.

"45. On the wall in the yard at the back of the house, No. 10 in Princes Street, formerly the 'Crown' Public House.

"46. At the north end of the front wall of the house No. 35 on the west side of Stanhope Street.

"47. At the north end of the front wall of the house No. 39 on the east side of Stanhope Street, opposite the last mark.

"48. In the yard at the back of the house No. 39, Stanhope Street, on the front of which house is the last mark.

"49. At the west end of the front of house in Duke Street, in the corner.

"50. A stone fixed upright on the pavement, against the front of a house in Duke Street, adjoining east on the Roman Catholic Chapel.

"51. At the back wall of the same house.

"52. On the wall of the stable yard at the back of the last mentioned house, and opposite the last mentioned mark.

"53. On the wall at the end of the second coach house on the east side of the same stable yard.

"54. In the wall on the west side of a yard behind the 'Coach and Horses' public house in Bear Yard.

"55. At the east end of the front of house lately occupied by Mr. Fairhead, now by Mr. Willis, on the north side of Bear Yard.

"56 and 57. Two marks on the house on the south side of Bear Yard opposite the last mentioned mark, one of the marks in part concealed by a chimney.

"58. At the junction of the two houses Nos. 2 and 3 on the north side of Sheffield Street.

"59. On the wall of No. 11 on the south side of Sheffield Street, opposite the last mark.

"60. On the wall of a house in Black Jack Court, in a line southward from the last mark.

"61. On the wall of stables on the east side of Portsmouth Street, in a line from the last mark, whence the boundary line proceeds westward to Serle Street, between the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields on the north, and the houses and building in Portugal Street.

"62. Above a new stone of the wall of the Porter's Lodge to the chambers of No. 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Portugal Street.

"63. On the east wall under the window at the back of a house formerly Judge Gould's, between a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields and part of premises in Portugal Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Green as part of Will's Coffee House.

"64. At the north end of the last house but one towards the north on the west side of Serle Street, occupied by Mr. Ravenscroft.

"65. Against the back front of chambers looking into New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

"66. On the front of chambers No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

"67. In the ground towards the east from the last mark, adjoining the Liberty of the Rolls and Saint Dunstan in the West.

"68. On the front of chambers No. 5, New Square, near the mark of Saint Dunstan in the West.

"69 and 70. A stone set upright on the pavement against the back of the chambers No. 4, New Square, opposite the end of Serle's Place, formerly called Shire Lane, and an iron mark above."

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HOLY WELL OF ST. CLEMENT'S.

FITZSTEPHEN (1178), in his description of London in the reign of Henry II., informs us that round the City, and particularly towards the north, arise certain "excellent springs at a small distance from the City;" and St. Clement's Well, he considers, may be esteemed the principal, as being the most frequented. He describes the water of St. Clement's Well as:—

"Sweete, wholesome, and cleere, and much frequented by scholars and youths of the Citie in summer evenings, when they walk forth to take the aire."

Stowe (1598), in his *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, says:—

"The fountain called St. Clement's Well, north from the Parish Church of St. Clement's, and near unto an Inn of Chancerie, called Clement's Inne, is yet fair and curbed square with hard stone, and is always kept clean for common use. It is always full, and never wanteth water."—(From the edition by Strype (1720), Book I., p. 24.)

Seymour (1734) says:—

"Then passing by St. Clement's Inn and Boswell Court, it runneth northward of Clare Market, and in its passage takes in St. Clement's Pump, or Well, of note for its excellent spring water. A little above this pump is Plough Alley, which with three turnings goes into a street by the Plough Stables, which fronts the Playhouse by Lincoln's Inn Grange, in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields."

Maitland (1756) describes the holy well as being situated in the same part of the parish, as Seymour did some thirty years previously, for he says:—

"A celebrated fountain, denominated St. Clement's Well, which was, many ages ago, one of the three principal springs whereat the City youth on festival days used to entertain themselves with a variety of diversions. The well is now covered, and a pump placed therein, on the east side of Clement's Inn, and lower end of St. Clement's Lane."

London and its Environs (1761) says :—

"Holiwell Street, in the Strand ; so called, from its neighbourhood to St. Clement's Well."

Hughson (1811), speaking of "St. Clement's Inn," says :—

"A pump now covers St. Clement's Well."

Allen (1827) says :—

"Adjoining to Wych Street is Holywell Street, from the well of that name. It is a narrow inconvenient avenue of old, ill-formed houses ; but contains a neglected place for law students, named Lyon's Inn."

Elmes (1831), in his *Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs*, says :—

"Holywell Street, Strand, is on the west side of St. Clement's Church, and extends to the east end of the new church in Newcastle Street. It derives its name from its contiguity to the ancient Holy Well of St. Clement's."

John Sanders (1842), in his Strand article, published in *Knight's London*, speaking of Clement's Inn, says :—

"The Inn is named from the Church, and dates at least as far back as 1478, when students of the law are known to have had their lodging here. Prior to that time, there is supposed to have been an inn for the reception of penitents who came to St. Clement's Well, as old as the reign of Ethelred. This well is the same that Fitzstephen refers to, and to which the scholars from Westminster School, and the youths from the City, used to saunter of summer evenings. It is now covered with a pump, but there still remains the well flowing as steadily and freshly as ever."

Leigh Hunt (1858) says :—

"Fitzstephen wrote, 'It is pleasant to think that the well has lasted so long, and that the place is still quiet.'"

George Rose Emerson (1862), speaking of the Church, says :—

"It stood near a celebrated well, which for several centuries was a favourite resort for Londoners. The water was slightly medicinal, and having effected some cures, of course the name 'Holy Well' was applied, and thence the street, so extremely unsavory in appearance and reputation. The spring is supposed to have been on the spot now occupied by the 'Old Dog' tavern."

Walter Thornbury (1865), in his *Haunted London*, says :—

"There is, indeed, a tradition among antiquarians that as far back as the Saxon kings there was an inn here for the reception of penitents who came to the

Holy Well of St. Clement's; that a religious house was first established, and finally a church. The 'Holy Lamb,' an inn at the west end of the lane, was perhaps the old 'Pilgrims' Inn.' In the Tudor times, the Clare family, who had a mansion in Clare Market, appears to have occupied the site. From their hands it reverted to the lawyers. As for the well, a pump now enshrines, and a low dirty street leads up to it. This is mentioned in Henry II.'s time as one of the excellent springs at a small distance from London, whose waters are 'sweet, healthful, and clear, and whose runnels murmur over the shining pebbles: they are much frequented,' says the friend of Archbishop Becket, 'both by the scholars from the school (Westminster) and the youth from the City, when on a summer's evening they are disposed to take an airing.' It was seven centuries ago that the hooded boys used to play round this spring, and at this very moment their descendants are drinking from the ladle or splashing each other with the water, as they fill their great brown pitchers.

'Men may come, and men may go,
But I flow on for ever.'—*Tennyson.*

Mark Lemon (1867) says:—

"The Holy Well in the Strand was once frequented for its sweet waters, which still flowed as bright and pure, when covered over by the 'Old Dog' tavern, and surrounded by some of the worst dens of London, stored with the foulest moral pollution, happily removed very recently."

John Diprose (1868) says in his *Some Account of St. Clement Danes*, Vol. I.:—

"Upon examination, we find there is no reason for supposing the Holy Well was under the 'Old Dog' tavern, there being much older wells near this spot."

Standard newspaper (1874). In their impression of Thursday, September 3rd, we read the following:—

"Something has previously been said respecting the choking up of the famous old well of St. Clement's Parish, which gave the name to Holywell Street. In this, as in much else, there has been a misapprehension, for the well, sacred by its antiquity, if by nothing else, is not choked up. It is at present delivering into the main drainage of London something like 30,000 gallons per diem of water of exquisite purity, and so cold that even in the height of summer it resembles iced water. This flow of water, which wells up from the low-lying chalk through a rare fault in the London clay, will be so utilised that the new Law Courts will not require to pay much in the way of water rates. Among other things, instead of flowing into the sewers, it will flow into a great tank

in the middle of the quadrangle to the east of the central hall, which tank, already excavated, is to be lined with cemented brick, and is to be of the length of 60 feet, with 20 feet of depth and 20 of width. Doubtless in this tank there will be an ornamental fountain, but this tank will not by any means be solely for ornament. It will supply water to smaller tanks on the roof, which in their turn will keep charged at a high pressure no fewer than sixty hydrants distributed over the building. It has been said by way of a broad joke that the levelling tendency of modern times is shown in nothing more than the pure water of St. Clement's Holy Well being diverted to the uses of those who are known as 'The Devil's Own,' but, without entering upon the controversial point, we may venture to congratulate those who will most frequently have occasion to use the new Law Courts on the probability of enjoying at least a refreshing draught of naturally cooled water in the midst of the hottest summer and the most acrimonious discussions in court. If such water had been laid on in Westminster Hall during a recent prolonged trial, who knows but that a good many things said in warm blood might have been avoided?"

This account agrees with the one recently given of the discovery of the spring in the ground comprising the site for the New Law Courts.

Pennant, in his *Some Account of London* (1790), says nothing about "Holy Well;" nor Malcolm, in his *Londinum Redivivum; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London* (1807); nor Riley, in his *Memorials of London and London Life in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries* (1868); nor Noorthouck, in his *New History of London* (1773.)

It has been suggested that the holy well was situated on the side of the churchyard facing Temple Bar, for here may be seen a stone built house, looking like a burial vault above ground, which an inscription informs us was erected 1839, to prevent people using a pump that the inhabitants had put up in 1807 over a remarkable well which is 191 feet deep, with 150 feet of water in it. Mr. Parry, the optician of Holywell Street, an old inhabitant, tells us that the holy well was situated under the "Old Dog" tavern (purchased by the Strand Hotel Company), in Holywell Street. Timbs, in his *Curiosities of London*, says it is stated that the holy well is under the "Old Dog" tavern, No. 24, Holywell Street. We remember many years

ago Mr. Dormer, of "Dolly's Chop House," Strand, taking this house with a view of supplying its frequenters with the pure water of the holy well. Other inhabitants believe the ancient relic was adjacent to Lyon's Inn. With these varied opinions we conclude our account of the Holy Well of St. Clement Danes.

HOUSES AND INHABITANTS OF ST. CLEMENT DANES PARISH.*

IN 1871 the houses in the parish numbered 1,059; inhabitants, 11,855; 5,980 males, 5,875 females. In 1821 the population amounted to 14,673.

OLD HOUSES OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

ON Sunday, September 13th, 1874, two of the old houses situate in Vere Street, Clare Market, fell in. Mr. Porter, the district surveyor, and other officials attended on the previous Friday evening, and inspected them. They were found in such a dangerous condition that they ordered the inhabitants to get out as soon as possible. No. 41 consisted of three stories and a basement, and No. 42 of four stories and a basement. The first-named was in the occupation of Mrs. Sims, coal and coke merchant, and the ruins were heaped upon forty sacks of charcoal. The houses on each side of the two ruined ones were in a highly dangerous condition, and the inhabitants were all ordered out. The front of the houses presented a scene of ruinous confusion—smashed doors, windows, bricks, bundles of wood, and

* "The late Mr. Toulmin Smith had a theory that everything would be set right if we made the parish the unit and basis of all our local work, but "What is a parish?" is a more troublesome query than Sir Robert Peel's "What is a pound?" The vulgar idea of a parish is the area within which the work of the local parson lies; but there are what are called "civil parishes" that have nothing at all to do with churches, rectors, or tithes. Further, these civil parishes are of all sizes, conditions and character. There is a parish in Yorkshire with fifteen houses and a population all told of forty-one. Lancashire beats this, for it has a parish with only one house and a population of nine. In Bristol there is a parish of three acres, with four houses and a population of eighteen. In the union of York there is a parish the area of which is only a quarter of an acre; the houses number four, and the inhabitants only fourteen. In one parish the whole population consists of a woman, a donkey, and a pig; and we only hope that the parishioners are unanimous on most of the great questions of the day."

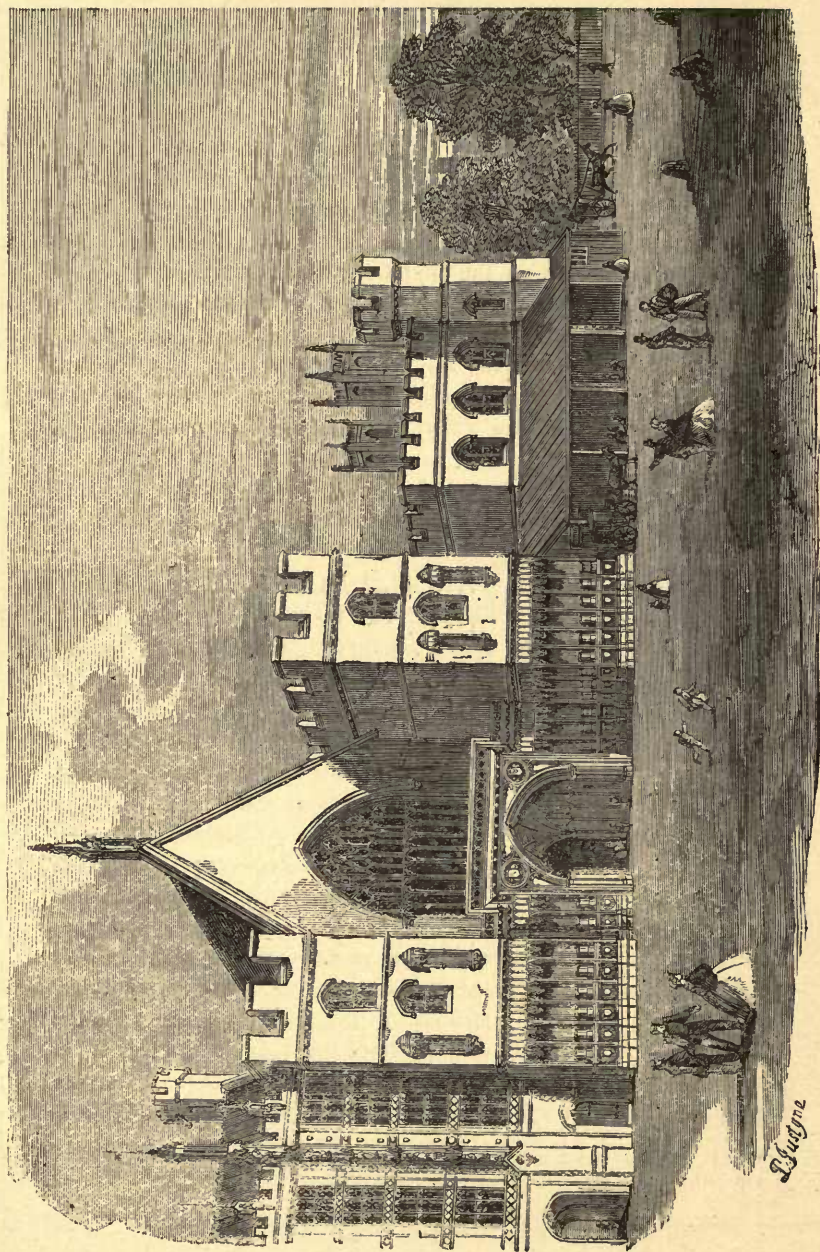
pieces of coal and coke being in inextricable confusion. A large hoarding was soon erected outside the ruins, and a gang of men set to work to clear away the rubbish and render the adjacent houses safer. Great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, and large crowds of persons watched the operations of the workmen. Twenty families were compelled to remove, many of whom lost a part or the whole of their property. Sermons were preached in the parish church, and collections made on behalf of the losers, on Sunday, September, 27th, 1874. Some time previously two houses also fell down on the site of the new Vestry Hall, and the old wooden house together with one of the oldest houses in St. Clement's has recently been taken down to make room for the Courts of Justice Printing Offices, now being erected by Langmead and Way, builders.

ST. CLEMENT DANES' PARISH, IN CONNECTION WITH WESTMINSTER.

THE parish of St. Clement Danes is believed originally to have comprised, together with the present parish of that name, those also of St. Mary-le-Strand and the precinct of St. John the Baptist, of the Savoy. That St. Clement Danes was appurtenant to Westminster in the time of the Conqueror, appears by his charter of 1067 to the Abbey,* wherein he "charges Hamo, his steward, with unjustly seizing on the church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, and which he had himself caused to be restored." Newcourt says† that Henry II. gave the church of St. Clement Danes to the Knights' Templars, which, of course, took place prior to the end of his reign, in 1189. The Abbey must then have been dispossessed of this benefice; and we find it wholly, omitted, as belonging to Westminster, in the decree of 1222. Portions of the parishes of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand have, since the year 1222, been again annexed to the liberties of Westminster; but the exact period of the annexation does not appear to have been clearly ascertained.

* Sir H. Ellis' Introduction to Domesday, 8vo., 1833, vol. II., p. 143.

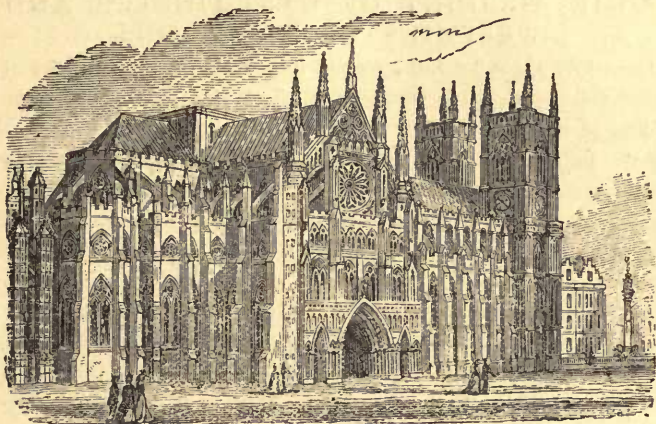
† Report, vol. I., p. 587.



WESTMINSTER HALL.

Built in the reign of William Rufus and rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. The dimensions are : Height, 110 feet; Length, 290 feet; Width, 68 feet.

L. G. 1792



NORTH-EAST VIEW OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

SOME ACCOUNT OF WESTMINSTER AND
WESTMINSTER ELECTIONS.

ST. CLEMENT DANES occupying the important position it does at the present time, and must continue to do so in consequence of the building of the Law Courts, it may not be considered out of place to give some account of Westminster, and more particularly its Members of Parliament. In *Domesday Book*, Westminster is described as a manor within the hundred of Ossulston in Middlesex, pertaining to the Church of St. Peter. The earliest account of its boundary appears in the Charter of King Edgar of the year 951, which is to be found in the original Saxon in *Widmore's Enquiry into the Time of the Foundation of Westminster Abbey*, who also gives an account of the boundary and limits of Westminster in the year 951. A subsequent description of the boundary of Westminster appears in the *decree* of 1222. As regards the westward portion, they quite accord with the explanation given of those of the year 951; but that eastward, towards the City of London, a great difference appears between the boundaries of the two periods. Westminster is named from the founding of St. Peter's Minster on Thorney Island in the seventh century, which was called West Minster to distinguish it from St. Paul's, the Church of the East Saxons; thus the town grew up around the monastery from which it took its name. Westminster, at one time, consisted of one parish only, viz., St. Margaret's, and is described as the town of Westminster, in Richard II.'s Charter of 1393. To the Church of St. Margaret's (originally built by Edward the Confessor) was added, in 1728, St. John's, near Millbank. In 1747, old Westminster Bridge was completed, when some of the old streets were so narrow that the opposite neighbours might, out of the windows, shake hands with each other. Aggas' plan shews us this, as well as the low posts set about to limit the line of traffic still more. Westminster, in *Domesday Book*, is also distinguished as a village with about fifty holders of land and "pannage for a hundred hogs," probably on part of the Forest of Middlesex, on the north-west. So the Liberty of Westminster thus early extended northward to Tybourn.

In 1541, Westminster obtained the title of City, from its having been for a short time the residence and see of a bishop. The bishopric was dissolved in 1550 by King Edward VI. and thereby the title of City was lost; though through courtesy it still retains the name from the time of the dissolution of the bishopric the government of Westminster fell under the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's.

Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1560, a plan shews Westminster united to London by a double line of buildings, extending from the Palace of Whitehall* (built by Henry III.) by Charing Cross and along the Strand; around Westminster Abbey and Hall the buildings formed a town of several streets; and at the close of Charles II.'s reign they had extended westward along the south side of St. James' Park, and southward along Millbank to the Horseferry opposite Lambeth Palace. Miss Eliza Meteyard, in her *Hallowed Spots of Ancient London*,† tells us that "on the other side of New Palace Yard was a gate leading into the Broad Sanctuary, opposite the Abbey, called High Tower Gate, built, it is said, by Richard III. From the Broad Sanctuary opened King Street; then, reaching as far as the south side of the present George Street. A gate-house stood at this end of King Street, from which, at no great distance to the west, ran what was called Thieving Lane, memorable as that by which all prisoners were conveyed to the gate-house prison in Tothill Street. And in Elizabeth's reign, Westminster was the abode of a great number of felons, "masterless men and cutpurses"; and in the next reign "almost every fourth house was an ale-house, harboring all sorts of lewd and badde people." Westminster is governed by a High Steward and a High Bailiff; the first High Steward was the great Lord Burghley of whom we have given some account in our first volume. In the reign of Edward I., on the country road from London to Westminster, stood the Hamlet of

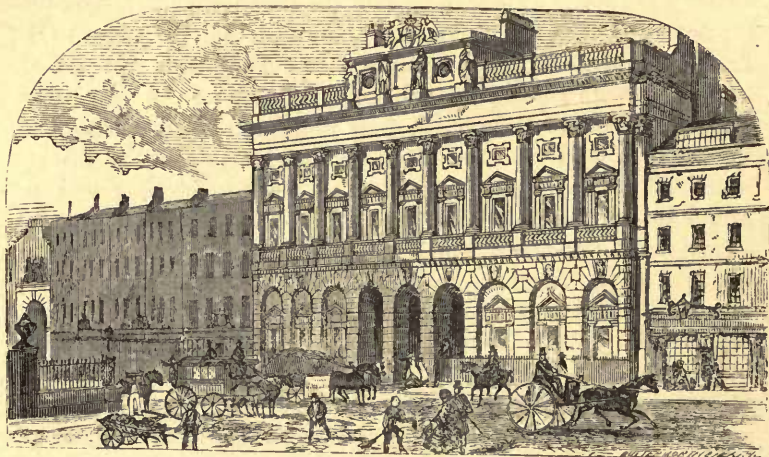
* Whitehall originally belonged to the celebrated Hugo de Burg, Earl of Kent, Chief Justice of England, in the reign of Henry III.; and in the time of Wolsey, it was an immense and scattered range of buildings in the Tudor Style; but the ancient glories of Whitehall passed away with the reign of Elizabeth.

† Published by Charles Griffin & Co., 10, Stationers' Hall Court.

Charing, a rustic spot, containing a few houses, and the last Cross set up by that Prince in honor of the resting-places of his wife's body on its way to interment in the Abbey. The origin of the word Charing seems to be unknown. The Cross was destroyed during the Reformation; the spot where it is supposed to have stood is occupied by the statue of Charles I.

SCOTLAND YARD is so called from a palace built for the reception of the Kings of Scotland when they visited this country. Pennant tells us that it was originally given to King Edgar by Kenneth, prince of that country, for the purpose of his coming to pay him annual homage, as Lord Paramount of Scotland. Spring Gardens was originally a public place of entertainment. All the streets and houses from Scotland Yard to Parliament Street stand on the site of a sumptuous palace.

Old Somerset House was commenced building 1547, when Strand or Chester Inn, and other houses were demolished. In 1570 Queen



SOMERSET HOUSE.

Elizabeth went to the Royal Exchange "from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House." The present Somerset House occupies the

site of the old palace. The first stone was laid 1776, and completed 1780.* Mr. Timbs says "Somerset House is almost the only public building which distinguished the reign of George III. It cost half a million of money by the extant accounts." Buckingham House was purchased in 1761 by George III. for £21,000. It was rebuilt, except the ground floor, between the years 1825 and 1837, and is now called Buckingham Palace—the town residence of the Sovereign. The formation of St. James's Park, consisting of ninety-one acres, was commenced in 1531, St. James's Palace being built before the Conquest, and dedicated to St. James. Provision was made for fourteen leprous females, and for eight priests. The hospital was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. On the suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. obtained possession of the ancient hospital, which he caused to be demolished, granting pensions to the sisters who were then upon the establishment.

About the year 1560 the Strand lost much of its ancient appearance. At this time it was bordered by houses on either side, though the conspicuous rookery of Durham House, the trees around the Savoy, and Somerset Place, and the large gardens which ran behind the single line of houses, separating the Strand from that "inclosure or pasture commonly called Covent Garden," must have still retained to it a degree of its olden rusticity. This enclosure, anciently the garden of the Abbey of Westminster, was, about the year 1570, leased in portion from the Earl of Bedford by Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, who built himself a house at the "south end of Drury Lane," with an orchard contiguous or running into Covent Garden, and resided here during the remainder of his life. At the point where York place stood, the Strand, exceedingly narrowed by a block of houses at the north-east angle of St. Martin's Lane, then called West Church Lane, opened upon the wide space of Charing To the west and north of this were nothing but fields. Immediately at the rear of Charing Cross, at the north-west angle of West Church.

* "The east wing was completed in 1833, for the use of King's College, the ground having been granted for that purpose.—*Hardwicke's Handy-Book of London*.

Lane, were the Royal Mews. On the opposite side of the lane stood on the site of the present edifice Old St. Martin's Church, whilst beyond this, and its extensive graveyard, the lane becoming wholly rural, stretched away amidst fields to the pleasant farmhouses of St. Giles's.



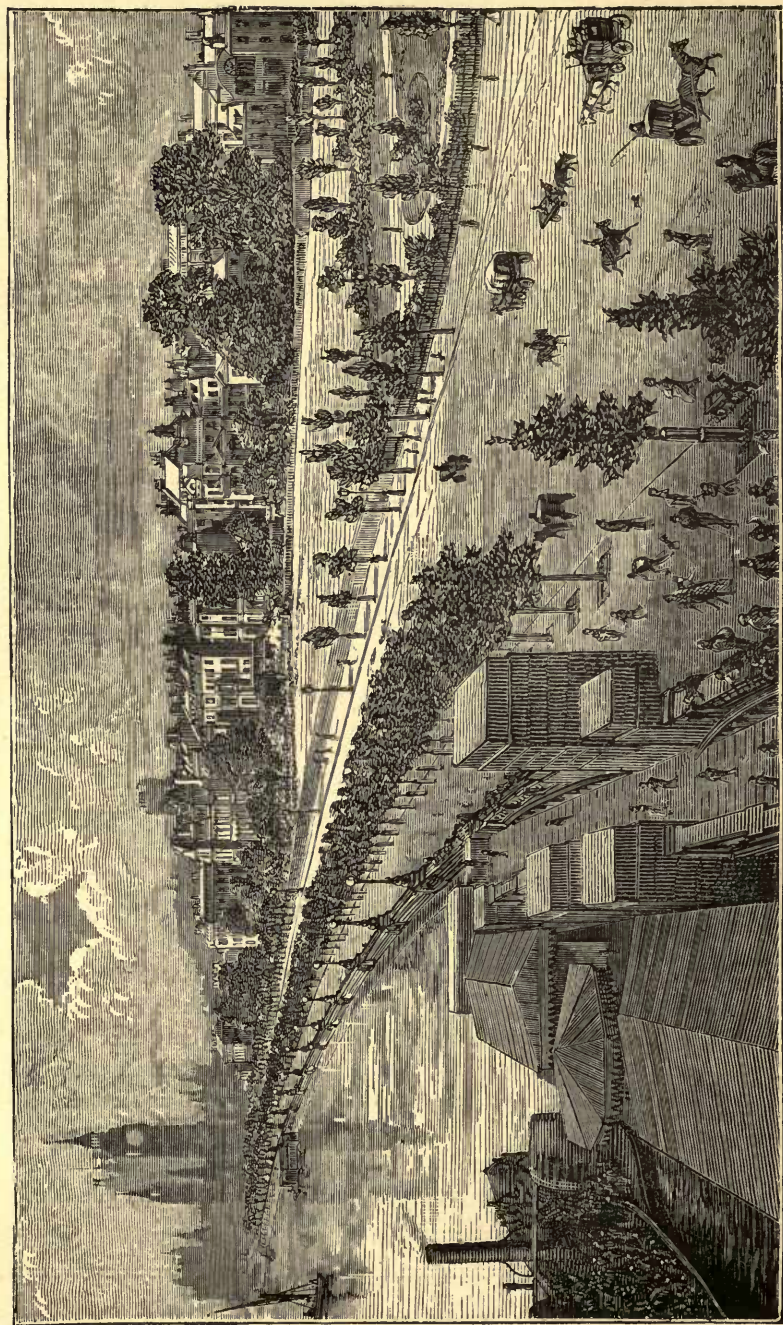
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS became a parish 1353, the present stately fabric was built by Mr. Gibbs about 1726. Dr. Willis, bishop of Salisbury, by order of George I., laid the first stone, upon which occasion the King gave one hundred guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and some time after, £1,500 to purchase an organ. The whole expense of building and decorating the church amounted

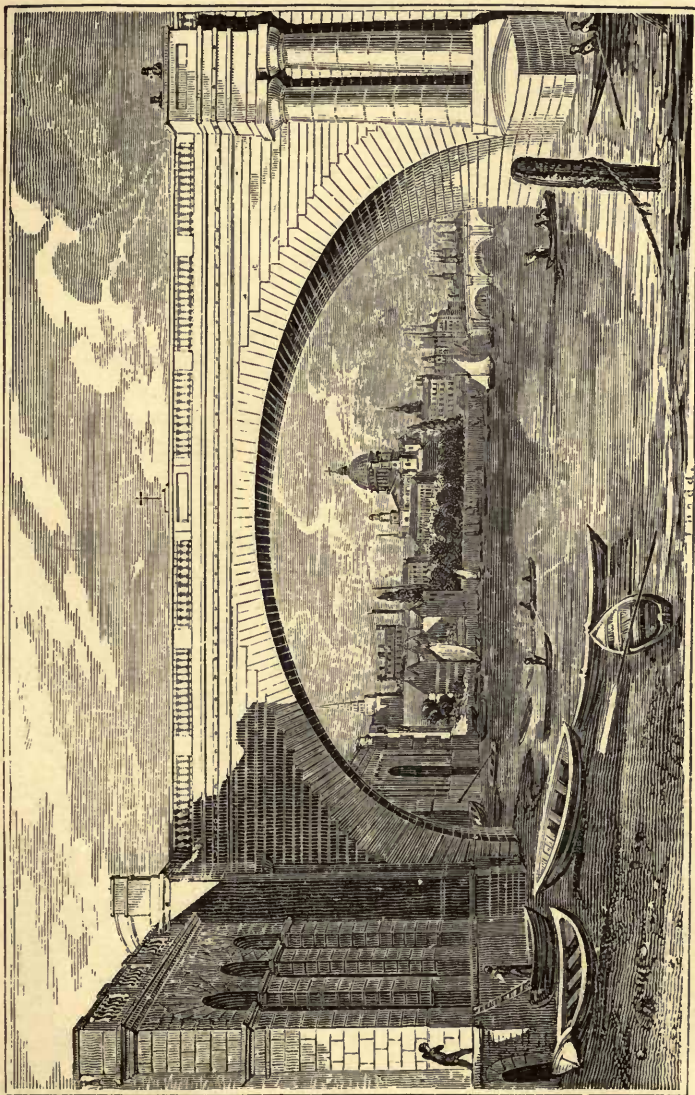
to £36,891. 10s. 4d. ; of which £33,450 was granted by Parliament, and the rest raised by royal benefactions, subscriptions, &c.

The present Houses of Parliament, or New Palace at Westminster, is one of the largest Gothic edifices in the world. The front of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was built in 1726, and the screen in 1776. The National Gallery dates from 1824, when a collection of thirty-eight pictures belonging to Mr. Angerstein was purchased ; since which time many persons have given or bequeathed pictures to the country. Northumberland House, Charing Cross, was built in the reign of James I., and has just been sold to the Board of Works for nearly half a million of money for the new street leading to the Victoria Embankment. The Act of Parliament for building the Thames Embankment on the north side of the river passed 1862, and the works commenced 1864. The footway next the river, between Westminster Bridge and the Temple was opened 30th July, 1868. The carriage-way was opened 30th May, 1869. From Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars it is about a mile and a quarter in length, the total area of the land reclaimed from the river being thirty-seven and a quarter acres, of which nineteen acres are occupied by carriage and footways ; seven and a half acres have, under the Act of Parliament, been conveyed to the Crown, the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temples, and other adjacent landowners, and about eight acres are devoted to the use of the public for ornamental grounds. The main roadway is one hundred feet in width throughout, and is divided into a central carriage-way sixty-four feet in width, with two footways—that on the land side being sixteen feet wide and that on the river side twenty feet—along which is planted a row of trees at intervals of twenty feet apart. The offices for the London School Board are erected on the site formerly occupied by Mr. Macey, builder, a very old and esteemed inhabitant of St. Clement Danes.

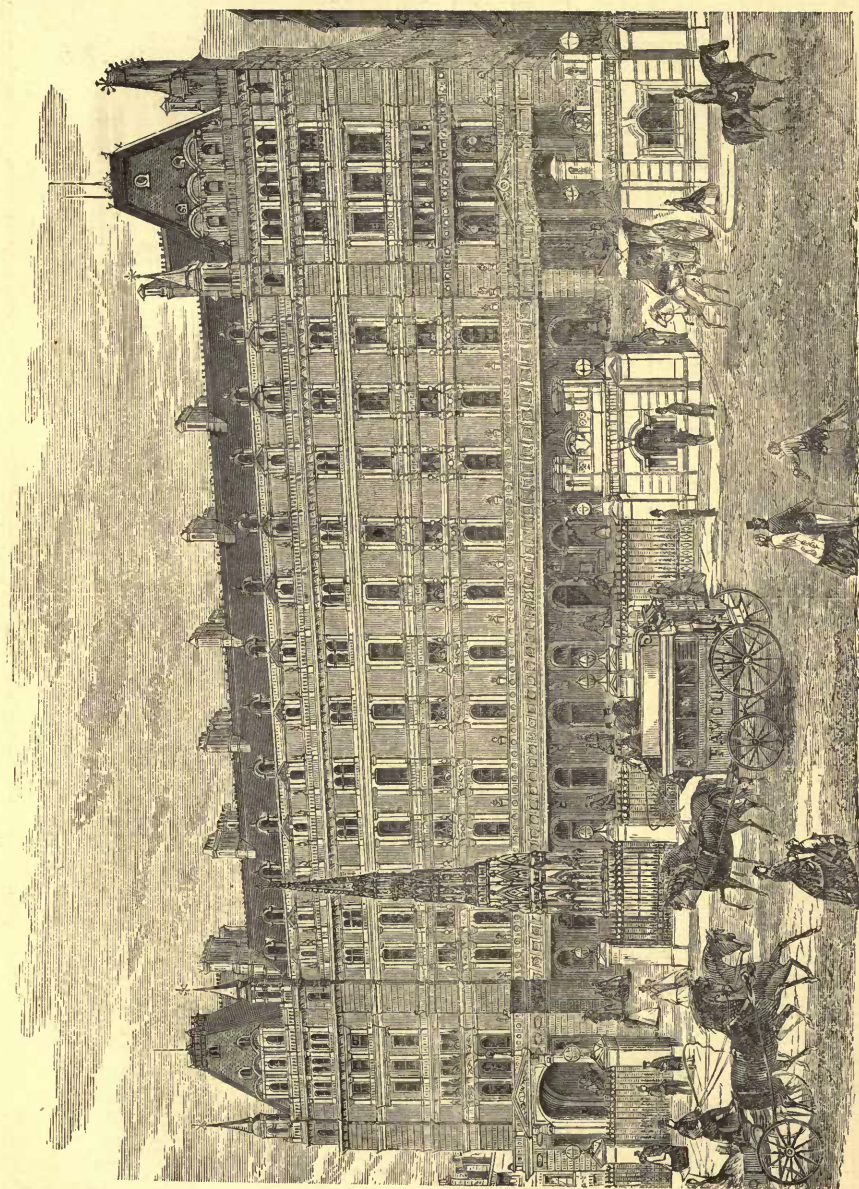
Amongst the many generous acts of W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., perhaps none will be more gratefully remembered by the people than the seats he has erected for them on this Embankment.



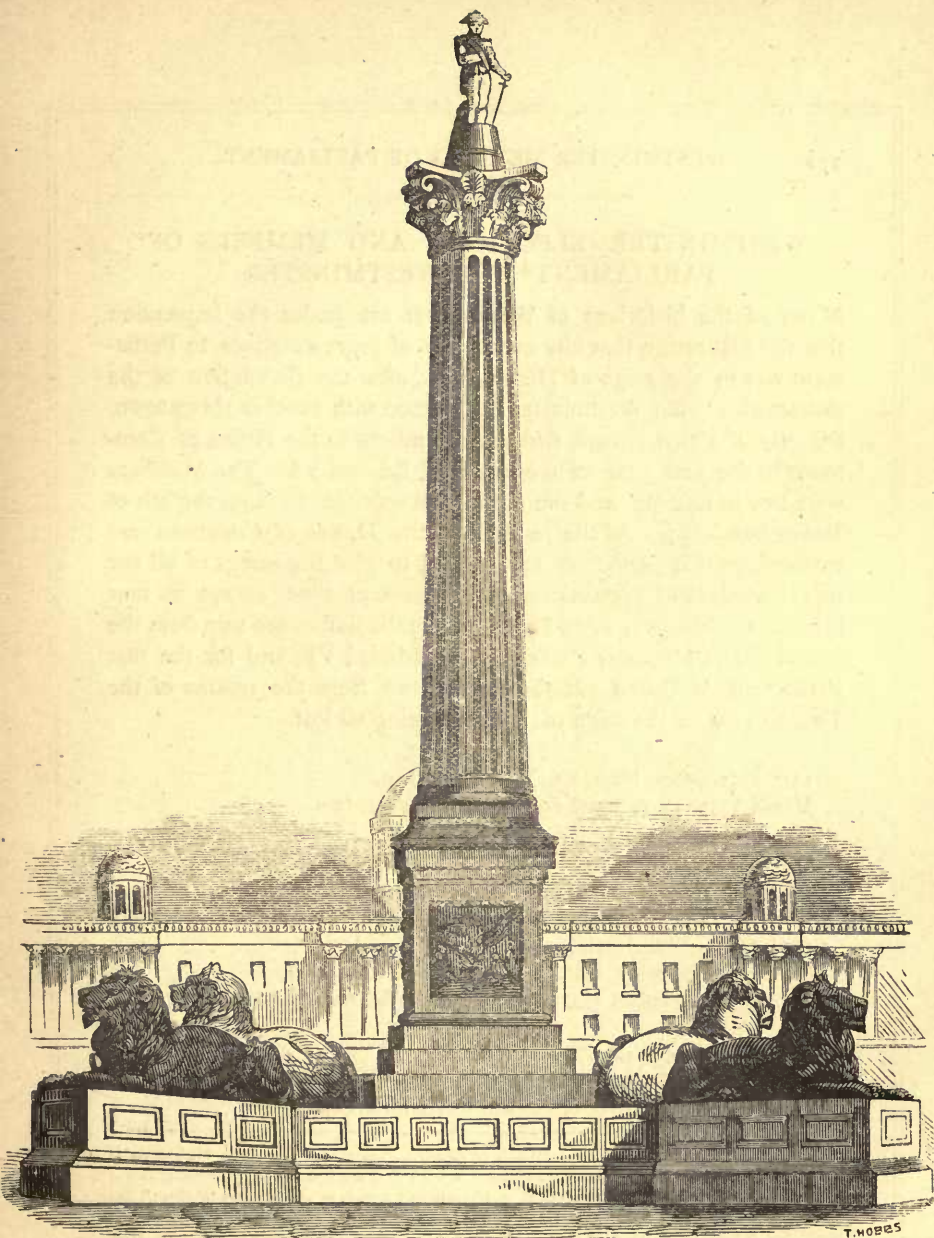
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.



A VIEW OF WATERLOO BRIDGE BEFORE THE BUILDING OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



MODERN WESTMINSTER, CHARING CROSS HOTEL.



NELSON'S MONUMENT, AND LIONS, CHARING CROSS,
Was erected 1840-43; 176 feet 6 inches in the whole height. The
four large lions, by Landseer, surmount the four angles at the base.

The hustings for Westminster Elections erected here for the first
time, 1868.

WESTMINSTER ELECTIONS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT* FOR WESTMINSTER.

MANY of the historians of Westminster are under the impression that the first return that city ever made of representatives to Parliament was in the reign of Henry VIII., after the dissolution of the monasteries. But Westminster in common with another abbey town, the city of Peterborough, first sent Members to the House of Commons in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. The Members were two in number, and the Parliament was convened on the 4th of November, 1547. As the journals of the House of Commons are extant from that period, we are enabled to give the names of all the representatives of Westminster to the present time, except in four instances only—two, when unfortunately the names are torn from the record for the second Parliament of Edward VI., and for the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth; and two, from the returns of the Twelfth year of the reign of James I. being all lost.

EDWARD VI.

1547-1552.—Geo. Blaze, Kt., John Rede, Gent.

March, 1553.—Rob. Southwell, Kt. Other name torn.

MARY.

October to December, 1553.—Rob. Smallwoode, Will. Gyes.

April to May, 1554.—Will. Gyes, Rich. Hodges.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554-1555.—Will. Jennings, Will. Guys.

October to December, 1555.—Arthur Sherton, Rich. Hodges.

January to November, 1557.—Rich. Newdigate, John Beaste, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

January to May, 1558.—Torn.—John Best.

1562-1567.—Rob. Nowell, Will. Bowyer, Gent.

April to May, 1571.—Will. Cordell, Kt., Will. Staunton, Gent.

* Mr. Charles Knight, in his *Cyclopædia of London*, says that "The name Parliament is obviously derived from the French *Parlément*, a word first used, it is said, in France, in the reign of Louis VII., in the twelfth century, and which first occurs in our statutes in 1272;" but Sir Edward Coke says it was used in England so early as the period of the Confessor. As to the institution, it is commonly derived from the Saxon *Witena-gemote*, or meeting of wise men. How far this view is strictly correct, it is now impossible to discover.



W. H. SMITH, ESQ., M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.

(By permission of "The Graphic.")

1572-1580.—Thos. Wilbraham, Esq. (in his place deceased, John Osborne, Sen.), John Dodington, Gent.

1585-1586.—Rob. Cecill, Esq., Tho. Knevitt, Esq.

1586-1587.—Rob. Cecill, Esq., Tho. Knevitt, Esq.

February to March, 1588.—Tho. Knevitt, Esq., Peter Osborne, Esq.

1592-1593.—Rich. Cecill, Esq., Tho. Cole, Gent.

1597-1598.—Tho. Knevitt, Esq., Tho. Cole, Gent.

October to December, 1601.—Tho. Knevitt, Kt., Will. Cooke, Esq.

JAMES I.

1603-1611.—Tho. Knevitt, Kt., Walter Cope, Kt.

April to June, 1614.—(Returns all lost).

1620-1621.—Edw. Villiers, Kt., Will. Mann, Esq.

1623-1625.—Edw. Villiers, Kt., Will. Mann, Esq.

Mr. T. Coke, in his *Westminster Local Directory*, says :—

“The limits of the Westminster franchise were finally, and more explicitly, defined in letters patent of the second of James the First (3rd of August, 1604),* to be ‘within all the aforesaid manor and City of Westminster, and within the [then] parish of St. Margaret there, and within the [then] parish of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields, and the parish of St. Clement Danes without the Barr of the Temple, London, and within the parish of the blessed Mary at Strand, then called the Savoy, in his county of Middlesex (the Liberty and Duchy of Lancaster except and always reserved.)’ This constitutes the present extent of the City and liberties of Westminster.”

CHARLES I.

May to August, 1625.—Edw. Villiers, Kt., Will. Mann, Esq.

February to June, 1626.—Rob. Pye, Kt., Peter Heywood, Esq.

1627-1628.—Joseph Bradshaw, Esq., Tho. Morris, Esq.

April to May, 1640.—John Glyn, Esq., Will. Bell, Gent.

1640-1653.—John Glyn, Esq., Will. Bell, Gent.

This was what is known as the Long Parliament; and at this period, the great distinction which divided the nation was the warring factions of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, between whom hostilities ultimately showed themselves in the form of physical force, and a civil war ensued to enforce the principle of monarchy or republicanism. The latter principle triumphed, but only temporarily;

* From Copies, in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Westminster, of a Record in the Exchequer of Hilary Term, 29 George the Second, concerning the claim of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of divers sums, &c.

the nation was harassed and exhausted by ceaseless commotions; a violent re-action thereupon took place; the republican party was entirely annihilated; and the people were unanimous in seating Charles II. upon his father's throne.

CHARLES II.

April to December, 1660.—Gilbert Gerrard, Esq., Tho. Clarges, Esq.

1661-1678.—Phil. Warwick, Kt., Rich. Everard, Kt.

March to July, 1679.—Stephen Fox, Kt., Will. Poulteney, Kt.

1678-1681.—Will. Poulteney, Kt., Franc. Withins, Esq.

March, 1681.—Will. Poulteney, Kt., Will. Waller, Kt.

It was in this reign, somewhere about the year 1679, when Sir Stephen Fox and Sir William Poulteney were Members for Westminster, that the two great political parties, Tory and Whig, originated. They were both contemptuous terms, "Tory," signifying "robber," and "Whig," "sour milk;" and are supposed to have thus originated. The party that had sided with the Parliament during the Civil War, fancying that they saw some resemblance between their political opponents and the Pope's bandits in Ireland, who were known as "Tories," gave them that name; and these, in return, imagining that they saw a likeness between their Parliamentary antagonists and the Scotch fanatics, called "Whigs," applied that appellation to them. In the three first Parliaments which sat after the use of these terms, two out of the four Members who sat for Westminster were certainly Whigs—Sir Stephen Fox and Sir William Poulteney. It is too difficult to know what were the politics of Withins and Waller. We shall now, whenever we can ascertain the politics of a Member for Westminster, indicate it by the initials (T) or (W).

JAMES II.

1685-1687.—Charles Broughton, Esq., Mich. Arnold, Esq.

Though another Parliament sat in the reign of James II., from January 22nd, 1688, to February 26th, 1689, the Journal of the House of Commons gives no other Members for Westminster during this reign, but includes it under the head of William and Mary.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688-1689.—Will. Poultney, Kt. (W), Phil. Havard, Esq. (W).

1689-1695.—Will. Poultney, Kt. (W). (In his place deceased, Stephen Fox, Kt. (W), Walter Clarges, Bart. (W).

WILLIAM III.

1695-1698.—Hon. Charles Montague, Esq. (W), Stephen Fox, Kt. (W).

1698-1700.—Rt. Hon. Charles Montague, Esq. (W), Rt. Hon. James Vernon, Esq. (W).

1700-1701.—Rt. Hon. James Vernon, Esq. (W), Thos. Crosse, Esq. (T).

1701-1702.—Rt. Hon. James Vernon, Esq. (W), Henry Dutton Colt, Bart. (W).

ANNE.

1702-5.—Walter Clarges, Bart. (W), Thos. Crosse, Esq. (T).

1705-8.—Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq. (W), Henry Dutton Colt, Bart. (W).

1708-10.—Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, Secretary of State (W), Thos. Medlicott, Esq. (T).

Boyle, who was afterwards created Lord Carleton, had only been Secretary of State in the Godolphin Administration for a few months, from February to August. He succeeded Harley (afterwards Prime Minister, and created Earl of Oxford), when that statesman was dismissed from office in consequence of the indiscretion of a clerk in his department named Greggson. Until then Boyle had been, since the formation of the Government by Lord Godolphin, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ANNE.

1710-1713.—Tho. Medlicott, Esq. (T), Tho. Crosse, Esq. (T).

This was a most memorable election all over England. It entirely changed the balance of parties, and brought about a change of ministry. Until then the Whig party had far outnumbered those on the contrary side; but now the Tories obtained the ascendancy under the surprise from the unexpected dissolution of Parliament during the ferment raised by Dr. Sacheverell's trial. The prepossessions of the people were particularly seen, as they always have been, in such political crises, in the election for the City of Westminster, when Medlicott and Cross, being set up by the High Church or Tory party, those who offered to give their votes in favour

of their competitors, General Stanhope and Sir Henry Dutton Colt, were knocked down and so ill-treated, that they were deterred from polling. By these and other means Medlicott and Cross got very great majorities.

1713-1715.—Tho. Crosse, Bart. (T), Tho. Medlicott, Esq. (T).

GEORGE I.

1715-1721.—Sir Tho. Crosse, Bart. (T), Hon. Edw. Wortley, alias Montague, Esq. (W.)

1722-1727.—Arch. Hutcheson, John Cotton.

This election was declared void, and a new writ ordered, November 6th, 1722. At the election which then ensued, Lord Carpenter, who was Governor of Minorca and Port Mahon, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and general of all the King's forces in Scotland, was placed at the head of the poll, and along with him was elected Charles Montague, both being Members of the Whig party.

GEORGE II.

1727-1734.—Lord Charles Cavendish (W), William Clayton (W).

At this time, Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister, and both these Members held office under him, Lord Charles Cavendish being a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and Clayton, who in 1735 was made an Irish peer by the title of Lord Sandon, was one of the Lords of the Treasury.

1734-1741.—Sir Charles Wayn, First Lord of the Admiralty (W), and Lord Sandon (W).

Sir Charles Wayn succeeded Viscount Torrington as First Lord of the Admiralty, January 25th, 1733, and Lord Torrington succeeded the Earl of Berkeley, August 2nd, 1727.

1741-1747.—Sir Charles Wayn (W), Lord Sandon (W).

During this election the high bailiff, Mr. John Lever, was guilty of undue practices at the poll, by allowing the King's menial servants the right to vote, when they had not proper houses of their own within the City of Westminster; and three justices of the peace, Nathaniel Blackerby, George Howard, and Thomas Lediard had, on the plea of preventing riots, sent for a party of soldiers to take

possession in a military manner, with their officers at their head, of the churchyard of St. Paul, Covent Garden, near the place where the poll was taken, before the election was over, thereby overawing the election contrary to law (8, George II., c. 30). The grand jury presented this transaction to the Court of King's Bench as dangerous to the liberties of the people, and as a restraint on the freedom of elections. The high bailiff was taken into custody; the officer who ordered the soldiers to march, and the justices who signed the letter in consequence of which he acted, were all reprimanded on their knees at the bar of the House of Commons. The Members elected, instead of Sir Charles Wynn and Lord Sandon, were Viscount Perceval and Charles Edwin, Esq.

1747-1754.—Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren (W), (died, and succeeded in 1753 by Colonel Cornwallis (W), Viscount Trentham (W).

This was a still more remarkable election than the preceding one, in consequence of the conduct of Lord Trentham; and the ferment and commotions raised by it showed that the people were by no means satisfied with the measures of the existing Government, which was the Broad Bottom Administration, thus ludicrously named in consequence of its being a coalition between the chiefs of the two parties. Lord Trentham, who was the eldest son of Earl Gower, having vacated his seat by accepting a place at the Board of Admiralty, solicited re-election when a new writ was ordered, November 16, 1749. The independent part of the Westminster electors, determined to use their utmost efforts to disappoint the expectations of ministers and thwart the Prince of Wales, who was countenancing Lord Trentham. They set up a private gentleman—Sir George Vandeput—as a competitor of that nobleman, and supported his pretensions at their own expense. Houses of entertainment were opened by both parties, who furnished the worthy electors with the means of continual intoxication gratis; votes were solicited, serious remonstrances circulated, and every species of ludicrous abuse propagated with surprising spirit and perseverance against ministers and the Court. Mobs were hired, tumultuary processions

were formed by both parties, and the whole city of Westminster was filled with noise and uproar for sixteen days—from November 22nd, when the poll began, to December 8th, when the poll closed. The numbers on the books for Lord Trentham were 4,811, and for Sir George Vandeput, 4,654; and though a scrutiny was demanded by Vandeput, and above 700 unqualified votes were found on each side, the result terminated in a majority of 170 in favour of Trentham. The reason why the electors failed in carrying their man was the same as has often occurred since; a great pressure was brought to bear upon them by the nobility and gentry among whom they live, and who exercised their influence strongly in favor of Ministers and the Court. Now, the majority of the electors are tradesmen who are chiefly retail dealers, dependent on the nobility and gentry as their principal customers; and so their private interests overcame their public motives. That they were much annoyed at the result may be judged from the following song which was issued concerning the election:—

1.

Though Trentham's exalted to be a fine lord,
To sign great commissions, and brandish a sword,
To oppose his own country, and screen open foes,
The truth of all this the whole town it knows.

Derry Down.

2.

Our natives are starving whom nature has made
The brightest of wits, and to comedy bred;
While apes are caressed whom God made by chance,
The worst of all mortals, the strollers from France.

Derry Down.

3.

We hear an election will shortly ensue,
When it's hoped each elector will do but his due.
Then Trentham will leave off to brandish his sword,
And kicked from the Commons may turn to a lord.

Derry Down.

4.

Must we re-elect Members of turncoated race?
Such being elected but bring us disgrace;

For boys such as these we've in plentiful store—
 'The young blade has sprung, as we know, from Lord Gower.
 Derry Down,

5.

Be watchful, electors, that liberties prize :
 Let loud acclamations ascend to the skies ;
 Let honesty have it, without all dispute,
 Then down with all Trenthams, and up Vandeput.

Derry Down.

1754-1761.—Major-General Edward Cornwallis, brother to Earl Cornwallis, and Groom of the Bedchamber to His Majesty (W), Sir John Cross (T).

GEORGE III.

1761-1765.—Lieut.-General Edward Cornwallis, appointed Governor of Gibraltar. A new writ ordered April 21, 1762. Hon. Edwin Sandys (W), eldest son of Lord Sandys. Viscount Pulteney (W), only son of the Earl of Bath, Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, and one of his aides-de-camp : died. A new writ ordered March 3, 1763. Hugh Lord Warkworth (T), eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland.

1768-1774.—Edwin Sandys (W) succeeded his father, Lord Sandys. New writ ordered April 24, 1770. Sir Robert Bernard, Earl Percy (T), eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

1780-1784.—Charles James Fox (W), Admiral Sir George Rodney (T).

Fox was the greatest, as he was the most beloved of all the representatives of the electors of Westminster. It has been said of him that "He lived and acted in the bosom of his constituents ; his easiness of access, his pleasant social spirit, his friendly disposition and conciliatory manners, which appeared in all he said, and the good temper which predominated in all he did, were qualities that rendered him the friend and acquaintance, as well as the representative, of those who sent him into Parliament ; his superior talents, and their powerful and frequent application to popular purposes, made him best known among political men, and gave him a just claim to the title so long applied to him, of "The Man of the People." It was only after a violent contest that he succeeded in being elected, opposed as he was by the formidable interest of the Newcastle family, and the whole influence of the Crown. He was now the representative of this great city. He appeared in Parliament in

a more dignified capacity, and acquired such a considerable increase of consequence to his political character, that when the Marquis of Rockingham became Prime Minister for the second time in the spring of 1782, he obtained the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A new writ being ordered on March 27th, he was re-elected. When the Marquis of Rockingham died, in July following, the event divided and distracted his party. Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, became Prime Minister; and Fox, resuming his station in opposition, joined Lord North—the very man whose conduct he had for a series of years deprecated as the most destructive to the interests of the country. On the dissolution of the Shelburne Ministry in the spring of 1783, he resumed his old post of Foreign Secretary in the Coalition Ministry. A new writ was again ordered on April 2nd, 1783, when he was again re-elected. But the tide of popularity set in strongly against him; he and Lord North agreed in no one great measure calculated for the benefit of the country; the nation seemed to unite against them as one man, and when they forfeited their places on the famous India Bill, in December, 1783, and a stripling scarcely arrived at the age of manhood—William Pitt—became Prime Minister, Fox saw seventy of his most active friends and partisans lose their seats in the general election. He himself was forced into a long and turbulent contest for Westminster before he could be returned Member for the Parliament that lasted from May 18th, 1784, to June 11th, 1790. His colleague was the celebrated Irish peer, Rear-Admiral, Lord Hood, a Tory, who, after the meeting of Parliament, was made a Vice-Admiral, and in 1788 one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Thereupon a new writ was ordered, and he was defeated, Lord John Townshend, the second son of the Marquis Townshend, taking his place. Another opponent of Fox's on the Tory interest was Sir Cecil Wray. The spirit with which this election was carried on may be judged from the following squib:—

“By command of Their Majesties.

At Covent Garden this day will be performed (not acted these three years),

FREE ELECTION. A FARCE.

Old Obstinate by	- - - - -	Mr. King.
Admiral Broadside -	(First Court Favourite) - -	Lord Hood.
Judas - - -	(Second Court Favourite) - -	Sir Cecil Wray.
Champion of Liberty	- - - - -	Mr. Fox.
Champion of Prerogative	- - - - -	Mr. Wilkes.

The parts of Voters for the First Court Candidate will be performed by a select Company, from the Land and Sea Forces.

Voters for the Second Court Candidate, by the Tallow-Chandlers, Bug-Destroyers, Messengers, Scullions, and other respectable Officers of His Majesty's Household, being their first appearance in these characters.

Genius of Beauty, Duchess of Devonshire, Female Patriots, Duchess of Portland, Lady Duncannon, Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, and others.

After Act I. will be introduced—

A MASQUERADE SCENE.

Principal Masques—Lord Chancellor, Lord Bute, Charles Jenkinson, Mr. Pitt, and SOMEBODY behind the curtain.

End of Act II. a Duet, called—

THE NEW COALITION.

By Mr. King and Mr. Wilkes.

No money to be returned after the oaths have been taken.

By Their Majesties' command no person can be admitted behind the scenes.

To prevent difficulties in setting down and taking up, proper Officers are employed to knock down every friend of the Champion of the People."

At this election several ladies of title, the Duchesses of Devonshire and Portland, the Countesses of Carlisle and Derby, and Ladies Beauchamp and Duncannon, wearing the *fox's brush* in their hats, begged, with all their charms, from door to door. The Duchess of Devonshire bought a butcher of Clare Market with a kiss. The Prince of Wales rode through the streets wearing Fox's colours, and a sprig of laurel in his hat. This kind of zeal was not excited in favour of Sir Cecil Wray, though Mr. (afterwards Lord) Kenyon, whose house was just outside the Liberties of Westminster, slept in his stable a sufficient number of nights to qualify himself to vote.

1796-1802.—The Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox (W), Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. (T).

The other candidate at this election was the celebrated John Horne Tooke. The polling lasted fifteen days, and at the close the numbers were for Fox 5,160, for Gardner 4,810, and for Tooke 2,819. When Fox had returned thanks after the declaration of the poll, he was hurried into a car, and preceded by a band of music and a number of flags with appropriate inscriptions, the first of which was "Fox and Peace," he was conducted by his friends in triumph round Covent Garden, along the Strand and Pall Mall, up to Devonshire House, where he was received with a warm and joyous welcome by the lively Duchess, who, during the election, had, as on the previous occasion, made a house-to-house canvas.

Some amusing anecdotes are told of this election, 1796:—A saddler in the Haymarket, when solicited by Fox for his support, produced a halter, with which, he said, he would be happy to oblige him. Fox said, "I return you my best thanks, but I should be sorry to deprive you of it, as I presume that it must be a family relic." "Sir," said another voter to him, "I admire your abilities, but hang your principles." "Sir," replied the wit, "I admire your sincerity, but hang your manners."

1802-1806.—The Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, Lord Gardner.

1807-1812.—Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan (W), Sir Samuel Hood.

In the course of the last Parliament, Fox, "a man made to be loved," as Burke said of him, and loved he was by all who knew him, had died on the 13th of September, 1806, and now lay in Westminster Abbey close by the side of his illustrious rival, Pitt, who had preceded him in death only by a few months, both bequeathing to after generations of British statesmen examples of high and disinterested motives and comprehensive and liberal policy. Hence it was that the suffrages of Westminster were sought by another illustrious Whig leader, the famous wit and orator Richard Brinsley Sheridan, when, after a most riotous contest with a demagogue of the moment, named Paull, he was declared duly elected as the colleague of Sir Samuel Hood. This Parliament being soon

dissolved, another change took place in the representation, the Members still being men of great celebrity.

1807-1812.—Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. (W), Lord Cochrane (afterwards 10th Earl of Dundonald (W).

The political conduct and opinions, the independence of spirit, and the various public and Parliamentary exertions of Sir Francis Burdett, as Member for Boroughbridge, one of the boroughs of the Duke of Newcastle, had cast such a lustre about his name that the electors of Westminster resolved, without consulting him or scarcely communicating their wishes to him, as he lay extended on a bed of pain, to shew their regard for his virtue and his great patriotic character, and to set an example to the other electors of Great Britain by putting him up as a candidate for the suffrages of the City. They placed him at the head of the poll the first day, and he continued in that honorable and conspicuous situation to the end of the election, when the numbers were then cast up :—

For Sir Francis Burdett	-	-	-	-	-	5,134
Lord Cochrane	-	-	-	-	-	3,708
Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan	-	-	-	-	-	2,615
Mr. Elliot	-	-	-	-	-	2,137
Mr. Paull	-	-	-	-	-	269

The other Member, Lord Cochrane, had also devoted his career to the welfare of his country and the honour of the naval profession, of which he was a distinguished member, and he remained to his death the firm and constant friend and supporter of Sir Francis Burdett.

1812-1818.—Sir Francis Burdett (R), Lord Cochrane (R).

1818-1820.—Sir Francis Burdett (R), Sir Samuel Romilly (R).

We have now changed the name of "Radical" for that of "Whig," as applied to the politics of Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Samuel Romilly; for the friends of Parliamentary and other reforms had by this time given themselves that name. Sir Samuel Romilly, who had done so much to reform the criminal law, and humanise the penal legislation of the country, became easily one of the Members of Westminster. Indeed, a requisition signed by seventy-five of the

leading electors solicited him to be put in nomination as a candidate; they required from him no pledge, for they were assured of his qualifications for their service from his known attachment to the constitution, and his zealous and unremitting efforts for the amelioration of the laws, the correction of abuses and the support of the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity, wherever assailed; and they requested him to abstain from all personal attendance, trouble and expense, their anxiety being to see their populous and important city represented in Parliament by a person conspicuous in the county for talents and integrity. Sir Samuel Romilly had triumphed over the Court, and within its own walls; and he had drawn a courageous picture of the late Parliament at the close of its existence. No arrangement had been made for securing his continuance in Parliament, and his election for Westminster was a just and lasting reproach to the Whig aristocracy. Sir Francis Burdett, as usual, was placed at the head of the poll, for he had become an immense favourite with the electors of Westminster, and had been so ever since 1810, when he was committed to the Tower, in consequence of writing a letter in *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, inscribed, "*Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents, denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England*,"—a letter written in consequence of the imprisonment of John Gale Jones, for libelling the House of Commons, Sir Francis maintaining that a man could do no harm by libelling the House of Commons, because a libel would not obstruct its proceedings, whereas a libel on a court of law was a different matter, as it would throw obstruction in the way of the proceedings of that court. His popularity was also afterwards greatly increased by his imprisonment in the King's Bench, and his condemnation by the Court of King's Bench to pay a fine of £500 for his advocacy of Parliamentary Reform.

A few months after the general election in the summer of 1818, consternation was produced among the electors of Westminster, as well as the whole country, by the distressing event of the lamented death of Sir Samuel Romilly, who unable to survive the loss of

his wife, deprived himself, on November 2nd, of existence, only three days after the death of his wife on the 29th of October, 1818. The Radical Reformers, who formed the majority of the constituency, thereupon looked about for a colleague worthy to be seated by the side of Sir Francis Burdett, and they fixed upon Mr. Hobhouse (afterwards Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and ultimately Lord Broughton), as the Radical candidate, but Mr. Hobhouse was unable to obtain more than 3,861 votes against the 4,465 obtained by the Whig candidate, the Honorable George Lamb, the other candidate, Mr. Cartwright, obtaining only thirty-eight votes. At this period politics ran high. The general belief among the constituency of Westminster was that the Government was despotic and corrupt, the nobility degenerate, Whigs and Tories alike selfish, base and usurping, armed with power resorting to bribes and menaces; and in such times, which they believed to be the worst times of treachery, cowardice and submission, and their cause to be the glorious cause of truth, honour and liberty, they regretting that they were unable to assert their right to be represented by a man freely chosen by themselves, met a few days after the election, on the 16th of March, 1819, at the "Crown and Anchor" to commemorate their efforts to return Mr. Hobhouse: 400 persons sat down to dinner. At that great banquet the following song, worthy of being preserved, was sung to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England":—

"OLD ENGLISH FREEDOM.

- " In this age when curs'd feudal oppression's afloat,
Deprived of our lodging, our food and our coat ;
To submit to such tyrants would be to promote
The ruin of famous Old England,
The ruin of Old English fame.
- " 'Twas Westminster's pride, and the hope of the land,
Who called forth the people to make a bold stand,
And gave to election the force of command
To recover the freedom of England,
The basis of Old English fame.

- " But lordly corruption's laid naked and bare,
 Reform to obtain we can never despair ;
 The people demand it—oppose it who dare,
 We'll again have the freedom of England,
 Again we'll have Englishmen free.
- " Then muster your strength, and push forward the cause,
 We'll yet send in Hobhouse with loudest applause ;
 For reform we'll contend, but hold fast to the laws,
 Once the glory of famous Old England,
 Old England's true glory and fame.
- " Then union's the road, we'll be firm as a rock,
 With Burdett and Hobhouse we'll yet give a shock
 To corruption—and bring all her tools to the block,
 'Twill establish the freedom of England,
 Old England's true glory and fame."

Papers expressive of the views of the "advanced Liberal" voters of the City were laid on each of the plates, and afterwards distributed among the electors. Such enthusiasm could not but be successful; and "send in Hobhouse" the electors of Westminster did, as will be seen by the next list of Members in the two Parliaments in the reign of

GEORGE IV.

1820-1826.—Sir Francis Burdett (R), John Cam Hobhouse (R).

1826-1830.—Sir Francis Burdett (R), John Cam Hobhouse (R).

WILLIAM IV.

1830-1831.—Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse.

1831-1832.—Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse.

1833-1834.—Sir F. Burdett, Sir John C. Hobhouse, Bart.

At the general election in December, 1832, the population of Westminster was 202,460, of whom 14,254 formed the registered electors, being £10 householders, and inhabitants paying scot and lot. Sir Francis Burdett stood at the top of the poll. He had 3,248 votes, Sir John Cam Hobhouse 3,214, and Colonel de Lacy Evans 1,096. A few months later Sir John Cam Hobhouse took office in Lord Grey's administration. On account of not voting for the Repeal of the House and Window Tax he accepted in May, 1833,

the Children Hundreds, in order to give his constituents an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon his conduct. He was rejected, and Colonel Evans returned. The new Member was a supporter of the same political principles as his predecessor, being a Radical Reformer, in favour of the ballot, triennial Parliaments, a revision of the Corn Laws, and a reduction of expenditure.

1835-1837.—Sir Francis Burdett (R) - - - 2,747

Colonel Evans (R) - - - 2,583

Sir Thomas Cochrane, who was the third candidate, received 1,528 votes.

VICTORIA.

In the first Parliament of the new reign, Sir Francis Burdett vacated his seat for Westminster to represent the Northern Division of his native county, Wiltshire. The Members for the city were

1837-1841.—John Temple Leader (R) - - - 3,813

Colonel Sir George de Lacy Evans (R) - 3,740

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, the third and unsuccessful candidate, received 2,619 votes.

Mr. Leader, the new Member, was thirty-seven years of age, and of great promise, being possessed of remarkable abilities. He was a politician of extreme views, very acceptable to the majority of the electors, as was proved at the election. He stated in his address to the constituency that he considered the election franchise to be an evil instead of a benefit to more than half the constituency, and must remain so without the protection of the ballot. His father, who was a great opponent of the Tory administrations of the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Spencer Perceval, had sat before him in the House of Commons for fourteen years as Member for Winchelsea, from 1812 to 1826.

1841-1847.—Hon. Captain Rous (C) - - - 3,338

John Temple Leader (R) - - - 3,281

Sir De Lacy Evans (R) - - - 3,258

The Hon. Captain (now Admiral) Rous entered Parliament for the first time. He was next brother to the Earl of Stradbroke, and had been in the navy since 1818. As a naval officer he had done

some good to his country by acting successfully under adverse circumstances; as a politician he was a staunch Conservative and Protectionist.

When the little world of St. Stephen's was dissolved on the breaking up of the Peel Administration, and the coming into office of Lord John Russell in July, 1847, and the mandate for the creation of its successor went forth, four candidates solicited of the constituency of Westminster the favour of being their representatives in the House of Commons. At the close of the poll the Members were for the Parliament of

1847-1852.—Sir de Lacy Evans (R)	. . . .	3,139
Charles Lushington (R)	. . . .	2,831

The unsuccessful candidates were :—

Charles Cochrane (R)	. . . .	2,819
Viscount Manderville (C)	. . . .	1,985

Mr. Lushington, the new Member, was as great a Radical reformer as could be desired. He was an enemy to all religious endowments; and, in addition to advocating the substitution of a property for the income tax, was in favour of triennial Parliaments, the ballot, and extension of the suffrage. The canvas of Mr. Cochrane, who failed by only eleven votes in obtaining the position occupied by Mr. Lushington, had extended over many months, and must have cost him a large sum—some say as much as £20,000. Perhaps under no other circumstances would Mr. Cochrane have stood so high on the poll, and run so near a chance of being Member for the important City of Westminster. Though he had in his favor the fact that he was the son of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, brother of the Earl of Dundonald, a former Member and favourite of the constituency, a number of injurious charges were alleged against him: such as that he had been a wandering minstrel in his youth, and had published a book in which he had libelled ladies. In reply to this, Mr. Cochrane told the constituents that “the whole amount of the charge was, that when he was a youth of nineteen or twenty years of age, he was fond of the girls;” and “all would agree, who had arrived at that age,

that a man was no man at all who was not fond of women." Perhaps he would have been returned if he had been more decided in the expression of his political principles. He said he was neither Whig nor Tory, belonged to no party, and was an uncompromising Liberal. This was all very well; but when he added that "he supported measures, perfectly indifferent as to who brought them forward," and that "if Sir Robert Peel brought forward a good measure, he would support it," electors immediately fancied—as they always do fancy—that they had detected a trimmer in such words, and that if sent to Parliament he would merely make his seat in the House of Commons a stepping-stone to his advancement; and that is a position to which the independent electors of Westminster have never given encouragement. They want a perfectly upright and disinterested man to be their representative.

1852-1857.—Sir John Shelley, Bart. (R) - . . .	4,199
Sir de Lacy Evans, K.C.B. (R) - . . .	3,756
Lord Maidstone (C) - . . .	3,473
William Coningham (R) - . . .	1,716

It will be seen from the above list of candidates and number of votes polled by each, that the election of 1852 was as warmly, if not more warmly contested than in 1847. Sir John Shelley, who found himself not only Member for Westminster for the first time, but for the first time a Member of the House of Commons, was all that could be desired by the bulk of the constituency as to political views, in which he was as extreme as the most advanced of previous representatives, being endeared and exalted in the eyes of the Westminster electors for his hostility to grants from the public purse for other than secular purposes, his advocacy of all rate-payers having the suffrage, and the favour he extended to triennial Parliaments and vote by ballot.

There was no contest in Westminster at the next general election, accordingly the Members were for the Parliament :—

1859-1865.—Sir John Shelley and Sir de Lacy Evans.

By the time the next election came on, the constituency of

Westminster, soon to be deprived of a large and populous portion of it to be made into a separate and independent borough—Chelsea and Kensington—had, though increasing in population from 202,460 in 1841, to 254,623 in 1865, decreased in the number of its registered electors in the same period no less than 1,500, from 14,254 to 12,767. The long, well-tried, and highly-respected Member, Sir de Lacy Evans, breathed his last peacefully, and almost painlessly, at his residence in Great Cumberland Street, on January 11th, 1870, after a severe illness of about a week's duration, at the age of 82. The immediate cause of his death was bronchitis. The constituency then, as in the case of Sir Samuel Romilly, invited Mr. John Stuart Mill, purely out of admiration of his great abilities and extreme political views, to allow himself to be put in nomination, and they would bear him through the election free from all expense. The other two gentlemen who solicited the suffrages of the voters were also new, if not to the constituency, at least to the public: the Hon. Captain Grosvenor, eldest son of Lord Ebury, and Mr. William Henry Smith, of whom, as one of the eminent and distinguished inhabitants of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, we will speak more at large hereafter. Mr. Mill was formerly a supporter of the ballot though he did not think it now necessary, advocated the representation of all considerable minorities, and was in favour of a very wide extension of the suffrage, including even women. Captain Grosvenor, who was an officer in the First Life Guards, was a supporter generally of Lord Palmerston's Government. He went for the ballot, and a better equalisation of the electoral districts, but was not in favour of the working classes being admitted as a body to the franchise. About two-thirds of the constituency voted, and the numbers were :—

1865-1868.—Hon. Robert Wellesley Grosvenor (L)	4,534
John Stuart Mill (R) - - -	4,325
William Henry Smith (C) - - -	3,824

The newly elected Member, Mr. Mill, had made a great stir in both the philosophical and political worlds as a great and original

thinker. In the school of speculation he was the author of two very ably written and remarkable books—one an *Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy*, a work of too abstruse a nature to be particularly described, but the review of a great logician and of one universally recognised as a master of his subject; and the other a book entitled *Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical*. His *Principles of Political Economy* had gone through many editions, his *System of Logic* was still more popular, and his work on *Liberty* had extended his fame to the Continent. He had besides written several political works such as *Considerations on Representative Government, Public Responsibility and Vote by Ballot, England and Ireland, Enfranchisement of Women*, and others of more or less value. On taking his seat in the House of Commons he employed his talents in public affairs, but by the admission of even his greatest friends and admirers, was a failure. He introduced measures which were either rejected or withdrawn, such as in favour of female franchise and for representation of minorities. His argument in favour of women's votes was that so long as women have not equal rights with men they will never be fairly treated; that there must either be a great improvement in human nature, or women must have the suffrage, and of the two he believed that the suffrage would be sooner obtained. The whole of Mr. Mill's views, political and philosophical, hinged upon this,—that we are living in an old, and not a new or modern state of society; and that the whole spirit of the times calls for a radical amendment or change. The result of such thinking produced in Mr. Mill an eminently unpractical and useless Member of Parliament; and that the electors of Westminster were not slow in discovering. The practical and useful Member whom they sought in Mr. Mill they were destined to find in Mr. Smith.

The election in November, 1868, was one of the most excited that had ever taken place in the country. Mr. Gladstone had brought the Irish Church to the front, and though Mr. Disraeli had passed the "Reform Bill," the Conservatives were beaten at all points, in Ireland and Scotland, as well as England. The candidates for

Westminster were Mr. Smith, Mr. Mill, Captain Grosvenor and Mr. B. V. Hutchinson. The latter did not go to the poll. The hustings for the Westminster Election of 1868 was erected for the first time at Charing Cross. The polling took place Tuesday, November 17th, and the new High Bailiff for Westminster—W. J. Farrer, Esq.—fixed the next day for the declaration of the poll. Two o'clock was named to declare the result; but in consequence of the increased number of electors on the register, this being the first election at which the Lodger Franchise had been admitted, it was four o'clock before Mr. Farrer arrived at the hustings, when he declared the result as follows :—

1868-1873.—William Henry Smith (C)	-	-	-	7,648
Hon. Rob. Grosvenor (L)	-	-	-	6,584
John Stuart Mill (R)	-	-	-	6,284

After the successful candidates had addressed the electors, Mr. Mill made the following remarks :—

"To be defeated in a contested election is so common an occurrence that there is no reason why any sensible man should be much moved by it, and least of all is there any reason in my case, because, as you all know, I did not seek the honour which you conferred upon me; but, on the contrary, the acceptance of it was and has been throughout a sacrifice to me. (Cheers.) Whatever regret I feel at the result of yesterday's election is on public grounds. I regret the loss of a vote to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. (Cheers.) I regret that Westminster, which was so long at the head of the Liberal interest, should have had the unenviable distinction of being the only metropolitan constituency which at this election has sent a Tory to the House of Commons by the vote of the majority. I am sorry for one reason more. I think that it was an encouragement to young men ambitious to obtain parliamentary distinction to see that a great constituency like this was willing to be represented by a man who always told you plainly that he differed in several points (though he agreed in more) with many of you, that he should maintain his opinions by his votes, and that he should never for the sake of preserving his seat abstain from doing that which he felt his duty, just the same as if he had not been in Parliament at all. (Cheers.) I beg to make my warmest acknowledgments to all those who have acted on my behalf, and to the electors who gave me support, favour, and countenance very far above my deserts. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) Mr. Mill then retired from the hustings amidst renewed cheering."

The population of Westminster was now 246,413, and the registered electors 18,840, including 77 freemen.

The petition against the return of Mr. W. H. Smith was opened Friday, February 12th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, in the Sessions House, Westminster Broadway, by Mr. Baron Martin. The counsel for the petitioners were Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Littler (instructed by Mr. J. B. Batten, agent for Messrs. Cook and Southey); the counsel for Mr. Smith were Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hugh Shield, and Mr. Douglas Kingsford (instructed by Messrs. Rogerson and Ford, agents for Mr. Smith). After the first day the proceedings were resumed in the Lords Justices Court, Westminster Hall. The evidence was brought to a close on the following Thursday, and the next day, Friday, February 19th, after Mr. Hawkins had summed up on behalf of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen for the petitioners.

Mr. Baron Martin proceeded to deliver judgment. He said:—

“The case resolves itself into a very narrow compass, although a vast amount of evidence has been called, and I must take this opportunity of mentioning that I have never heard a case more ably advocated than this; and I think many gentlemen would do well to make models of the addresses of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Stephen. The petition, which is promoted by Mr. Beal and two other gentlemen, alleges that Mr. Smith, having been guilty of bribery, is incapacitated from sitting in Parliament for Westminster, and that petition is founded upon three sections of the Act 17 and 18 Vic. There has been no evidence of undue influence; and the evidence of treating under the 4th section is very slight indeed, and if the case rested upon that, I should have stopped the inquiry at the end of the petitioners' case. The evidence given is that on a particular evening there was a meeting at the ‘Merlin's Cave,’ and that whilst Mr. Smith was there, a quantity of champagne was produced. Mr. Smith has given the clearest possible explanation of that matter, and I can understand that he (Mr. Smith) was much annoyed at it. There is therefore no reason for impeaching the election on the ground of treating. The next case is that of bribery, and there is no doubt that there has been a considerable amount of evidence adduced upon that head. I am, however, satisfied that Mr. Smith honestly and *bona fide* meant that there should not be any illegal act committed, and that if he entered Parliament at all, he would do so with clean hands. I therefore began this inquiry with the full belief that Mr. Smith wished the election to be conducted in the most honest and

straightforward manner. It is, however, against him that he should have spent so large a sum as between £8,000 and £9,000; but it must be remembered that up to the day of the election he had only advanced £4,500, and I have no doubt that he (Mr. Smith) was surprised at the second amount he had to pay after the election. I believe Mr. Smith's intentions were perfectly honest, but that is not enough. It is no doubt, a very harsh law which makes a member responsible for acts done by his agents, which he himself has forbidden. If I were satisfied that bribery was committed by a man who was a canvasser for Mr. Smith, I should be prepared to declare the election void. I must, however, before doing so, be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt, that such an act was done by the agents; and unless such evidence is very cogent indeed, I shall not feel justified in bringing what is undoubtedly a harsh law to bear upon the sitting member and declare his election void. There are three cases to be considered in this charge of bribery. I will take the case of Davis first of all, and in my opinion I do not recognise Davis as Mr. Smith's agent, which disposes of that matter. It is clear that the Conservative Working Men's Association consists of men who have sincere political opinions, and the funds of that Society are subscribed by gentlemen who expect their money to be devoted to the purpose of promoting Conservative principles. Davis is a member of this Society, and it is clear that he was the Society's agent, and that that body was acting on its own behalf, which the letters that have been written by him (Davis) clearly show to be the case. Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Willes nor myself ever supposed that when a number of people chose to call themselves a committee that a candidate should be responsible for the acts of that committee. The only man for whom Mr. Smith would be responsible would be a committee man appointed by himself or his agent. The next act of bribery is that of John Wheeler and young Holton. Now, in my opinion, Mr. Smith is responsible for the acts of John Wheeler, and if I believed for a moment in that man's evidence, I should be compelled, however reluctantly, to give a judgment adversely to Mr. Smith. But believing Wheeler to be a traitor, I cannot and ought not to act upon that man's evidence. If I were a jury I should give a verdict that I was not satisfied with the evidence of John Wheeler. This disposes of two cases. With regard to young Holton, I do not consider that his evidence is sufficiently reliable to justify me in unseating Mr. Smith. In reference to Overton, I do not consider that there was any agency; and with regard to the boards, I cannot see how they form a case of bribery, for I believe that when those boards were issued it was never intended that they should influence the voters. I feel satisfied, and it is very important that I should be so satisfied, that Mr. Grimston and Mr. Edwards never intended that they should have any influence upon the voters. The expenditure was excessive, and the circumstances about the boards are suspicious. Then £209

was paid for boards—that is also most suspicious. Then there was the employment of Mr. Edwards. I wish to avoid saying anything offensive to Mr. Edwards, but he was, according to his own statement, up to 1851, employed in bribing voters at St. Alban's. Up to 1851, he (Mr. Edwards) expended £18,000 in bribing voters, and a more indiscreet thing than employing Mr. Edwards could not have occurred. Referring to the evidence of excessive charge for the placards, there is no doubt the charge is excessive. Then there is the letter Charles Wheeler wrote; if I were satisfied that that read by the learned counsel were really the contents of the letter, it would affect my mind as a strong circumstance in the case. I implicitly believe Mr. Grimston's evidence—he is a most respectable man—and I believe his statement as to paying for the boards that it was not a coloured act; and upon that point no case is made out against Mr. Smith; and that, therefore, Mr. Smith has, in my judgment, been duly elected."

The decision of his lordship gave rise to a spontaneous burst of cheering in the Court, which was not suppressed for some moments, nor until his Lordship had ordered one or two of the most demonstrative of the spectators to be brought before him. A large crowd of people were awaiting the result outside the Court, and as soon as it became known, they gave vent to the most enthusiastic cheers.

When Mr. Gladstone suddenly dissolved Parliament this year, and the country witnessed a Conservative reaction throughout, Mr. Smith was again placed at the top of the poll, and his colleague also was a Conservative—a thing unknown in the electoral annals of Westminster. The numbers were:—

Mr. W. H. Smith (C)	-	-	-	-	-	9,374
Sir Charles Russell, Bart. (C)	-	-	-	-	-	8,681
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (L)	-	-	-	-	-	4,749,
Codrington (L)	-	-	-	-	-	3,224

The fact of Mr. Smith being placed at the head of the poll was a convincing proof of his unquestionable popularity—a popularity which, since the constituency had rejected Mr. Mill and selected him, had much increased by the unexceptionable manner in which he had fulfilled his Parliamentary duties, as well as by the steadiness of his character and the consistency of his political opinions. As Mr. Smith is the first inhabitant of St. Clement Danes who has represented the City of Westminster in the House of Commons, it is

necessary that a few words should in a work of this description be devoted to him. He is at present in his fiftieth year, having been born on the 24th of June, 1825; and is thus in the prime of his days as he is in the full maturity of his powers. During the whole of his life he has been remarkable for intelligence and activity. The business in which he has been employed with his father between thirty and forty years is as large as it is universally known; the firm of Smith and Son in the Strand being the means of disseminating much of the current literature of London and all the metropolitan daily journals, not only through the whole extent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Colonies and the United States of America, but also over the continent of Europe. Mr. Smith received the appointment of Financial Secretary of the Treasury on the change of Government in February last. In his religious views Mr. Smith is attached to the Church of England, and his regard for Christianity is testified by his having been for a length of years one of the Treasurers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He holds a high social position in two counties with which he is associated, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, being for the latter a magistrate, and for the former a deputy-lieutenant. He has been married since the 13th of April, 1858. In giving these few particulars of his career, we heartily endorse the following remarks which were made in a descriptive article of him that appeared in the *London Journal*, February 1st, 1869:—

“As an employer he is justly esteemed; and in private life he enjoys the reputation of a man of the most kindly feelings, large-hearted benevolence, amiability of manner, and a high and polished mental culture which enables him to be a judge of men as well as books.”

We need hardly tell our readers that Mr. Smith has been associated with St. Clement Danes nearly all his life, and that the parishioners felt very proud when he was elected to represent them in Parliament.

THEATRES AND ACTORS OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(See pages 30, 31, 39, 40, 49 to 52, 121, 150, 151, 152, 225 to 227, 239 to 241;
also *previous Volume*.)

ST. CLEMENT DANES may be said to have been graced with all the most celebrated actors of the day; and though Garrick did not perform at the Duke's Theatre, being a great friend of manager Rich, he frequently superintended the rehearsals of "The Beggar's Opera," and contributed greatly to its extraordinary success. The new theatre in Portugal Street was re-opened for a fresh season in April, 1695, Doggett appearing as Benjamin, in Congreve's play. Tom Doggett was one of the celebrities of Bartholomew Fair, and was described as "wearing a farce in his face." He was by trade a fishmonger, and born in Castle Street, Dublin. He made his first appearance in London, and subsequently, with Robert Wilkes and Colley Cibber, became joint manager of Drury Lane Theatre. He was a great friend of Congreve's, who wrote for him his best characters. He died in 1721. He bequeathed a sum of money to purchase a coat and silver badge, to be rowed for on the Thames on the 1st of every August to commemorate the accession of the House of Hanover.

"Tom Doggett, the greatest sly droll in his parts,
In acting was certain a master of arts;
A monument left, no herald is fuller,
His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
Ten thousand years hence, if the world last so long,
Tom Doggett will still be the theme of their song."

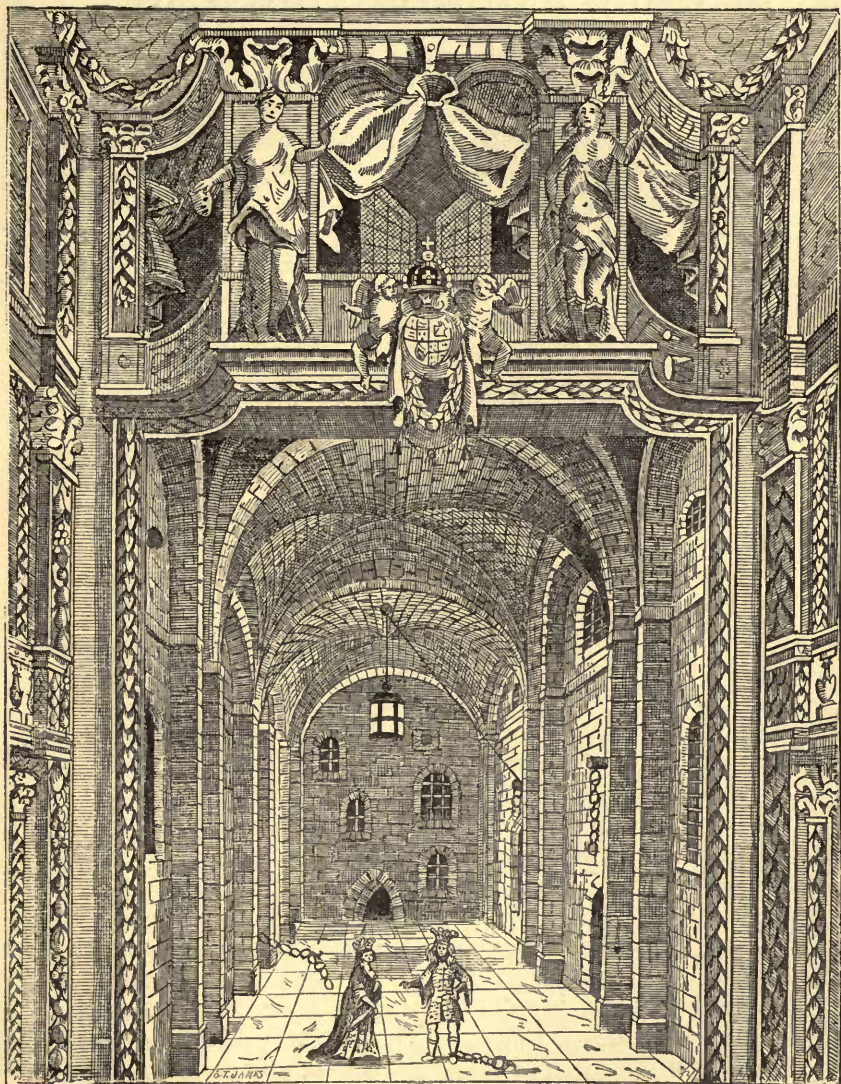
Portugal Street will live in history while the British Drama shall exist which, like the grave, will last till doomsday. "The Beggar's Opera" was a play of the greatest service to this theatre. The Duke of Queensborough, upon reading that humourous dramatic satire, is said to have pronounced this wonderful criticism: "My dear Rich," said his Grace, in most amazing perplexity, "the piece is either very good or very bad." This famous play

entirely revolutionised the stage, reformed the vices of the day, and exterminated an effete Italian Opera—one of the fashionable follies of the time; Miss Lavinia Fenton grew prettier as “pretty Poll,” and afterwards became more beautiful as a countess. The lovely young Lavinia at once became a heroine; her popularity was so amazing that she was forced to have escorts from the theatre to her home after she had appeared as Polly, to protect her from the multitude of her admirers. Quin played his most celebrated characters at the Portugal Street Theatre, including Falstaff, declared to be the finest representation of the character known in all time; also Macbeth, and the usual round of a tragedian’s *repertoire*. Betterton was also one of the company at the famous Portugal Street Theatre—“Honest Tom,” as he was called, yet after a life of toil and many well-earned triumphs, he died wretchedly poor at the age of seventy-five, and a large audience assembled to do him honour at his last benefit, upon which occasion Mrs. Bracegirdle re-appeared after a long retirement. All the celebrated actors, who could be spared, also assisted upon the occasion. Ryan was another member of the *corps dramatique*. This gentleman being at supper in one of the London taverns upon a certain evening was rudely and most unprovokedly attacked by a boisterous man, who drew his sword upon the comedian. Ryan was unarmed, but he parried the thrust with his plate, till he reached his sword, which was hanging up, and with the first lunge killed his adversary. He was tried for the act, and honourably acquitted. Again we find the name of Boheme in the Portugal Street company, whose kind and gentle nature on the stage would have adorned the highest in the land, and whose piercing tone of voice, uttered in deep anguish, touched the heart never to be forgotten. Leigh was another well-known name. Again, of Boheme, in the short speech for Francisco, in “Hamlet” :—

“ For this relief much thanks,

’Tis bitter cold, and I am sick at heart.”

He raised the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm by his intensity of delivery, that from that moment he rose gradually to



THE DUKE'S THEATRE, PORTUGAL STREET.

greatness. We next come to Spiller, who was a most eccentric genius in his time, which the records of the "Spiller's Head," in Clare Market, amply testify. Though extremely youthful he was a wondrous personator of age. He was the original Mat-o'-the-mint, and was especially honoured by Hogarth, who, in admiration of his genius, invariably engraved for him his benefit card. Joe Hall was the original "Locket" here. The names of old and young Bullock occur occasionally, as also Griffin and Eggleton. Quin was originally selected to perform the character of Captain Macheath, but, though a pleasing singer with a very tuneful voice, his gravity of action did not exactly suit the rakish gaiety requisite for the elegant highwayman. He is described in the *Life of Garrick* as "ponderous and sluggish." It was now Tom Walker's cue to rise from the ranks, and being young and comely and a good actor withal, though his musical qualifications did not go beyond an ability to sing a song in tune, the manager selected him for Macheath, and Tom from this moment became famous. He died, however, in great poverty in Ireland, in 1744.

We can give some further information of the theatrical guard that first did duty in Portugal Street. It was occasioned by a certain ignoble Earl, who, in a fit of intoxication, crossed the stage in sight of the audience during the performance. Quin, who was representing one of the favourite characters, in a moment resented the insult. Swords were drawn, the Earl's drunken companions rushed to his assistance. However, the actors, Tom Walker, Ryan, Quin and manager Rich, were equal to the occasion, and "Tilted swords at one another's breast, in opposition bloody." Ultimately the gentlemen(?)—Heaven save the mark,—were ingloriously beaten, and retreated through the stage door, then rushed round to the front of the house, and continued the riot by valourously slashing at the hangings and decorations of the theatre. A constable and a waterman speedily removed them, and Justice Hungerford sent them to prison. Wiser friends however stepped in and advised a humble apology, which was graciously accepted by the comedians. The

manager thus got ample redress, and the witless noblemen were taught a very salutary lesson. The King was highly offended at this disgraceful occurrence, and ordered that for the future a guard should attend at the Portugal Street Theatre and others, and which is continued to this day. From this time the theatre rose still higher in popularity, and flourished in increasing splendour. But, alas, like Rome, it was doomed to fall by its own self-destroying hand. The crowds that nightly flocked to this favourite temple of the muses—for even the Prince of Wales condescended, on one occasion, to become director, reproducing the “Beggar’s Opera,” supported only by children—gave offence to the inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, who petitioned for its removal. Thus, after many intervening vicissitudes, the famous Dukes’ Theatre, passed away, and after being used for various purposes was at last transformed into a Staffordshire warehouse, where Messrs. Spode and Copeland carried on business. Even this handsome trade emporium went the way of the best laid schemes of mice and men, and the site of the theatre is engulfed by the back walls of the College of Surgeons.

There are many pleasant recollections of the charming little Strand Theatre, yet it has a very tangled history, and commenced its career in what was considered a most unostentatious manner, by modestly proclaiming itself to be a private establishment, and defying license by the sale of tickets for admission at an adjoining house. This was a *ruse* of Mr. Rayner’s, the originator, to compel the authorities to grant him a legal right. But the law, with its strong iron grip, tore the daring innovation into shreds, and Rayner became a ruined man. Public sympathy through the exertion of certain gentlemen (See page 150), at last obtained for him what he could not himself accomplish, and ultimately Rayner opened his theatre under legal sanction. Care and anxiety, however, had done their work; poor Rayner lost heart and seceded. The famous Liverpool manager, Mr. Hammond, then became the fortunate proprietor, and produced the travesty of “Othello,” written by one Dowling, a police inspector in Liverpool, with a success almost beyond prece-

dent. It is in this famous trifle that the caustic lines occur which have obtained an immortality. They were a quiz upon the new police, then only green from the inventive fancy of Sir Robert Peel. Othello is accused of eloping with Desdemona. Brabantio *Pere* exclaims :—

“Bring him before justice—villain, he shall rue it.”

At which a policeman exclaims—

“We can't take him, 'cos we didn't see him do it.”

From this height of popularity the theatre again sank, and eventually became tenantless. Mr. Paine then advanced to the rescue, and through many troubles and trials carried on the theatre for several years. The late Mr. Farren was also a lessee for a short time. Miss Rebecca Isaacs carried on the war at this little theatre with success, Miss Isaacs being a host in herself, both as a vocalist and as an accomplished actress. Another era of depression, when Mr. Swanborough appeared in the van, and as a courageous leader led on his little band to many triumphs. This enterprising gentleman was succeeded by his widow, the present amiable and estimable lessee, who has elevated the little theatre in the Strand to the popularity of the principal theatres in the metropolis.

Pay we now another visit to the Lyceum, formerly the English Opera House in the Strand. Operas were very charmingly produced here, and even the farces were musical, being generally interspersed with six or seven songs, duets or concerted pieces. Specialite is now, alas, abandoned, and every theatre plays everything. The theatre was ultimately destroyed by fire, the renovated building assuming the more classic name of “The Lyceum.” The first season was celebrated by the production of a new opera by Mr. Frank Romer, entitled “The Pasha's Bride.” Mr. Leffler made his first appearance here as Hela, in “The Mountain Sylph.” The Pyne and Harrison season was also notable in the production of operas. The successes of this theatre have always been variable, though in later years Mr. Edmund Falconer turned up a trump card in the production of “Extremes” and “Peep-o'-day,” and enabled him to embark his

fortunes as manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, where he lost the entire fortune he had acquired with such industry and perseverance. Fortune now favours Mr. H. L. Bateman, whose continued success at this theatre is beyond precedent.

The Beef Steak Club used to meet in a back room of the Lyceum theatre—removed from Covent Garden Theatre—but it is now one of the things of the past. At the time this Club flourished it combined the wit of the day. A peer of the realm, calling upon a famous actor, found him, not rehearsing, but cooking on a gridiron, in the immortal Professor Wilson way, a dinner of beef. Forthwith, he said, let an association be founded to cultivate and perpetuate this neglected art. Of course the hint was taken. Fox, Sheridan, and Brougham sat down at that simple table with the Duke of Norfolk. But the Duke of Norfolk of that day was not pleased with the innocent monotony of his meal. He would order ortolans and green peas, out of season, from Covent Garden Market. "Take that drunken cabbage-grower to bed," shouted the chairman, and six porters accordingly carried his Grace to a forty-eight hours' repose.

Let us go back to genealogy, to the pedigree, to the ancestry, to the title deeds of the moribund Beef Steak Club. Rich was its founder. Then came the Club, with its rigid sumptuary provisions—only beef, only punch, only port wine, but all three of the best. Well, it was a most characteristic assembly, meeting "every Saturday in a noble room at the top of Covent Garden Theatre," and "never suffering any diet except beef steaks." Hogarth, Thornhill, Churchill, Wilkes, went thither. Mrs. Nollekens, daughter of Justice Welsh, dressed herself in men's attire in order to visit the famous Club, and Garrick was infatuated by it; indeed, he wrote to Colman—"I should have been beforehand with you, had I not been ill with the beef steaks and arrack punch last Saturday." It will be recollected, perhaps, by some, that in 1808, when a fire consumed Covent Garden Theatre, the gridiron of the Beef Steak Club was saved, although the archives perished. At that time its membership was regarded as a

distinguished honour. Years previously, indeed, the number of twenty-four was changed to twenty-five, in order to admit the Prince of Wales. He had been offered the rank of an honorary member ; he declined the distinction, and said he would be regularly enrolled, or not at all. So passed that pleasant company to their simple feast. They sat down ; as the clock struck five a curtain rose ; through an iron grating the cooks were seen at work, over their heads ran the legend—

“ If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.”

Fragrant from the gridiron came the beef. A certain Duke of Norfolk was accustomed to eat even three pounds of it every Saturday afternoon. Lord Brougham was employed in the diplomacy of bringing up a half a dozen bottles in a basket, and he executed it with the correctness of a butler. The Duke of Leinster, in his turn, took the same duty.” *See page 271, vol. I of this work.*

The Olympic, in the still grimy region of Wych Street, holds its head proudly with the larger theatres of the metropolis, and is still the pride and glory of saints and sinners in the “Danish” parish. Mr. Leigh Murray revived its fallen fortunes at one period, and assembled round him some of the most popular comedians of the time, including Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Compton, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Sam Cowell, whose pun in one of the pieces, “Time Tries all,” on *au revoir*, will as “Oh Reservoir!” be a traditional jest to all time. The season was a most brilliant one, and the theatre was never better fitted with a manager. Mr. Leigh Murray’s education and bearing were those of a gentleman, and thus his scholarly training gave additional finish in his representation of the most polished society. Mr. Leigh Murray died in 1872, at an age when men are considered to be in the prime of life, and for many years previously had retired from the stage through a long suffering from spasmodic asthma. This celebrated comedian is buried in Brompton Cemetery.

Following Mr. Webster’s management, mentioned in the previous volume, came Mrs. Liston, whose production of “Little Emily,” an

adaptation of Charles Dickens' work of *David Copperfield*, by Andrew Halliday, is an event worth recording. Following Mrs. Liston we were favoured by Miss Ada Cavendish, 1873, who produced "The New Magdalen," by Mr. Wilkie Collins, who adapted the play from his own novel of that name. Though last, not least, comes Mr. Henry Neville, a worthy son of a most worthy sire, Mr. John Neville, who died in the present year, 1874, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Henry Neville, in addition to his own undoubted attraction, has surrounded himself with an excellent company. One fresh importation we specially notice—Mr. Anson, son of Mr. J. W. Anson, so many years the treasurer of the Royal Adelphi Theatre. This young actor has shewn such a marvellous aptitude for his profession, that with health and strength his career must be a very brilliant one. Mr. Tyrone Power made his first appearance in this theatre, March 13th, 1841; Pierce Egan, Bob Logie, 1821; Tom Matthews, the celebrated clown, 1823, and Mr. W. H. Oxberry, March 17th, 1825.

There remains but two more theatres to mention, making six in all, within St. Clement Danes' parish, and they are the Globe and the Opera Comique, or Theatres Royal "Siamese Twins," being as closely banded together as any of the sister muses could desire. The Opera Comique was very ably conducted by Mr. Charles Morton, who succeeded to the successful management of Mr. E. P. Hingston, with Miss Emily Soldene as the bright particular star of the establishment. Mr. Sefton Parry was the first lessee of the Globe, followed by Miss Fanny Josepsh; and afterwards Miss Alleyne assumed the reins of management with somewhat disastrous results. The present lessee of the Globe is Mr. H. J. Montague, who has seceded from his partnership at the Vaudeville Theatre in the Strand with Messrs. Thomas Thorne and David James, and its progress has been in the ascendant since the date of that fortunate advent. An adaptation of Mr. Charles Dickens' work of *Dombey and Son*, under the title of "Heart's Delight," and dramatised by Mr. Andrew Halliday, proved a perfect success. Mr. Sam Emery

was the "Captain Cuttle," and the part of "Toots" was sustained by Mr. H. J. Montague. Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. Compton, and Miss Helen Barry were also included in the cast. The most recent management of this theatre is in the person of our great comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole. The merits of this gentleman as a comic actor are perfect, and his rise to the pinnacle of his profession in so brief a period is due, alike to his unwearying perseverance, as to his undoubted genius. Unlike many weak heads in the profession, Mr. Toole is not carried away by his grandeur. He is a great favourite as an actor with all the members of the Royal Family, and very popular in the profession. Prior to a trip to America, the comedian took his farewell of the old country at the Globe, in a round of his favourite characters. He then bade us farewell for "fresh fields and pastures new." The favour shewn by Mr. Benjamin Webster, the veteran manager of nearly all the principal theatres in London, to many American actors and actresses—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Bateman, Miss Daly (whose introduction of the "American Cousin" was long before Mr. Sothorn came to town), Mr. F. Emmet, Mr. Owen, and others, and their successes under his fostering care, doubtless ensured the favourable reception Mr. J. L. Toole met with, in the "beautiful land of the west."

The contrast between the poverty of the theatre in which the immortal Shakespeare and his companions acted, and the magnificent display of pageantry in our modern places of dramatic entertainment, is amply exhibited in the following article from *Stow's Chronicle*.

After mentioning the several accidents by fire, in the year 1613, he proceeds: "Also upon St. Peter's day last, the playhouse, or theater, called 'The Globe,' upon the Banck Side, neere London, by negligent discharging of a peale of ordinance, close to the south side thereof, the Thatch tooke fier, and the wind sodainly desperst the flame round about, and in a very short space the whole building was quite consumed, and no man hurt. The house being filled with

people, to behold the play, viz., of Henry the 8. And the next spring it was new builded in far fairer manner then before."

"It is surprising to consider what a number of playhouses were supported in this and the preceding reign. From the year 1570 to the year 1629, when the playhouse in Whitefriars was finished, no less than seventeen playhouses had been built. The names of most of them may be collected from the title-pages of old plays; and as the theatres were so numerous, the companies of players were in proportion. Besides the children of the chapel, and of the revels, we are told that Queen Elizabeth, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, established in handsome salaries twelve of the principal players of that time, who went under the name of 'Her Majesty's Comedians and Servants.' But, exclusive of these, many noblemen retained companies of players, who acted not only privately in their lords' houses, but publicly under their license and protection. Agreeable to this is the account which Stow gives us:—'Players in former times,' says he, 'were retainers to noblemen, and none had the privilege to act plays but such. So in Queen Elizabeth's time, many of the nobility had servants and retainers who were players, and went about getting their livelihood that way. The Lord Admiral had players, so had Lord Strange, that played in the City of London. And it was usual on any gentleman's complaint of them for indecent reflections in their plays, to have them put down. Thus once the Lord Treasurer signified to the Lord Mayor to have these players of the Lord Admiral and Lord Strange prohibited, at least for some time, because one Mr. Tilney had for some reason disliked them; whereupon the Mayor sent for both companies, and gave them strict charge to forbear playing till further orders. The Lord Admiral's players obeyed; but the Lord Strange's, in a contemptuous manner, went to the 'Cross Keys,' and played that afternoon; upon which the Mayor committed two of them to the Compter, and prohibited all playing for the future, till the Treasurer's pleasure was further known. This was in 1589.' And in another part of his *Survey of London*, speaking of the stage, he says:—'This, which was once a recreation, and used therefore now and then occasionally, afterwards by abuse became a trade and calling, and so remains to this day. In those former days, ingenious tradesmen, and gentlemen's servants, would sometimes gather a company of themselves, and learn interludes, to expose vice, or to represent the noble actions of our ancestors. These they played at festivals, in private houses, at weddings, or other entertainments; but in process of time it became an occupation; and these plays being commonly acted on Sundays and festivals, the churches were forsaken, and the playhouses thronged. Great inns were used for this purpose, which had secret chambers and places, as well as open stages and galleries. Here maids and good citizen's children were inveigled and allured to private and unmeet contracts; here were publicly uttered popular and

seditions matters, unchaste, uncomely and shameful speeches, and many other enormities. The consideration of these things occasioned, in 1574, Sir James Hawes being Mayor, an Act of Common Council, wherein it was ordained, That no play should be openly acted within the Liberty of the City, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of any unchastity, sedition, or such likely unfit and uncomely matter, under the penalty of £5, and fourteen days' imprisonment. That no play should be acted till first perused and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; with many other restrictions. Yet it was provided that this Act should not extend to plays showed in private houses, the lodgings of a nobleman, citizen or gentleman, for the celebration of any marriage or other festivity, and where no collection of money was made from the auditors. But these orders were not so well observed as they should be; the lewd matters of plays increased and they were thought dangerous to religion, the State, honesty and manners, and also infection in the time of sickness. Wherefore they were afterwards for some time totally suppressed. But, upon application to the Queen and Council, they were again tolerated, under the following restrictions:—That no plays be acted on Sundays at all, nor on any holidays till after evening prayer. That no playing being in the dark, nor continue any such time but as any of the auditors may return to their dwellings in London before sunset, or at least before it be dark. That the Queen's players only be tolerated, and of them their number and certain names to be notified in the Lord's Treasurer's letters to the Lord Mayor, and to the Justices of Middlesex and Surrey. And those her players not to divide themselves in several companies. And that, for breaking any of these orders, their toleration cease. But all these prescriptions were not sufficient to keep them within due bounds; but their plays, so abusive oftentimes of virtue, or particular persons, gave great offence, and occasioned many disturbances; when they were now and then stopped and prohibited." It is hoped this long quotation from Stow will be excused, as it serves not only to prove several facts, but to shew the customs of the stage at that time and the depravity of it. But that the plays, not only of that age, but long before, were sometimes personal satires, appears from a manuscript letter from Sir John Hallies to the Lord Chancellor Burleigh, found amongst some papers belonging to the House of Commons, in which the Knight accuses his Lordship of having said several dishonourable things of him and his family, particularly that his grandfather, who had then been dead seventy years, was a man so remarkably covetous, that the common players represented him before the Court with great applause.

Thus we see the stage no sooner began to talk, than it grew scurrilous; and its first marks of sense were seen in ribaldry and lasciviousness. But the stage soon after recovered its credit, and rose to a higher pitch than ever.—*Baker's Biographia Dramatica, Introduction*, p. xvi.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COURTS OF LAW.

THE NEW PALACE OF JUSTICE IN ST. CLEMENT DANES.

AN account of the New Law Courts will be found in our first volume, consisting of the appointment of the Royal Commission, the passing of the Acts of Parliament for the purchase of the site and erecting the buildings, together with the names of the Commissioners, Judges of Designs, Architects, &c. ; also the list of places, houses, and number of families required to be removed for the site.

The preparation for so important a building as the New Palace of Justice, must have been a work of considerable labour, seeing that nearly seven acres of ground had to be cleared. The question of the site being settled, and also that of the Architect, the Government having decided in favour of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., they proceeded, in the early part of the year 1873, to advertise for tenders to excavate the ground and lay the concrete foundations. Many eminent firms estimated, the highest being that of Messrs. Gammon and Son, £68,347 ; and the lowest that of Messrs. Dove, Brothers, at £36,755, who being accepted, shortly afterwards commenced the work, and carried it out in due course. To give some idea of the stupendous character of the undertaking, it is supposed that if the mass of rubbish and earth had been carted into Lincoln's Inn Fields, it would have nearly filled the square level with the parapets of the houses. The excavations, strange to say, yielded but little in the way of antiquarian interest, some 250 coins, mostly copper, only being found, none older than the 16th century. Mr. Ayrton having "satisfied himself," as he told the House of Commons, that suitable buildings could be erected for the sum proposed by the Commissioners, viz., £750,000 ; he directed Mr. Street to make his plans accordingly. This being done, on the 7th of February, 1873, Messrs. Bull and Son, of Southampton, signed a contract to build the Law Courts for a sum which but slightly exceeds the stipulated three-quarters of a million ; the building to be completed August 7th, 1880. The

eastern portion of the building is to be finished in three and a half years from the date of the contract. The *Standard* of September 3rd, 1874, makes the following remarks:—"At the rate Messrs. Bull are getting on with the work we should not be by any means surprised if the whole building, with its multitudinous decorations in coloured stone, with all its elaborate mouldings, all its fine windows, all its tilework and woodwork, its wrought iron screens, and its carved statues, were ready far within the time that is permitted by the contract. When it is finished it will be the crowning glory of modern London—of that capital which promises soon to be, so rapid is the transformation it is undergoing, not only the greatest but the grandest in the world."

THE COURTS OF LAW.

THE Courts of Law for the administration of justice consist of the Courts of Chancery; the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer; the Courts of Appeal in Bankruptcy; Probate, Matrimonial and Divorce; the Arches and the High Court of Admiralty. There are also County Courts, Court Baron, Court Leet and others; but our attention will be confined to a brief history and account of the Superior Courts only.

THE COURTS OF CHANCERY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, two Lords Justices and three Vice-Chancellors are the Judges by whom equity is at present administered in Chancery. Each has his separate Court, except the Lords Justices who sit with the Lord Chancellor, being his assistants when present, and his deputies when absent. This is about the last expedient which has been devised of remedying the inconvenience which has always been occasioned by the Lord Chancellor being not only the Chief Judge in Chancery, but an officer performing the most important political duties, having a seat in the Cabinet, taking a very prominent part in public measures, being Speaker and Prolocutor of the House of Lords, and resigning office

with the party to which he is attached. His removal during the pendency of suits in his own Court and before the House of Lords, though it does not now cause the arrear of business it did before the appointment of the Lords Justices, is, nevertheless, fraught with inconveniences, which must ultimately bring about a separation of the judicial and political functions.

The Courts of Chancery are either ordinary or extraordinary ;—ordinary when they proceed, like other Courts, according to the laws, statutes and customs of the nation, by granting out writs, &c. ; extraordinary when, according to equity and conscience, they proceed by bills, answers and decrees, to examine frauds, commissions, trusts, &c. ; and soften the severity of Common Law, rescue people from oppression, and relieve them against cheats, unfortunate accidents, breaches of trust, &c. ; and it is as extraordinary Courts, or Courts of Equity, that the Courts of Chancery have become Courts of the greatest judicial consequence.

This distinction between law and equity, as administered in different Courts; does not seem to have been ever known in any other country at any time but in our own. And it seems to have sprung up thus :— It was the custom among our Saxon ancestors to apply to the King in person for redress whenever a harsh or imperfect judgment was given in a Court of Law, and the King, assisted by his Chancellor or Secretary and his Privy Council, weighed the circumstances of the case, and then mitigated the severity or supplied the defects of the judgments pronounced in the Courts of Law. The continuance of this custom can be traced through the reigns of the Norman and earlier Plantagenet Kings, though it was not till about the end of the reign of Edward III., when uses of land were introduced, that the separate jurisdiction of the Chancery as a Court of Equity began to be established ; nor was it until toward the close of the 17th century that the foundations were widely and rationally laid for building up the present noble system of Chancery jurisprudence and jurisdiction. The man who did this was a person of the greatest

abilities and the most uncorrupted integrity, a thorough master and defender of the laws and constitution of his country—Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, who became Lord Chancellor in 1673, Notwithstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the Courts of Law and the imperfect ideas of redress which possessed the Courts of Equity, Finch discovered and pursued the true spirit of justice. The plan which, in the course of nine years, he established, many other great men, who have after him presided in Chancery, have extended and improved; and from that time to this the power and business of the Court of Chancery have increased to an amazing degree.

THE ROLLS COURT

Is the second tribunal in the Supreme Court of Chancery. The office of the Master of the Rolls, unlike that of the Vice-Chancellors, partakes in its nature of a distinct jurisdiction; and the suitor may elect whether he will have his cause heard and decided before the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls; motions, pleas, and demurrers were not heard in this Court until the change in the law forty years ago in the reign of William IV. (4 & 5, c. 94). The office is a very ancient one; Overall, in his *History of Chronology* stating that Adam de Osgodly was appointed first Master, October 1st, 1295. The records were first deposited in the 14th century in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane, which was founded by Henry III., for the maintaining and ordaining of converted Jews; and they appear to have retained their residence here till 1377, when the house was made a receptacle for valuable records, or rolls of parchments; and hence the present name.

THE COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY

Is of no longer standing than from the 1st of October, 1851, by virtue of an Act passed on the 7th of August preceding, which empowered the Sovereign to appoint two barristers of not less than fifteen years' standing to be Judges of the Court. They have the title of Lords Justices, and with the Lord Chancellor, form such

Court of Appeal. From October, 1851, the power exercised by the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery was transferred to this new Court.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURT.

Authority was first given by Parliament to appoint a Vice-Chancellor of England as a Judge in Equity, in the reign of George III., on the 23rd of March, 1813. Sir Thomas Plumer took his seat, as the first Vice-Chancellor, on the 5th of May following. Two similar officers were additionally appointed on the 5th of October, 1841, though the term "Vice-Chancellor of England" did not cease till nearly nine years after, in August, 1850. These three Vice-Chancellorships were constituted owing to the immense accumulation of business in the Chancery Courts of recent years. The duties of the three Judges are to assist the Lord Chancellor, "to hear and determine all such causes depending in the Court of Chancery as the Lord Chancellor may direct." They rank immediately after the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, their precedency having been fixed by statute, 5th Victoria, c. 5.

THE COMMON LAW COURTS

All date their origin from the Saxon age, from the King's Court, or *Aula Regis*, which was open to all those to whom justice had been refused in the inferior tribunals. The *Aula Regis* was also a Court of Appeal, in which the judgments of all other tribunals, if erroneous, might be reversed. From a very early period it exercised three several capacities, according to the nature of the different causes that were brought before it, as Pleas of the King, Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Exchequer. The officer who presided over all of them was known by the name of the Chief Justiciary of England. His office was abolished in the reign of Edward III., when the *Aula Regis* was dissolved. From that period until now there have been three Courts, each having a perfectly distinct and separate existence—viz., the King's or Queen's Bench (according as a male or female Sovereign was on the throne), the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

On account of the legal presumption that the Sovereign is actually present in it, has its authority still worded "to hold pleas before us." A statute was passed in the reign of Edward I. that it "should attend the King and follow him, so that he might have at all times men learned in the laws to do justice to such as had suffered wrong." In the reign of Edward III. it was fixed to be held at Westminster. It has the control of all inferior tribunals, and the cognisance of all trespasses against the Sovereign's peace, and its jurisdiction extends all over England. Its Judges, who are the Premier Justices of *oyer* and *terminer*, and gaol delivery in the kingdom, are invested with great and peculiar powers and authority. The principal Judge, who is styled "The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench," or "The Lord Chief Justice of England," is the Supreme Coroner of the realm, and holds the highest dignity in connection with the administration of the Common Law. Haydn, in his *Book of Dignities*, quotes a very quaint passage from Beatson to the following effect:—"The Judges of this Court used to ride to Westminster on mules; but Sir John Whyddon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, introduced horses. Of late years they go in coaches." In addition to the Lord Chief Justice, there are five *puisne* Judges; previous to the present reign there were but four; and further back in English history only three.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

On the dissolution of the *Aula Regis*, was the only tribunal for causes of a purely civil nature between private persons; and it still is the only Court in Westminster in which a real action can be tried; but the great mass of causes between party and party may now be brought indiscriminately in any of the three Courts. The Court of Common Pleas was first fixed at Westminster on the confirmation of Magna Charta by King John in 1215; and soon after the fixing of this Court at Westminster, there was brought before it such a multitude of causes (as all controversies in civil matters between party and party could alone be determined in it according to law), that

the King appointed it to be held in two places, and constituted six, instead of three Judges. This number was afterwards reduced to four, and then again increased to five in 1830; though there are now, as in the other Common Law Courts, five *puisne* Judges, besides the Chief Justice. Until the summer of 1846, no barrister under the degree of a serjeant-at-law could practise in this Court; but since that year all barristers have been privileged to plead in it. The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in legal precedence ranks immediately after the Master of the Rolls.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER

Has cognisance of all cases relating to the Revenue. It also hears and determines all causes concerning the rights of the Crown, and receives its revenues. Its curious name of "Exchequer" is said, by some to be derived from the chequer-wrought carpet, resembling a chess board, which used to cover the table in the Court, and on which, when the accounts of the King were made up, the accounts were marked and scored with counters; by others, from the pavement in the Court, which was chequered; and by others again, from the chequers or chess boards used in their computations by the accountants. Although ranking after the Queen's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas, it is a very ancient Court, having been instituted by William the Conqueror, who formed the plan of it, with many important alterations, from the Exchequer in Normandy. Others say that Henry I. erected it for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the Crown. In addition to its original and exclusive powers in revenue affairs, and being a Court where subjects may bring their actions at common law, it has a third jurisdiction, viz., in matters of equity. It is termed the "Exchequer of Accounts," in the judicial hearing and deciding of all causes relating to the King's coffer; the "Receipt of the Exchequer," as being employed in receiving and paying of money; and it is a Court of Equity as well as a Court of Common Law. The Court of Law is held in the office of Pleas before the Barons, where the plaintiff is considered as

a debtor to the Sovereign, and the leading process is either a writ of subpœna or *quo minus*. The Court of Equity is held in the Exchequer Chamber, before the Treasurer, Chancellor and Barons, but generally before the Barons only. The Barons were first appointed in 1234, and the Chief Barons in 1310. A remarkable thing about this Court is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the Judges, and when the Barons are divided in opinion, he is called upon to decide. This was actually done by Sir Robert Walpole, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer as well as First Lord of the Treasury, in 1732, and again in 1735.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER

Has a jurisdiction extending over erroneous judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench, and, indeed, discusses all questions which other Courts find doubtful. It also serves as a tribunal of appeal from the Court of Exchequer. It was erected in 1357, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Edward III., remodelled twice in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1579 and in 1585, when appeals from the Queen's Bench were to be determined, and its constitution was again altered in the last year of the reign of George IV., the amendment being that there should be an appeal from one Court to the other. On the 23rd of July, 1830, the first year of the reign of William IV., it was decided that a final appeal should be made from it to the House of Lords.

COURT OF APPEALS IN BANKRUPTCY,

The title of which at once explains its nature, is a recently erected Court presided over by the two Lords Justices.

PROBATE, MATRIMONIAL AND DIVORCE COURTS.

The law which established these Courts for divorces from marriage, licenses for marriage, and probate and legacy duties, was passed on the 28th of August, 1857; but Sir Cresswell Cresswell, who was appointed the first Judge, did not sit in the new court until nearly nine months after, the 10th of May, 1858. The Court for Divorces from Marriage, and that for the Probate and Legacy Duties, have under-

gone several amendments and revisions ; the business done in them is sometimes enormous, there having been no less than 256 causes for divorce alone tried in the year 1865.

THE ARCHES COURT.

Mr. Overall, the Librarian to the Corporation of the City of London, says, in his *Dictionary of Chronology ; or Historical and Statistical Register* : " The name of this Court is derived from the arches below St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside." The same authority further informs his reader : " All ecclesiastical suits were held here until the removal of the Court to Doctors' Commons in the middle of the 16th century," though we are told that " Occasional Courts were held at Bow Church down to the year 1825." Some general measure for the reform of this and the other Ecclesiastical Courts, such as for consolidating their jurisdiction and improving their practice, is almost certain to be passed sooner or later. Expense would be saved, and justice better administered, if litigants in any contested suit in any Ecclesiastical Court, either in the Province of Canterbury or in the Province of York, had the right to remove such suit into the Arches Court of Canterbury ; and if the Court of Arches were consolidated with the Prerogative and Consistorial Courts of Canterbury, by transferring the jurisdiction of the latter Courts to the Court of Arches. In 1840, a reform was effected, to empower the Dean of Arches to sit as assistant to or in place of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

This Court, which has hitherto been usually held at Doctors' Commons, was instituted by Edward III. It is a Sovereign Court, supposed to be held by the Lord High Admiral, or Lords of the Admiralty, for taking cognisance of all maritime affairs, whether civil or criminal ; and its proceedings are according to the method of civil law. Being of a two-fold character it consists of two Courts, the Instance Court and the Prize Court. The latter is a tribunal for naval captures in war ; the former has a criminal and civil jurisdiction ;

and cases of piracy are tried at the Old Bailey. About seven or eight laws have been passed with respect to this Court, since the commencement of the reign of William IV. In 1832, a law was passed for an appeal from it to the King in Council. In 1840, another law was passed, making provision for the Judge, as well as for the Registrar and Marshal. It was enacted, in 1857, that the Judge of the Probate Court was to be the Judge of the Admiralty Court; and the year following that they might sit for each other. The year after that, barristers and attorneys were permitted to practise in the Admiralty Court; for until then, the only advocates admitted were those who were admitted in the Arches Court and the proctors. Finally, in May, 1861, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court was extended and the practice was improved. Since then, the Judge has all the powers possessed by any of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law, in compelling parties in a cause to answer interrogatories; in enforcing the production of documents; in issuing new writs or other process as he may determine; in ordering parties to proceed, when personal service of citation has not been effected; and in having the same power as to arbitration, as a Common Law Judge, just as the Registrar in the Court of Admiralty possesses, in such matters, the same powers as are possessed by the Masters at Common Law.

REVELS AT LINCOLN'S INN.

Dugdale, in his *Orig. Jurid.*, cap. 64, gives the following account of the revels at Lincoln's Inn:—"And that nothing might be wanting for their encouragement in this excellent study [the law] they have very anciently had dancings for their recreations and delight, commonly called revels, allowed at certain seasons; and that by special order of the Society, as appeareth in 9 Hen. VI. viz. that there should be four revels in that year, and no more; one at the feast of All-Hallowen: another at the feast of St. Erkenwald: the third at the feast of the Purification of our Lady; and the fourth at Midsummer day; one person yearly elected of the Society being made choice of for

director in those pastimes, called the master of the revels. Nor were these exercises of dancing merely permitted, but thought very necessary as it seems, and much conducing to the making of gentlemen more fit for their books at other times : for by an order made, 6th February, 7 Jac., it appears that the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole bar offended by not dancing on Candlemas-day preceding, according to the ancient order of this Society, when the Judges were present, with this, that if the like fault were committed afterwards, they should be fined or disbarred."

THE ANCIENT MODE OF CONVEYANCING.*

"THE ancient modes of conveyance were simple enough. Amongst an illiterate people written documents were, of course, comparatively rare ; and other modes of indicating, or alienating, the possession of property, were of necessity adopted. We read of one mode of conveyance adopted in the times of the Saxons, the adoption of which would at once supersede the necessity of *Preston on Abstracts* and Bythewood's ponderous collection of *Precedents* : 'one Ulphus, the son of Toraldus, turned aside into York, and filled the horn he was wont to drink out of with wine ; and before the altar, upon his bended knees, drinking it, gave away to God and to St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, all his lands and revenues.'† 'We may see,' observes Selden, 'the conveyance of estate how easy it was in those days, and clear from the punctillios of law, and withal, how free from the captious malice of those pettyfoggers who would entangle titles and find flaws in them, and burn the swelling bundles and rolls of parchment now in use.'‡ 'At first after the conquest,' says Ingulphus, 'many lands and estates were collated or bestowed by bare word of mouth, without writing or charter, only

* Extracted from *Laws and Lawyers*. Longman and Co. 1840.

† The Dean and Chapter of York are still in possession of a portion of the land thus bestowed.

‡ Selden. *Janus Anglorum*. Opera, Vol. 2, p. 1001.

with the lord's sword, or helmet, or a horn, or a cap ; and very many tenements with a spur, with a curry-comb, or with a bow and some with an arrow.' There were, however, some inconveniences attendant upon this system of 'doing without the lawyers.' 'Give me Bosehem,' said Godwin, Earl of Kent, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The archbishop, admiring what he would be at in that question, saith, 'I give you Bosehem.' He straight, upon the confidence of this deceit, without any more ado, entered upon an estate of the archbishop's of that name, upon the sea-coasts of Sussex, as if it had been his own by inheritance. And with the testimony of his people about him, spoke of the archbishop before the king as the donor of it, and quietly enjoyed it.

"To produce notoriety of possession, was the great object of the ancient law of real property ; and thus, when a field exchanged masters, the former possessor met within its confines its new owner, and transferred possession to him by delivering, in the presence of witnesses, a detached portion of the soil, or some other symbol. The transaction was recorded in writing ; but it was the delivery of the clod that constituted, in the view of the law, the transfer of the possession. This was a relic of feudality. When William the Conqueror landed in the bay of Pevensey, his feet failed him, and, stumbling, he fell on the palm of his hands. The superstitious troops beheld with dread the augury of failure ; one exclamation burst from the ranks : 'Mal signe est çil !' 'No,' exclaimed William, as he sprang on his feet, 'I have taken seizin of the country,' and held up the clod of earth which he had grasped in his hand.* On this one of his soldiers ran to a neighbouring cottage, and pulling away a portion of the thatch, presented it to the Duke, bidding him to receive that symbol also, as the seizin of the realm which he was about to possess."

* Anecdotes of the exhibition of a similar presence of mind, have been related of many eminent characters in history. Every school boy remembers the story of Camillus. *Plutarch, Vit.*, Vol. 1, p. 214. *Edit. Schæfer, Lips.*, 1826. *Liv. lib.* 5.

FREEMASONRY IN ST. CLEMENT DANES.

IN the year 1871, it was thought desirable by many members of the Order residing in the parish, to establish a Freemason's Lodge within its boundaries. At a meeting held in January of that year, it was unanimously resolved to petition the then Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, for a warrant of constitution, the Lodge to be distinguished by the title of "The Saint Clement Danes Lodge."

The names of the petitioners were:—

Bro. The Rev. R. J. Simpson.

„ William Hale.

„ William Hamilton.

„ Thomas Parker.

„ William Hilton.

„ John Child.

Bro. Robert J. Dobree.

„ John Smith.

„ James Hodges.

„ William Steward.

„ George Wilson.

„ William E. Williams.

On the 9th of February, 1871, the M.W. Grand Master was pleased to accede to the prayer of the petition, and the Lodge was duly consecrated, under the above designation, on the 4th of May, at Carr's "King's Head Hotel," opposite St. Clement's Church, by Bro. John Hervey, the Grand Secretary, assisted by many of the Grand Officers and other Brethren. The warrant contained the names of the following Brethren as the first Officers of the Lodge, viz.:—Bro. William Hale, W.M.; Bro. William Hamilton, S.W.; and Bro. William Hilton, J.W.; and those Brethren were duly installed into their respective offices on the day of consecration; Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G.C., being the Chaplain, and Bro. Thomas Parker, P.M., the Treasurer.

The Lodge appears to have been a great success; and during the three years of its existence the Chair has been occupied successively by Bro. William Hale, the first Master; Bro. William Hamilton, the second; and Bro. William Hilton, the third; while Bro. Daniel Betts, the first initiated Member in the Lodge, was installed in that high office, as its fourth Master, on the 1st of October, 1874. Bro. William Hilton, P.M., is now the Secretary, and we understand the number of Members has reached sixty, and that number is continually increasing.

NEW STREET FROM THE STRAND TO HOLBORN.

THE new street proposed, giving a thoroughfare from the Strand to High Holborn, will be one of the very best improvements in this neighbourhood that can be made. It will form a direct line from the Thames Embankment, through Norfolk Street, Holywell Street, Wych Street, New Inn, crossing the corner of Houghton Street, through Clare Market, Clement's Lane, taking down the corner of Sheffield Street, part of Portsmouth Street, through Lincoln's Inn Fields, opening Little Turnstile into High Holborn.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR ST. CLEMENT DANES.

The School Board for London published, November 6th, 1874, a list of the pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments, for the purpose of erecting on the said pieces or parcels of land School-houses, in which Public Elementary Schools may be carried on. The sites proposed for the Parish of St. Clement Danes are (in the Clare Market District), nine houses and premises in Vere Street, and seven stables and premises in Bear Yard, bounded on the north-east by Bear Yard, on the south-east by a public house, and on the south-west by Vere Street, and on the north-west by the Tavistock Dairy; and (in Milford Lane), workshop and premises, bounded on the north-west by Tweezer's Alley, on the south-east by a workshop adjoining the School Board offices, and on the south-west by a passage leading out of Tweezer's Alley.

ALTERATIONS IN LINCOLN'S INN.

DURING the latter part of the long vacation the Great Hall of Lincoln's Inn, which dates from 1506, and which has so long been spoiled by the partition erected in 1851, to separate the Courts of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices, has been undergoing alterations, and may now be seen restored to its original proportions.

APPENDIX.

1517.

A composition is mentioned by Newcourt to have been made between the Master and Fellows of the Hospital of the Savoy, and James Fitzjames, rector, in which it was agreed the Hospital should receive all the tithes and other emoluments due from the inhabitants residing within its limits, for an annual payment to the rector of St. Clement's of 26s. 8d. ; the Master and successors taking upon themselves the administration of the sacraments, &c., to their inmates.

1609.

From the State Papers, Domestic Series, Jas. I., Vol. 52, No. 22.

"JAMES R.

"Public Record Office.

"Right trustie and right welbeloved Cousin and Councillor wee greet you well. Whereas Thomas Marbury gent. hath presented unto us the name of Elizabeth Waferer of the parishe of St. Clements Danes in the Countie of Midd. Widowe a Recusant, not yet (as he alleadgeth) convicted and whome he purposeth by his industry and travell to prosecute and convict according to the lawes in that case provided ; And upon hir conviccon to cause inquisition to be made of the twoe parts of hir landes and goods, and the same to be returned into the Exchequer as in that case is accustomed. Craving of us to bestowe upon him such benefitt as by the conviccon of the said Elizabeth Waferer is to come unto us ; Wee are pleased to graunt the same unto him ; And have thought good to signifie so much unto you to thend that you may take notice of the name of the said Elizabeth Waferer and make entry thereof wth. yor. self that you may thereby knowe there is by us already graunted unto the said Thomas Marburye and therefore not to be passed to any other ; but that whensoever it shall appeare unto you by certificate out of the Office of the Trers. Remembrancer of or. Exchequer that the said Elizabeth Waferer is according to the course of our lawes duly convicted, her landes seised and found to or. use and the same returned of record for us, That then you or. said Trer. doe give order to or. Attorney generall or other of or. Learned Councill to make a bill for the graunt unto the said Thomas Marbury of the goodes and twoe parts of the landes of the said Elizabeth Waferer according

to a forme alreadie agreed on and remayning wth. or. said Attorney. And because or. intent is not by this our Warrant that any delay shalbe used in prosecuting the said Recusant or to give her hope that under colour thereof shee may be hidden and concealed longer then otherwise by the course of or. lawes shee would be, You shall understand our meaning is, That if the said Thomas Marbury doe not wth. in the space of one whole yeare after the date of this or. warrant convict the said Recusant and retorne the inquisicon of her landes of record in or. Exchequer, That then this our Warrant shalbe void and of none effect to him. And theis or. Lres. shalbe yor. sufficient Warrant and dischardge in this bequest. Given under or. signett at or. Pallart. of Westmr. the two and twentyth day of January in the seaventh yeare of or. Raigne of England ffrance and Ireland, and of Scotland the three and fortith.

“(Dated) Jan. 22, 1609/10.

“(Addressed)

“To or. right trusty and welbeloved Cousin and Councillor, the Earle of Salisbury or. High Trer. of England.”

N.B.—Whether this Thomas Marbury was an officer under the Crown, I cannot find ; but the proceedings look very much like one of those detestable cases of seeking “Blood Money.”

1623.

From the State Papers, Domestic Series, Jas. I. Addenda,
Vol. 43, No. 50.

“Public Record Office.

“Ex principal Registr. Dni. Epi. London Primo die Mensis Martij 1623.

“This day appeared psonally. John Hamlin gentleman now of the parish of St. Clement Daines in the County of Midd. aged twenty-eight yeares or thereabouts his father beinge deade and he att his owne goverment and alledgeth that he is defacto married to Dame Mary Stafford aged twenty-six yeares or thereabouts the late wife of Sr. Edwarde Stafford knight late of Bredfeilde in the County of Berks deceased and was soe married to hir by one Mr. James ffinch whome he tooke to be a minister in holy orders and that in that respect he conceived he was lawfully married to her but because there is some doubt whether he the said James ffinch was ever admitted to the holy orders of priesthood or not he prayeth to have licence for himselfe and the same Dame Mary Stafford to be married together in the parish Church of St. Bridgett als St. Bride in the City of London.

“JOHN HAMLIN.

“THEOD. COLLEY notin. pubcu Deputat.

“Concordat cum originali in Regro predict remanem fca collatione per me.”

N.B.—This Document (the original) is much worn and worm eaten.

1630.

Among the State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. I. Vol. 359, No. 22.
In Public Record Office.

"Date—17th July, 1630.

"In the Parish of St. Clements wth. in the Dutchy of Lancaster.

And "In the Parish of St. Mary Le Savoy wth. in the Dutchy.

	St. Clement's. Savoy.	
The number of such families as have bene or are like		
to be chargeable to the said parish by reason of povertie -	0506	0029
The number of the persons that are in the said families -	1518	0086
The sume of the charges wch. the said persons have put		
the parish to this last yeare by reason of infeccion - -	£0051	£0007
The number of the houses built wthin. these seven		
yeares contrarie to his Maties. proclamacons - - -	0004	0001
Houses divided since 1603 - - - -	0030	0004
The number of the severall tenements they are divided		
into - - - - -	0053	0007
Inmates - - - - -	0155	0002
Harbourers of those inmates - - - -	0068	0002

"LAW. WHITAKER."

1635.

Among the State Papers, Domestic Series, Chs. I. Vol. 293,
No. 81. In Public Record Office.

"May it please your Lopps. :—

"According to the Order of this Honoble. Bourd of the first of May last wee have taken a view of the many tauernes in Drury Lane complained of to yor. Lopps. and doe finde the number of them there, to be noe lesse then is menconed in yor. Lopps. said order and likely to be the cause of much inconvenience and disorder in and about that place : And by vertue of yor. Lopps. said order wee did forbidd one John Clapton (a man heretofore indicted and fined at the Sessions of Gaole Deliverie for excessiue prices taken by him for victualls, and who formerly kept a disordered tauerne in ffileete streete) to proceede any further wth. a taverne in Drury lane, wch. for these 4 or 5 monethes past had bene shutt upp ; and hath not bene a taverne much aboute 3 yeares, wch. is the time in yor. Lopps. order likewise limited. But the said Clapton notwth. standing your Lopps. order made knowne unto him, hath laid in his wine, sett open his doore, and hanged upp his bush ; Whereof wee have thought it our dueties humbly to certifie yor. Lopps.

"Most humbly at yor. Lopps. Comandment,

"HE. SPILLER,

"9^o Die July, 1635."

"LAUR. WHITAKER.

1636.

From the State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. I. Vol. 351, No. 101.

“Public Record Office.

“Articles objected by his Maiesties Comissioners for causes ecclial. againste James Hannum, of the pisshe of St. Clements Danes London waxchandler followe :—

“1. Imprimis wee article and obiet to you the saide James Hanum that you doe knowe and beleeeve that such of the Kinge’s Maties. subiects of this realme as have, or doe printe, vent, sell, or utter any bookes, pamphletts or papers not first lawfully licensed to bee solde, are by the lawes eccllicall. of this realme, and especially by vertue of a decree made and recorded in the higher Courte of Starr chamber in the xxvijth yeare of the raigne of the late queene Elizabeth to be censured in this honourable Courte, ‘Et obiiscimus et arlamur conm. dom. et de quobt.’

“2. Itm. wee article and obiet that the premisses notwithstandinge in the monethes of March, Aprill, Maye, June, Julye, August, September, October, November, December, January, february and March anno Dni. 1636 now curreant, every some or one of the sd. moneths, you the saide James Hanum have vented, uttered or solde two severall books or pamphletts, the one intituled *Apologeticus ad praesentes Anglicanos, criminu’ ecclesiasticorum in curia celsae Comissionis quasitores authore Johanne Bastwicke, M.D., &c.*, and the other intituled *The Lord’s Day, The Sabbath Day, or a Brief Answer, &c.*, to the number of x. viij. vj. iiij. two or at least one of each sorte of the saide intituled books more or lesse.

“And wee require yow by vertue of your oath to sett downe how manye of the saide bookes of each sorte yow have uttered, vented, or solde, and of whom you hadd them? ‘Et obycimus et arlamur ut supra.’

“3. Item wee article and obiet unto you the saide James Hanan that yow doe knowe or beleeeve that the bookes or pamphletts mentioned in the next precedent article were never licensed by authoritye to bee printed or solde but were printed by stealth by some freinde or acquayntaunce of yors. And we require yow to sett downe who printed the same to yor. knowledge or beleefe. ‘Et obycimus et arlamur ut supra.’

“4. Item wee article and obiet that one or more of each sorte of the aforesaide intituled bookes or pamphletts were lately taken in yor. house and possession by one of the messingrs. of this honourable Courte. ‘Et obycimus et arlamur ut supra.’

“5. Itm. quod premissa, &c.

“Admis arti, JO. LAMBE.”

1636.

“A certificate of newe erected buildings, devided tenements, and inmates within ye Parish of St. Clement Daues, in the Dutchy of Lancaster, accord-

ing to the directions of a Lre. of the Lordes of His Maties. Most Honble. Privy Councill of the 8th of March, 1636." (A long paper roll marked No. 22, Vol. 359, Domestic Series, State Paper Office.)

From this interesting document we learn that there were 67 tenants in the parish, that 17 houses had been "devided" within the past seven years, and 30 since 1603. Among the ground landlords' names were the Earls of Essex and of Arundel, Alderman Allen's son, "the Lady Batty," "Thomas Fisher of Islington," Lady Harvey, and "Mannynge, a childe," to whom belonged in the Middle Ward, "Lyndes Ally," in which "soe many inmates and poore people postued together that wee cannot find them out nor the charges." In the parish then "lately" dwelt Edward Ingram, in which, if coincidences are worth anything, dwelt, two centuries "later," the celebrated and respected Herbert Ingram.

Another document in the State Paper Office is entitled "A certificate of all the houses that have bene visited with the infection of the plague, this yeare 1636, in the Dutchy of Lancaster, with the charges £51. oos. od. from the 27 of July last in the Parrish of St. Clement Danes."

From this it appears that the unfortunate tenants of houses "infected" numbered 18, who had to pay "charges" to the parish amounting to £51. os. 1d. Among the tenants we find "Sarah Lady ffisher of Islington" paid for two houses, "the Lady Harvey" for one, and "John Snowe" for three.

1636,

A "Census" of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary-le-Savoy, 1636-7, signed by "Laurence Whitaker," forms one of the State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I., Vol. 359, No. 22.

1638.

State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. I., Vol. 409, No. 71, in the Public Record Office.

"Mathew Pilcher of St. Clemts. Danes in the Countye of Midd. lynnendraper maketh oath That he hath bynne in presense at his this depts. house when Thomas Ashfeild Esqr. hath uppon the Sabboth daye brought Mrs. Mary Dorell in choach to this depts. house accompanied wth. others & hath importuned this dept. to goe wth. her to St. Clemts. Church to divine prayer & sermon & to provide her a pewe wch. this depont. at his request hath pformed. accordingly. And this dept. further sayth That the last sondaye the said Mrs. Mary Dorell came in the said Mr. Ashfeild's choach to this depts. house & desired this dept. to goe wth. her to St. Clemts. Church to prayer & sermon & alsoe to the sacramt. of the Lord's Supper wch. she there receaved wth. other commitants, and this depont. & his wife.

"Jur' 11^o January 1638.

"JO. MYCHELL."

1652.

In the Close Roll, 1652. Part 47, Mem. 40.

"Public Record Office.

"Newton Esqr. and Hooker.

"THIS INDENTURE made the second day of february in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty-two Betweene Humfrey Newton of Lincolnes Inne in the County of Midd. Esqr. sonne and heire of Humfrey Newton ye elder late of Caldwell in ye County of Bedford Esqr. & Ellis Younge of London Gent. of the one pte. & John Hooker of the pish of St. Clements Danes in ye County of Midd. Esqr. ffrancis Clisson of London Doctor of Phisicke & John Bestoe of the pish of St. Clemts. Danes aforesd. gent. of the other pte. Witnesseth that the said Humfrey Newton pte. to these prsents. for and in consideracon of the sume of five shillings of lawfull English money to him in hand paid by the said John Hooker & also ye said Ellis Young for and in consideracon of the sume of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England to him in hand paid by the said John Hooker before the sealing & delivery of these prsents. the receipt & receipts whereof they the said Humfrey Newton & Ellis Young doe hereby severally & respectively acknowledge have aliened graunted bgained. sold enfeafed & confirmed & by these prsents. doe alien graunt bgaine. sell enfeoffe & confirme unto ye said ffrancis Clisson & John Bestow & their heires All that part of the ffeild or close ot land or pasture ground wth. the appurtennces called or knowne by the name of ffectt's ffeild not being now enclosed or built upon by any graunt derived from William Newton late of Biddenham in ye County of Bedford gent. deceased or ye said Humfrey Newton gent. deceased or mortgaged to Sir David Canningham by the said William & Humfrey or either of them conteyning by estimacon seaven acres more or lesse being particularly abutted & bounded in an Indenture dated the foure & twentieth day of May One thousand six hundred thirty & eight and rented in an Indenture dated the fifteenth day of July in the fifteenth yeare of ye raigne of the late King Charles made betweene John Harborne & ffrancis his wife of the one pte. & William Newton gent. deceased of the other pte. & inrolled in Chancery wch. things are scituatē lying & being in the pishes of St. Dunstons in the West & of St. Clements Danes in the County of Midd. or one of them And the revercon & revercons of all & singuler the prmisses. & also all the estate rightly the interest clayme [inheritance & demaund wtsoever. of them the said Humfrey Newton & Ellis Young of in and to the aforesaid prmisses. except and always reserved out of this present. graunt the libtie. of one way or passage leading from and out of Chancery Lane & by and through ye lane anniently called ffeild Lane & now or late called Jack an Apes Lane & from thence through part of the said ffeild called ffectt's ffeild leading by the end of Sheir Lane towards and by the

Plough Stables & Lincolnes Inn Grange unto or towards certeyne houses called Howches houses to & for all manner of passengers wt. soever & also for all & all manner of carts, coaches, & carriages wt. soever To have & to hold ye said pte. of ye said ffeild or close of land or pasture ground wth. the appurtenances before in & by these presents. bgained, & sold or meant menconed or intended to be herein or hereby aliened graunted bgained. sold enfeofed & confirmed unto ye said francis Glisson & John Bestow their heires & assignes for ever Neverthesse in trust to or for the use & benefit of the said John Hooker his heires and assignes In Witness whereof the pties. first above named to these present. Indres. interchangeably have sett their hand and seales ye day & yeare first above written.

“BENET. { “And be it remembered ye aforesaid Humfrey Newton & Ellis Young came the Second day of ffebruary in the yeare above written before ye keeps. of ye Libtie. of England &c. in Chancery & acknowledged ye Indenture aforesaid & all and every thing therein conteyned in manner as is above said. Inrolled ye Second day of ffebruary in the yeare aforesaid.—Exied.”

1653.

Among the Royalist Composition Papers, 2nd Series, Vol. 47,
p. 961, in Public Record Office.

Date—about 1653.

“A true pticular. of all the estate of Thomas Panton, of Clements Danes in ye Countye of Midd. gen.

“Hee hath a saddle and bridle wth. a sworde and belte

wch. he vallues at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	0
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

He hath bookes worth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

He hath wearing apparell woth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	0
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

								10	15	0

1659.

“Two soldiers were hanged in the Strand for the late mutiny at Somerset House.”

1660.

Among the State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. II., Vol. 18, No. 43,
in Public Record Office.

“Dear Joseph,

“This bearer, a person well known to you, is come to seek wt. he has lost, a parsonage. St. Clemts. is like to be disposed off to one of lower voice: ye Prishioners. do par yt if he continued longer, they should be put to ye charg of

dilapidacon, for his voice beeing sent up so close might give it self vent by some rent in ye walls. So they wish him well and themselves better and desire he may be promoted to some cathedrall. Do wt. you can to further it. (But to be serious, he is now destitute of a livelehood only his chaplaine's place and he desires your aid if it come in your way. I now say no farther concerning him, you know him so well, yt I prsume. you will not be wanting to befriend him wth. wt. lye in yor. power. Pray let him not see this ler.) To-morrow you shall hear more from me by Mr. Thomson. Dr. Say comes up this day, & Mr. Holben upon Wednesday, & brings his lady with him. Sr. Rogersse is not yet returned. I haue not rec. an answer to 2 lers. I have writ to you, no more. I haue company att one—So I cannot enlarg.

"I am ever yours,

"T. LAMPLUGH.

"Date 8 Octr. 1660.

"(Addressed)

"To Mr. Joseph Williamson att Mr. Sec. Nicholas lodging in Whitehall."

1660.

"Perukes not commonly worn till 1660. There was one Gregory, in the Strand, that was the first famous perriwig maker; and they were then called Gregorians. He lies buried by the west door of St. Clement's Church."—*Aubrey's Letter to Anthony a Wood, in the Ashmolean Museum.*

1665.

According to the annual return made by the Parish Clerks of London for the year 1665, it appears that the number of deaths in the parish of St. Clement Danes from the Plague, were 1,319 in that year.

1665.

From the State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. II., Holland
Correspondence.

"My Lod.

"Public Record Office.

"The King's declaracon wch. came out lately here in print & whereof I sent a copie by mine of the 9th instant, was upon Saturday last the 14th ffolg. solemnely proclaimed by the King's Heralds at Armes with trumpetts & other ceremonies usual here in such cases both through Westminster & the City of London the solemnity being as folls. vizt. Two heralds with their coates of armes having the said declaracon in their hands accompanied with ffoure mace bearers eight trumpetts & the serjeant riding before them & attended with 2 troupes of horse. The trumpetts having sounded & a greate concourse of people being gott together the sd. declaracon was read aloud by one of the heralds, wch. being done there was greate shereting & rejoicing amongst the people. From West-

minster they went to Temple Barre where they were mett by the Lod. Maior accompanied with the aldermen of the City of London richly attired in their scarlet gownes on horsback to receave the sd. declaracon who being conducted to the Temple Gate over against Chancery Lane, the same was there proclaimed againe for the 2nd time with more acclamacon of the people then before & the gards of horse having their swords all drawne & clattering them one against another, and so they marched on through Cheapeside (the principall streete of London) where the same was proclaimed againe as likewise before the Royall Exchange where this procession ended with greate demonstracon of joye & sounding of trumpetts. After that this proclamacon, many of the nobles of the Court came into the City & did dyne with the Lod. Major. It is sd. that his Majty. is to goe downe to Portsmouth to-morrow to hasten the ships that lye there to the Downes, & to view the fortifications & comes not back till Saturday next. And tis thought that within 14 dayes after his returne he intends to goe to the Downes with his Highnes the Duke of Yorke to give directions over the whole flete.

* * * * *

[There are four more paragraphs following, but relating to other subjects.]

“AM. VAN GOCH.

“ Chelsey the 16th of March

“ Ao. 1665.”

(N.B.—This alludes to the declaration of war with Holland.)

1667.

In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, temp. Charles II., 1666-7, under date Jan. 18th, 1667, we find the following respecting the New River Company's mains in St. Clement's parish :

“ Reasons why the Corporation of the New River differ from the proposals of Sir Robert Vyner and the other owners of the Thames Waterworks in Durham Yard. They think they should not be excluded from St. Clement's Danes and other parishes where their pipes have been laid twenty years; nor from Covent Garden, which they were just preparing to serve, having spent £8,000 in preparation to supply the western parts of London, for which the small proportion allotted them in Bloomsbury, &c. will be no compensation; they plead their charter of incorporation, by which they have right to continue their pipes, and serve all London and Westminster, but as an accommodation for the inhabitants to have the choice between their water and the Thames water, Sir Robert Vyner has leased land through which their pipes run and cut off the pipes.”

1667.

Examination of Margaret Compton before ye Rt. Hon. and ye Lord Arlington ye 29 July 1667.—State Papers Domestic, Vol. 211, No. 65.

“Sayth.

“That hir master Mr. Bollard his wife Mr. Wells and a tallow chandler wth. fourty others intend to fire all ye houses between Temple Barre and West Minster before Friday next. That she heard this Sunday senight in her master's house spoken by ye partys that this was said by her master coming home for a meeting on Sunday.

“Mr. Wells said this at a meeting in Moorfields where he is a teacher and where bills were given out of ye whole designe. Ye examt. had one of them given her wch. her master tooke from her.

“The exant. dwells in Turnham Street.”

1669.

“St. Clemt. Danes. Att a vestry held the 12th day of July, 1669, Ordered: That all p'sones whatsoever within the said psh. that shall make use of any other paul (pall) than the psh. paul shall pay thirtie shillings for breaking upp of any ground within the church. And it is required by this Society (?) that the psh. clerke do take notice of this order, and observe it accordingly.”—*Harl. M.S.* 1472, fo. 159.

1675.

SUBSIDY ON FIRE HEARTHES.

“MIDDLESEX. “Public Record Office. No. $\frac{143}{370}$

“A true view of all the Fire Hearthes and Stoves within the County of Middlesex, taken by Roger Higgs Esq. Receiver Generall for the said Duty for one year ended at our Lady Day 1674 and presented to His Majesty's Justices at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said County 12 April 1675.

THE DUTCHY LIBERTY.

Hen. Crosse	...	...	...	24	Mr. Ladd	...	...	...	5
Wm. Stone	...	...	...	10	Mr. Abbott	...	...	...	5
ffran. Browne	...	...	...	7	Rich. Gaskin	...	...	...	4
Rich. Acton	...	...	...	3	Mr. Merryett	...	...	...	4
Hen. Edwards	...	...	...	5	Wm. Huskinge	...	...	...	2
Mr. Hunt	...	...	...	18	Rob. Andrews	...	...	...	7
Rob. Blanchard	...	...	...	6	Sim. Weare	...	...	...	3
Rich. Mills	...	...	...	8	Math. Wates	...	...	...	9
John East	...	...	...	7	ffranc. Colvitt	...	...	...	5
Abr. Wood	...	...	...	4					

TEMPLE BARR WARD.

John Younger	7	Ann Dobson	8
John Hyde	8	Jos. Churchill	7
Mrs. Griggs	6	Mr. Leshard	8
Thom. Byron	12	Empty Bowres ownr.	4
Vow. Scott	14	Thom. Barnes	8
Edw. Coggin	7	Nich. Stroud	6
Rob. Groome	7	John Kents	4
Rob. Woodhouse	4	Humph. Middlemoore	6
John Wildman	8		

TEMPER BARR.

We. Hall	2	John Pride	2
Mr. Price	2	John Radford	3
Wm. Cooke	4	The Lord Bridgman	21
We. Bull	4	The Dutches of Somerset	59
Mr. W. Isac Williams	4	Thom. Tayler	2
Morris Williams	6	John Cogges	8
Thom. Barbor	4	John Holland	4
Mr. Brumfeild	9	We. Veland	9
G. Palmer	2	Thom. Packeridge	3
John Ramsey	13	Geo. Rogers	3
Wm. Bennet	2	Wm. Bennett	2
Row. Woodier	2	We. Baldwin	2
John Radford	7	Thom. Cox	12
We. Haslam	2	Wm. Burrows	4
John Davis	3	Doro. Sherlerne	3
Mr. Grice	2	Pet. Hawkes	4

MILFORD LANE.

Edw. Motts	5	Andr. Helley	5
Rich. Holton	5	Wee. fletcher	1
Edw. Garell	17	Wee. Norgate	1
Thom. Biggs	7	We. Randall	1
We. Gould	1	John Holle	4
We. ffrogley	1	Kath. Sturdey	2
Roger Cooper	2	We. Quarpus	1
We. Hagg	1	Rich. Harper	1
Wee. Allin	1	Edw. Harthway	9
Hen. Leete	1	Hen. Wilde	3
Thom. Biggs	6	Rob. Jones	3

MILFORD LANE—*Continued.*

Tho. Stamp 6	Mr. Pewas 4
Hen. Overton 3	Rich. Raynard 6
Hugh Mills 2	Edw. Younger 8
Rob. Welde 4	Empty 6
Empty 3	Hen. Higgins 5
Rob. Lowder 4	Mr. Burton 5
Empty 3	Hen. Gotter 4
Math. Kingson 4	Mr. Sturges 5
Steph. Barker 6	Rich. Smart 5
We. Morgon 1	Empty 5
We. Penny 1	Wm. Blote 8
We. Horten 1	Edw. Gilbert 1
Empty 2	Thom. Parston 6
Wm. Jarvis 6	Abr. Downinge 13
Dan. Godart 2	We. Barkesteade 4
We. ffeilden 3	Samll. Taylor 3
Ducklen 9	We. Ward 2
Edm. Gurling 7	Mr. Brightwell 9
We. Longe 10	Geo. Bedbury 2
Thom. Moulton 6	The Lord Hen. Howard 72
Wm. Brookes 5	The Countess of Arundell 16
Rich. Goney 3	Empty 7
John Hinshaw 7	Abr. Veare 5
John Beulty 4	Dorothy Eaten 6
John Phillipps 4	Xpor. Midlam 2
Edw. Meakins 12	John Smally 6
Thom. Surges 13	Ralph Alport 2
Char. Throgmorton 8	James Nuthall 1
Edw. Cooper 8	John ffitchett 1
We. Langmoone 3	Thom. Mouncer 3
Rob. Meatcham 4	Elias Moore 8
Wee. ffarmer 7	Thom. Alderman 5
Mr. Ellet 4	Antho. Plumer 13
Wilmot Dobson 2	John Milborne 6
Rich. Martin 4	Empty 6
John Sutton 9	Thom. Ville 13
We. Cotton 8	Mr. Paterson 12
John Draper 6	Ellice Roberts 5
John Gardner 7	Mr. Robinson 5
Mrs. Cattle 4	Lancelet Coplstone 10

MILFORD LANE—*Continued.*

Mr. Imsley	8	Wm. Rich	8
Pet. Gumley	13	Wee. Wilkinson	2
Eliz. Colchester... ..	6	Barth. Kinge	8
John Dunvile	3	James Nuttle	3
Mrs. Day	4	Mr. Harwood	6
John Gall	5	Antho. Sidgwick	8
Mr. Hamersley	12	Edw. Richards	8

AX YARD.

James Briggs	3	John Collins	4
Rich. Thrift	4	Rich. Eaton	4
Mr. Murger	4	Thom. Smith	4
Empty	6	The Lady Sidnham	12
Blackwell	6	John Shedbury	13
John Banks	5	Benj. Greene	4

SHEARE LANE.

Thom. Walker	8	Bryan Sharpe	9
Ambros. Phillipps, Esq.	10	Mr. Ustes	7
Sr. Robt. Payton	16	Eliz. Holford	5
Mr. Leonard	9	Griffin Guillian	10
Rich. Penney	9	Mr. Brooke	10
Elias Ashmole	7	Xpor. Cooke	10
John Cooke	7	Jerr. ffdge	10
Edw. Bornell, Esq.	7	John Harper	4
Hen. Kempe	8	James Welch	3
Rich. Longham, Esq.	8	Thom. Stacham	1
Mr. Edwards	10	Hen. Howard	1
Danll. Waight, Esq.	10	Perrey	2
John Bomer	8	Mr. Hyle	5
We. Adams	2	Mr. Parrott	5
Rich. Evans	5	Rob. Walker	4
ffran. Old	2	Nich. Kemball	10
We. Williams	1	We. Brush	6
We. Thornton	1	Wee. Jarman	4
Joue ffolliott	1	Edw. Chisson	3
We. Mills	1	David Katkitt	10
We. Linsey	1	Hen. Humphrys	4
We. ffolliott	2	John Brue	4
E. Neale ownr.	1	Thom. Jones	6
John ffryer	9	Rich. Hunt	3

1686.

Treasury Board Papers, Bundle 128, No. 6.

"Public Record Office.

"To the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of his Majestie's Treasury.

"Henry Cotigno, Citizen and Draper of London, converted from Jewdassme and Baptized into the Christian faith in the year 1686 at the Parish Church of St. Clement Danes, being reduced to great poverty, and informed that he is intituled to a share of a Charity for relief of converted Jews, and now distributable by the Master of the Rolls, Most humbly prays your Lordships, no Warrant may be granted to his honour the Master of the Rolls for the receiveing any mony out of the Revenues given towards the support of converted Jews, untill the claime of the said Henry Cotigno hereto (of which there is upwards of thirty years due to him as a converted Jew) according to the Foundation settled by King Henry the 3rd in the year of our Lord 1233 be fully satisfied &c.

"London february the 4th

"HENRY COTIGNO.

¹⁶
17—
¹⁷

"I lodge at Mr. Jones's in little Jarmin Street, St. James's."

N.B.—This Document may be considered important, as the same is, as yet, uncalendared in the office, and not likely to be for some time.

1697.

Drury House was in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. The Olympic Theatre occupies the site on which the house stood; portions of it remained till a comparatively recent period.

1700.

"Craven House, which has given its name to Craven Hill, had been the residence of Lord Craven before 1700, on the removal of that family from Drury Lane, and was borrowed by Queen Anne as a nursery for her son—the Duke of Gloucester. Some detached mansions of considerable splendour formed the first beginning of Chelsea. Such had been Beaufort House, inhabited by the Duke of Beaufort, in 1682, when he left Beaufort Buildings in the Strand. Such also was Lindsey House—removed from Lincoln's Inn to Chelsea—in the reign of Charles I. and now marked by Lindsey Place.—*Edinburgh Review*, 267."

1711.

The poet Denham and his fellow rakes amused themselves one night by blacking out all the signs between Temple Bar and Charing Cross. The *Spectator* very justly remarked in 1711, "Our streets are filled with 'Blue Boars,' 'Black Swans' and 'Red Lions,' not to mention 'Flying Pigs' and 'Hogs in Armour,' with many other creatures more extraordinary than any in the deserts of Africa." At one time almost every house had its signboard.

1732.

"The 'Parish Clerks,' in 1732, estimate the value of this living at £600 per annum, but that not more than £400 was received; which appears to have been repeated."—*New View of London*, 1738.

1742.

DECEMBER 12.—"On Sunday morning, died at her house in St. Clement Churchyard, in the Strand, Mrs. Russel, who officiated as sexton to that parish. 'Tis remarkable that her husband, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had held the same office for upwards of 150 years preceding her."

1751.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.—"The vestries of St. Clement Danes, St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster, agreed to enforce an Act of 2nd William and Mary for obliging all persons whose houses adjoin to the street, to hang out lights at their doors from *dark time* till twelve o'clock, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, or contribute to lamps at such distances as two or more justices shall appoint, under penalty of two shillings for every neglect."

1752.

NEW SQUARE.—"A dreadful fire broke out about one in the morning of the 27th of June, 1752, in Lincoln's Inn New Square, London, by which Nos. 10 and 11 were entirely consumed; particularly the chambers of R. Wilbraham, the Hon. Edw. Harley, the Hon. Charles Yorke, E. Hoskyns, — Cholmley, Edmund Sawyer, Master in Chancery, and — Ansell, Esqrs., all in No. 10, where the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing apparel were totally destroyed. Messrs. Yorke and Hoskyns, who lay up one pair of stairs, were both asleep and narrowly escaped in their breeches and shirts. The gentlemen in the next staircase, No. 11, viz.: John Sharpe, Solicitor to the Treasury, Edward Booth, Esq., Messrs. Ambler, Fazakerley, Fellers and Wilmot, had just time to save most things of consequence. The loss and difficulties in which many families are involved, the titles to whose properties were lodged with the above mentioned gentlemen, are not to be computed. Mr. Wilbraham had lately purchased an estate of great value, the title deeds of which, among other numberless deeds, mortgages, &c., were burnt. His clerk, Mr. Pickering, lost above £1,100 in money and bank notes of his own and others, and securities for £30,000 more; and also *all* the title deeds of Lord Leigh's estate. When the fire was discovered *most of the Watch were asleep or drunk.*"—*The Scots' Magazine*, 1752, vol. xiv., p. 314.

1752.

"At night a gentleman in his coach was attacked, in Bedford Row, by two footpads, who robbed him of his gold watch, money and hat. The same night, about ten o'clock, a gentleman passing by the end of Carey Street was attacked by two villains, one of whom struck at him with a hanger and cut one of his eyes, but some company appearing they ran off without robbing him."

1771.

KENT'S ALTAR-PIECE.—"In a list of Hogarth's productions, we read: 'A Burlesque or Kent's Altar-piece at St. Clements, with notes.' It represents angels, very ill drawn playing on various instruments. I never saw but my proof, which is on blue paper."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, Edit. 1771, vol. iv., p. 84.

1793.

"On April 15th, at the age of 59, died, at London, Mr. Foster Powell, the famous pedestrian. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have profited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence and poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him. In the afternoon of the 22nd his remains were brought for interment, agreeably to his own request, to St. Paul's Churchyard. The funeral was characteristically a walking one from New Inn through Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill. The followers were twenty on foot in black gowns, and after them came three mourning coaches. The attendants were all men of respectability. He was buried nearly under the only tree in the churchyard."—*The Scots' Magazine*, 1793, p. 206.

1846.

"Cost for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting the Parish of St. Clement Danes for 1846:—Paviour's Work, £698. 2s. 11d.; Mason's Work, £560. 15s. 8d.; Wood Paving, £82. 12s. 7d.; Lighting, £978. 11s. 3d.; Salaries, £234. 15s. 0d.; Rent of Stoneyard, £30; Printing, £12. 13s. 6d.; Smith's Work, £17. 13s. 6d.; Stationery, £10. 17s. 5d.; Carpenter's Work, £5. 13s. 6d.; Collector's Poundage, £81. 9s. 6d.; Sundries, including Advertisements, Collector's Bond, &c., £26. 14s. 6d. The Committee were—R. J. P. Jaquet, Chairman, D. Boobyer, W. Bellamy, H. T. Woods, W. H. Younger, E. Judkins, R. T. Oviden, T. Scrivener, H. D. Smith, F. Stokes, D. Spencer, G. Chapman, W. Lane, G. Spillman, E. D. Burton, W. Tyrrell, W. Parker, H. Upton, W. Dent, J. Johnston, W. Cull, George Steel. Clerk, 9, Carey Street, W. Cadogan and H. Cadogan, Surveyors, Picket Place."

1860.

"DEVIL'S OWN."—"This was a crack corps of volunteers, raised at the end of the last century or the beginning of the present. Its proper name was the 'Temple Association,' because its members were all members of either the Middle or the Inner Temple, and a supplemental corps manœuvred on their left, which consisted of their clerks. The uniform was scarlet faced with black velvet. A year or two ago I gave a coloured engraving of a member of this corps in his uniform to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. This corps was distinct from the Bloomsbury Corps, to which a great many members of the Bar belonged. In the Bloomsbury Corps the late Mr. Justice Allan Park, as he told me himself, was a corporal, and Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor, was a private, both being Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. The St. Martin's Volunteers were the 'King's Own,' because King George III. resided in that parish. The St. Margaret Volunteers were the 'Queen's Own,' because part of Buckingham Palace is in that parish. The St. James's Volunteers were the 'Prince's Own,' because the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., lived in Carlton Palace, which is in the parish of St. James. And the Temple Association was called 'The Devil's Own,' because its members were all lawyers."—F. A. CARRINGTON, in *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, 1860, ix., 400.

1871.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lemaitre, the widow of Paul Thomas Lemaitre, the unfortunate "hero" of the "Pop Gun Plot," died at the house of her daughter (Mrs. Landole) at Teddington, on the 28th August, 1871, aged 78.

1873.

A fire, July 28th, consumed three houses in Lincoln Court, Drury Lane, burning one of its inmates to death. No less than twenty-four families were crowded in these houses.

1873.

J. F. Isaacson, Esq., the highly esteemed Vestry Clerk of St. Clement Danes, completed his twenty-fifth year of office November 22nd.

1873.

DUCKETT'S CHARITY FOR MAID SERVANTS.—The Charity, which was founded for the purpose of giving to maid servants who had been five years or upwards in one situation in the parish, a sum of money on their marriage, was distributed to the following persons, on December 15th: Sarah Ann Smith, *nee* Francis, servant for ten years before marriage to Mr. Roberts, "The Grapes,"

109, Drury Lane; Mary Ann Mc Green, *nee* Lloyd, servant to Mr. Dobree, 264, Strand, for five years; Rachel Ellen Rouse, *nee* Harris, servant for nine years to Mr. Godbold, 4, Palsgrave Place and 190, Strand; and Emily Smith, *nee* Church, cook for five years to Miss Matcham, 8 and 9, Arundel Street. Each of the above received the sum of £18.

1874.

A CENTENARIAN.—On Thursday, the 1st of January, an inhabitant of New Brentford, Mrs. Alice Woodbridge, attained the advanced age of 100 years. The old lady was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, on the 1st of January, 1774, and was baptized on the 30th day of the same month. She saw Dr. Dodd carried to execution; was present at St. Paul's Cathedral when King George III. returned thanks for his recovery; has a lively recollection of the Lord George Gordon Riots; remembers some of the powerful incidents of the French Revolution; came to Brentford at the time of her marriage, in the year 1796, and has resided there ever since, much respected and beloved. She enjoys, even now, excellent health; but her faculties of sight and hearing are somewhat defective, and her memory, especially of occurrences of recent date, is not good. She can converse freely upon events of her early age, although those of the last thirty or forty years are not remembered. She never saw a railway train until she was ninety-five years of age when she travelled from Brentford to Hounslow. It is a curious fact that the old lady's husband (Mr. Woodbridge), who lived to the good old age of ninety-three, was the last person in the town of Brentford who paid the "powder tax." The "coming of age" was the occasion of a family gathering, at which the old lady's descendants of the third generation were largely represented; and numbers of the old inhabitants of the town—among them the Vicar, the Rev. F. B. Briggs, Dr. Williams, and others called to offer their congratulations.

1874.

THE SCHOOLS OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The Statistical Committee reported, with reference to the Sub-division of Westminster in St. Clement Danes, that they consider it would be unwise to allow the question of the supply of the deficiency in this sub-division to remain any longer in abeyance on account of the proposed erection of the St. Clement Danes National Schools. They therefore begged leave to recommend that the Vicar of St. Clement Danes be informed that unless the erection of these schools was commenced within three months, the Board would take steps forthwith to provide the required accommodation. This was agreed to.—From *Times* Report of London Schools, May 1st, 1874.

1874.

Extracted from the *World* newspaper.—“But we love the Strand. We love to think of it years ago, centuries ago, when it was an open highway, with here and there a great man’s house with gardens to the water’s side. But the associations which render this great thoroughfare delightful to us are those which are connected with its coffee houses and taverns. It was from the ‘Grecian’ coffee house in Devereux Court that Steele proposed to date the learned articles in the *Tatler*; hither came Foote to kill an hour, and perhaps a reputation; here, too, was to be seen Goldsmith’s honest face when, exhausted by the diversions of a shoemaker’s holiday, he sought consolation, strength, and repose in punch and kidneys. At ‘George’s,’ near Essex Street, Shenstone was to be sometimes caught reading pamphlets at any price under three shillings. At the ‘Somerset’ were sometimes left those Junian letters of which the paternity has never yet been, and in our humble opinion never will be, discovered. To the ‘Turk’s Head,’ over and over again came the great lexicographer and his Scotch worshipper to sup; for the woman who owned the house was a civil woman and poor, which were recommendations sufficiently powerful to make an obedient humble patron of the man who had spurned Lord Chesterfield and knocked a bookseller down with a folio. What a life once overflowed it all! What a grave, curled-moustached, peak-toed, G. P. R. Jamesian life! What a fat-faced, big-wigged, pudding-bodied, sack-inspired, Pepysian life! What a sturdy, indecorous vealpie-stuffed-with-plum, Johnsonian life! Here you had it all. Observe the shades which elbow us as we make our way forwards. There is Mr. Penn, with his immovable hat and his orbicular person. There is Mr. Garrick, with as much histrionic pertness as you please, giving dexterity to his big heeled shoes. There is handsome Mountford, reeling under a deadly wound, with a ghastly face and disordered wig, resembling, as he staggers and sways, that wonderful figure of the injured husband in the fifth act of the astonishingly fine ‘*Marriage a la Mode*.’ There is Mrs. Bracegirdle, the innocent cause of it all, the brown beauty and charming actress, whose splendid eyes and sweet plump figure still live in the pleasant pages of Cibber’s *Apology*. There is ‘Tom’s,’ in Devereux Court, where Akenside argued and meditated epistles to Curio—how have they vanished! We speak not of the walls and roofs and floors—the material and grosser portions of their frouzy being—but of the spirit that quickened them, the life, the inner life, that filled their nooks and crannies with echoes which linger still upon the ear.”

1874.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, held October 21st, at the Offices on the Thames Embankment, Sir Charles Reed presiding, the Clerk read the following letter that had been received from Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. :—

"My dear Sir Charles,—I am extremely sorry to be under the necessity of asking you to convey to the Board my resignation of the seat I have the honour to hold as one of the members of the School Board for the City of Westminster.

"The duties of the office I have been called upon to fill do not allow me to attend the meetings of the Board or of its committees, and I am therefore obliged reluctantly to withdraw from a share in a work in which, from the first, I have taken a strong and active interest.

"I rejoice, however, that so much progress has already been made by the School Board in supplying the deficiency of the means of education which existed in London prior to the passing of the 'Elementary Education Act,' and that already very many thousands of children have been gathered into schools who formerly never attended at all.

"Much no doubt remains to be done, but I shall always remember with pleasure that I was a member of the first School Board for London; and that I had some share, however humble, in building up the principles upon which the 'Elementary Education Act' has been brought into operation.

"Thanking you and my colleagues for much personal kindness, and consideration,

"2, Hyde Park Street, Oct. 19."

"I remain, yours very faithfully,

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Sir Charles Reed said that he read this letter with great regret, the services of Mr. W. H. Smith having been considerable during the three years' existence of the first London School Board. He had reason to believe, however, that the honourable gentleman's decision was final, and that any attempt to induce him to reconsider the matter would be useless.

On the motion of Mr. Currie, Vice-Chairman of the Board, seconded by Mr. Freeman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Clerk was instructed to write a letter to Mr. Smith expressing the regret of the Board at his decision, and also to send another communication to the Education Department informing them of Mr. Smith's resignation.

1874.

"SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Saturday morning, October 24th, about half-past seven, a horse and van were standing in Newcastle Street, Strand, when suddenly the horse took fright, and rushed with tremendous force into the premises of Messrs. Neale & Co., upholsterers of 161 & 162 Strand, breaking through the shutters and shivering into atoms the large plate-glass front, also damaging several valuable cabinets and other articles of furniture."—*St. Clement Danes Magazine*, November 1874.

1874.

"ILLNESS OF MR. CHURCHWARDEN DOBREE.—The news of Mr. Dobree's sudden seizure with a paralytic stroke in the early morning of Monday, September 14th, was received in the parish by his numerous friends with the greatest regret. For the first few days, it appeared doubtful what would be the termination of the attack, but through the constant and unwearied attention of the members of his family, and, we doubt not, the prayers which were offered privately, as well as publicly, in church on his behalf, the symptoms became more favourable, and there is no doubt that Mr. Dobree is now steadily approaching convalescence, though some weeks must necessarily elapse before he can again come amongst us, or renew his usual avocation."—*St. Clement Danes Magazine*, October, 1874.

1874.

MR. RICHARD MOORE.—The firm of Messrs. Day and Son, of 353, Strand, sustained a great loss by the death of the above gentleman, who had been their assistant for the last fifty-one years.

1874.

"Two years ago," says Mr. Walford, "Mr. Street proposed the removal of St. Clement's Church to a site on the vacant space on the west side of the new building—a proposal which met with the approval not only of Mr. Lowe, but also of the then Lord Chancellor. The Metropolitan Board of Works, however, declined to entertain the idea, although the Government offered to provide the site free of cost."

1874.

The *Figaro* has just given the following interesting account of the Temple Club :—"The Temple Club is situated in the very centre of the district in which have flourished, from the days of Queen Anne, some from the earlier period of James I., when Shakespeare and Ben Jonson had their wit combats over their sack and malmsey, a cluster or congeries of taverns and coffee houses—the 'Devil Tavern' (demolished by its own ill-omened name, and non-existent in our day), the 'Cock,' the 'Rainbow,' 'Dick's,' the 'Cheshire Cheese,' and others still alive and vigorous, and holding their own against newer comers. All these were and are but plain and homely places, but the cooking has been and is good—according to the English fashion, which is satisfied with the joint, the chop, the steak, the kidney, the Welsh rare-bit, and the poached egg (and, beyond these, looks for nothing). For drink, they have provided, and still provide, the old eternal port and sherry, and the far better stout, porter and ale, enough to satisfy the coarse, plain appetites of the coarse, plain Briton. The Temple Club, which

resolves to be quite abreast with the time, and to break down the stiff barriers that keep kindred spirits apart from each other, possesses the finest and most capacious club dining room in London, from which strangers, introduced according to the rules, are not to be excluded; and a staff of cooks sufficiently well versed in their art to satisfy not only the untraveller English palate, but to gratify the educated and refined palates of such cosmopolitan travellers as prefer the cookery of the French and Italians to that of their own country. In this room, and in the private dining rooms attached, judging from the pursuits, characters and attainments of the leading members and *habitués* of the Temple, there will be a daily and nightly clash of wits, as well as of knives and forks, sufficient to set the tables in a roar. Though there are old men among the members—for age is considered by all true souls to be an honour, not an exclusion—the bulk of them are men of the not remote future: chancellors, judges and members of parliament in embryo; poets, novelists, actors, dramatists, musicians—all preparing their aspiring wings for flight into the empyrean of fame and fortune."

1874.

Extracted from Cassell's *Old and New London*:—"By the rate-books of St. Clement Danes for 1668 we find Portugal Street to have been the residence of many distinguished personages in the seventeenth century. The Earl of Rochester lived 'in the house next to the Duke's Theatre,' from whence he gives notice to a correspondent, 'If you write to me, direct to Lincoln's Inn Fields, the house next to the Duke Playhouse, in Portugal Row, there lives your humble servant—ROCHESTER.' At the corner of Serle Street and Portugal Street (see p. 73 of this vol.) stood the celebrated coffee-house, so long known to law and to literature as 'Serle's.' The entrance, flanked with two massive doorposts of a classical design, still stands, we are assured, unaltered from what it must have been in the days of Akenside, and his friend and patron, Jeremiah Dyson, who used to make this his head-quarters. Addison frequented it in order to study the humours of the young barristers who met there of an evening, and it is not difficult to imagine him seated in a quiet nook, watching all that is said and done."

At the bottom of Milford Lane is the printing office of Messrs. Woodfall and Kinder. It was Mr. Woodfall's grandfather who printed the famous *Letters of Junius*. "The business," says Mr. John Timbs, "was first established about the year 1720, in Grocers' Hall Court, and in Angel Court, Skinner Street, George Woodfall printed his edition of *Junius*—the first book printed there."

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The account of the opening of St. Clement's Vestry Hall is inserted
 on the next page, in consequence of the body of the Work, and
 likewise the Appendix, having been previously printed.

Vol. I. OF THIS WORK

MAY BE HAD OF THE PUBLISHERS,

DIPROSE, BATEMAN AND CO.,

9 & 10, SHEFFIELD STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW VESTRY HALL.

(For Laying the Foundation Stone, see page 16.)

THE Churchwardens, Messrs. Neale and Hodges, appointed the 23rd of November, 1875 (being the festival of St. Clement, "Pope and martyr"*), for the opening of St. Clement Danes' Vestry Hall, when a large number of parishioners and friends assembled, amongst whom we may mention :

W. H. SMITH, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*

Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, *Rector.* Messrs. NEALE and HODGES, *Churchwardens.*

Mr. Betts, D.	Mr. Hale, W.	Mr. Little, J.	Mr. Smith, John
" Birch, J.	" Hancock, G. A.	" Littlewood, G.	" Smith, Joseph
" Brown, G. S.	" Hill, T.	" Mason, H.	" Spiller, T.
" Brown, W. C.	" Hilton, W.	" Melton, H.	" Taylor, J. G.
" Brucciani, D.	" Hodges, A., Sen.	" Mott, J.	" Tindell, W. F.
" Cadogan, F.	" Hodges, J. & A.	" Neale, A. J.	" Thorne, A.
" Carr, M.	" Hutton, W. K. L.	" Neale, A.	" Twining, R.
" Child, J.	" Hutton, G. A.	" O'Neill, W.	" Twining, S. H.
" Coleman, W.	" Innes, G. R.	" Parker, T.	" Vickers, Jun.
" Collar, G.	" Isaacson, F.	" Parry, T.	" Voules, Rev. F. P.
" Cooper, G.	" Isaacson, C.	" Peters, H.	" Wadman, W.
" Corney, G.	" Jeffery, J.	" Porter, H.	" Welsford, R.
" Cornu, L.	" Jeffery, J.	" Raimondi, W.	" Wigg, J.
" Dickins, W., Sen.	" Jenkins, T. M.	" Roberts, W.	" Wildman, J. T.
" Dickins, W. C., Jun.	" Ketchlee, B. R.	" Sainsbury, S.	" Williams, W. E.
" Diprose, J., Sen.	" Kimpton, H.	" Savell, Rev. W. J.	" Wilson, G.
" Diprose, J. & H. L.	" Lane, W.	" Scrivener, T. P.	" Woods, T.
" Fothergill, Rev. J.	" Lea, Rev. W.	" Slack, R.	" Worpell, A.
" L.L.B.	" Levy, L.	" Slack, J.	" Wrenn, W.
" Furtwangler, A.			

The Chairman, who was most cordially received, on taking the chair, commenced the proceedings by congratulating the parishioners on the very handsome building they had assembled in for the first

* *November 23rd.* St. Clement I., Third Bishop of Rome. He is generally supposed to have been a Jew by birth, and was certainly the companion and fellow-labourer of St. Paul, being mentioned by him in his epistles to the Philippians, where he styles him his fellow-worker, and ranks him with those whose names are written in the Book of Life. He was ordained Bishop by St. Peter, and afterwards succeeded to the See of Rome in the year 91, being thus Third Bishop from St. Peter. He reigned nine years, and was the author of one certainly, and probably two, very excellent epistles; the first of which was so much esteemed by the primitive Christians, that for some time it was read in the Churches. He was condemned for the sake of his religion, to hew stones in the mines. Eusebius says, he died in the third year of Trajan, about A.D. 100; others style him a martyr. His legend relates that he was cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck, and that on the first anniversary of his death the sea retired from the place where he suffered, though three miles from the shore, and discovered a superb temple of the finest marble, which contained the body of the saint. The sea withdrew in this way for several years, for seven days in succession. In allusion to this circumstance, the device of an anchor may be seen in various parts of the Church of St. Clement Danes, London, and on the boundary marks of the parish. Plot, in his *History of Staffordshire*, describing a Clog Almanack, says, a

time; and, in a very practical and interesting address, said, that although he had not the honour to be a vestryman, yet, by the kind will of his neighbours, he had been called upon to perform that day the pleasant duty of declaring the new Vestry Hall of St. Clement Danes open. That Hall had been erected for the transaction of parochial business in all time to come. He regarded these local institutions as of the greatest importance; for, to the existence of local self-government, they owed, in a great measure, those liberties which Englishmen to-day so happily enjoyed. (Cheers.) It was the bounden duty of all able-bodied and clear-minded citizens to assist in governing the locality in which they resided, and so, by common action, to assist in governing the whole country. It has been said that those who paid taxes should be exempt from the duties of local self-government. Those who said so formed much too low an estimate of the duties which devolved upon the owners of property, and the fathers of families. (Applause.) In that parish, it had always been the glory of those blessed with the largest amount of worldly wealth to take an active part in its government. Much responsibility, too, rested on the electors, who were bound to select the best men as persons to be charged with the duty of regulating the taxation. (Hear, hear.) He had said so much because this was a matter in which he took the warmest interest; for he felt it was owing to the existence of institutions of this kind in times gone past, that Englishmen could now boast of the full measure of liberty which they enjoyed; and it would be an evil day for this country, as it had been for other countries, if representatives of the central government were

pot marked against the 23rd of November for the Feast of St. Clement, from the ancient custom of going about on that night to beg drink to make merry with. He is sometimes, though not often, represented as a Pope, with the tiara and cross. He generally has an anchor either beside him, in his hand, or suspended from his neck. His martyrdom is represented in Le Clerc's Almanack, but as we have no well authenticated account of the manner of the death of St. Clement, the anchor is by some supposed to be allegorical of his being commissioned by St. Peter to guide and control the ship of the Church, or of his constancy and faith. He is sometimes represented with a fountain near him, which sprang up in answer to his prayers, in a desert place among the mines, where he and his fellow-labourers were suffering much from thirst. We have forty-seven Churches in England named after him alone, and one in conjunction with St. Mary.—*Extract from Calendar of the Anglican Church.*

to be constantly interfering in the details of local self-government. But this should also be borne in mind, that if it was the duty of men to take part in local self-government, it was also their duty so to govern as to show they had the general and not individual interests at heart ; and here those charged with the government of this Vestry could show that the permanent social interests in which they laboured were not confined to the City of Westminster or to London, but tended towards that unity of power which was the strength of this great country at large. (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman concluded by declaring the Hall henceforth devoted to the local self-government of the Parish of St. Clement Danes.

A slight collation followed, during which several toasts were proposed : " Her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family ; " " The Clergy," was ably responded to by the Rev. Mr. Simpson ; " The Churchwardens," by Messrs. Neale and Hodges ; and " The Trustees," by Mr. Twining, who, in returning thanks, said he represented one of the oldest families in the parish, and concluded by proposing the toast of " The Chairman," alluding in well-chosen language to the career of the Honourable Member. He said that, naturally enough, Mr. Smith was supported by his own party ; but, in addition to that, he had secured for himself, from all, the reputation of an honest, a zealous, and able representative. He had obtained a position which any Englishman might be proud of. His health, he was sure, would be received with unanimous plaudits. The Chairman, in reply, cordially thanked his friends for their approval of his conduct, private and political. If it was an honour to hold the position he did, he was helped to it by the kindness of his friends and neighbours. The other toasts were, " The prosperity of the New Hall," acknowledged by Mr. Isaacson. The " Architects and Builder " having been proposed by Mr. Betts, in a very complimentary and amusing speech, and responded to by Mr. Cadogan and Mr. Thorne, the proceedings terminated ; the Chairman, on retiring, being again loudly cheered.

SECOND APPENDIX.

THE CLERGY OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(Continued from pages 106 to 110.)

IN 1869 the Reverend R. H. Killick, rector of St. Clement Danes, was appointed to the rectory of St. Mary, Shadwell, Essex, and the Marquis of Exeter appointed the present rector of St. Clement Danes, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, of Oriel College, Oxford. The present curates are, the Rev. John Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Josiah Grant Mills, who officiates at the Clare Market Mission House. The Rev. W. C. Heaton resigned the senior curacy of St. Clement Danes in December, 1874, and after that, having served the curacies of St. Lawrence Jewry and Portman Chapel successively, was appointed, in 1877, by the Bishop of London, to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

CHURCHWARDENS OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(Continued from page 113.)

1874-5	...	...	...	...	Mr. JOHN NEALE.
1875-6	...	...	...	...	Mr. JAMES HODGES.
1876-7	...	...	...	...	Mr. JOHN CHILDS.
1877-8	...	...	...	...	Mr. WILLIAM HALE.
1878-9	...	...	...	...	Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Mr. ALFRED WORPELL, *Junior Churchwarden.*

THE NEW VESTRY HALL.

(Continued from Vol. I., page 192—Vol. II., pages 46-7-8, and 248.)

THE Memorial Stone of the New Vestry Hall was laid Wednesday, December 16th, 1874. The ceremony of laying the stone, which was to have been performed by the two churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, devolved upon Mr. Churchwarden Neale; the senior churchwarden, Mr. Dobree, at the time suffering from severe illness, and from which we exceedingly regret to record he died 9th January, 1878. Mr. Dobree's death was deeply felt, he being very highly esteemed by the parishioners generally, they believing him to be one of the best men that ever lived in the parish of St. Clement Danes. Mr. Neale discharged the duty of laying the foundation stone of the New Vestry Hall in a workmanlike and effective manner. Several coins and most of the journals of the day, together with "Some Account of St. Clement Danes," by John Diprose, in two volumes (the last volume unpublished and not complete), and the "Memorials of Temple Bar," by T. C. Noble, having been enclosed in a copper box made for the purpose, were deposited in the cavity prepared for its reception. Mortar having been spread above this by Mr. Neale, the upper stone was lowered into its place, and, after sundry taps of the mallet, was pronounced duly and truly laid. The work being finished, the ceremony terminated with an impressive prayer from the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes.

The building is a handsome erection by Messrs. Thorn & Co., from the designs of Messrs. Cadogan & Butler, built in the Italian style, of Portland stone, relieved with polished columns of Aberdeen granite, the main front comprising two stories and a basement looking on Houghton Street. The Vestry Room on the first floor is spacious, measuring thirty-eight feet six inches by twenty-eight feet six inches. The Government paid the parish £10,000 as compensation for the Old Vestry House (see page 46). The opening of the New Vestry Hall took place November 23rd, 1876, the festival of St. Clement, "Pope the Martyr."

THE LAST OF TEMPLE BAR.

(Continued from Vol. I., pages 1, 116, 149, 225, 233—Vol. II., pages 177 to 205).

WE rejoice to say the ugly old Bar has been removed at last, although we doubt not it would have been swept away long since had it not been for the demolition of the old pile of buildings called "Butchers' Row" in the early part of this century. Before this improvement, the outlet here was very narrow and inconvenient; it was known by the name of the "Pass," under which it is frequently mentioned in the *Spectator* (see Nos. 498, 526, 534, &c).

The Bar just pulled down was built by Sir Christopher Wren, 1670, and was certainly not one of his best or happiest works. The State distinguished it by ordering the heads of those executed for rebellion or high treason to be fixed on spikes at the top of the Bar. The State has long since ceased to indulge in such barbarous exhibitions, for the last heads that were thus exhibited were those of some of the persons who suffered after the Rebellion of 1745, when the heads of Lord Lovat and several others of the followers of the so-called "Pretender" were placed upon the Bar. The horrible show excited, as might be supposed, no little curiosity. Horace Walpole, in one of his letters, dated 16th August, 1746, says: "I have been this morning to the Tower, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade letting spy-glasses at a halfpenny a look." Mr. Brayley, in his "Londiniana," mentions that one of the iron spikes or poles was only removed at the commencement of the present century. Sometimes the heads thus exhibited were allowed to bleach for years in the sun and rain, when at last the wind would blow them down. This, Mr. Nichols, in his "Literary Anecdotes," mentions, happened to the head of Counsellor Layer, who was executed for high treason on the 17th of May, 1723. It was picked up by a Mr. John Pearce, an attorney. How strange it would seem in the present day to hear of the skull of some noted character being thus kicked about Fleet Street or the Strand. But Temple Bar is no more, and the only wonder is that such a wretched building and obstruction had not been removed before.



THE LAST OF THE BULK SHOPS.

THE LAST OF THE BULK SHOPS.

(Continued from Vol. I., pages 108, 256—Vol. II., page 146.)

THE old house with its bulk shop* was of Flemish origin; it was a surviving vestige of the sweeping measures of Alderman Pickett, who, about the beginning of the present century, cleared this part of the Strand by the removal of Butchers' Row; but the old house thus spared experienced considerable change in its upper fabric, according to the evidence afforded by the collation of several old engravings. The old shop evidently, from its appropriateness to the business, was held by a succession of fishmongers, but last occupied by Messrs. Reeves & Turner, the booksellers of the Strand and Chancery Lane.

"SATURDAY REVIEW" ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

(January 23, 1869.)

THE ANCHOR.

THE Anchor is the common and inseparable emblem of St. Clement; that saint—the fourth Pope, according to the ordinary calculation, from St. Peter—having suffered martyrdom under Trajan, by being cast into the sea with an anchor tied to his neck.

THE DANES.

THE primary connexion of this quarter with the Danes is fixed by Fleetwood (writing to Lord Burghley, an inhabitant of St. Clement Danes), at the date 886, when those Danes who had married Englishwomen, being exempted from the decree of Alfred, which drove the Danes at large from the country, were compelled to settle between Westminster and Ludgate. Here they built what he calls "a

* Meaning a stall before a shop. In the year 1602 is an enactment of the Common Council, 'That no citizen or other inhabitant of London for the future shall, under any pretence whatever, presume to let before his, her, or their house any stall, stand, or perpresture, upon the penalty of twenty shillings.' These booths or stalls were clustered not only against the dwellings, but likewise upon the churches, and even invaded the sanctity of the burial grounds.

syagouge," which was known as *Ecclesia Sancti Clementis Danorum*. There the body of Canute's son and successor, Harold Harefoot, was twice interred, and there the Danes, in their extremity, found a sanctuary and burial place. There is no need of Pennant's suggestion that the parish received its name "from the massacre of certain Danes who had taken refuge there." The residence of the Danes within the limits of the city is certified by the dedication of churches to two of their native kings—St. Olaf and St. Magnus.

THE CHURCH.

THE old Church of St. Clement Danes escaped the Fire of London; but, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1680 by Edward Pierce, who lived in Surrey Street, under the superintendence of Wren, who from this would not appear primarily responsible for the poverty of the design. We are told, however, by Hatton (1708) that a stone in the new church stated, "that Sir Christopher Wren freely and generously bestowed his great care and skill towards the contriving and building the present church."

SUNDAY SPORTS.—Queen Elizabeth issued her license to one, John Seconton, dwelling in St. Clement Danes, "being a poor man, having four small children, and fallen into decay," to have and use some plays and games upon—not above three—several Sundays for his better relief, which games had to be "The shooting with the standard, the shooting with the broad arrow, the shooting at twelve score prick, the shooting at the Turk, the leaping for men, the running for men, the wrestling, the throwing of the sledge, the pitching of the bar."—The people of England probably did not bear much more respect for the Turk in Elizabeth's time than they now do in that of Queen Victoria.

A POOR JOURNEYMAN TAILOR who was in the habit of travelling about the country, one day in the year 1868 called on his father, a wealthy solicitor of New Inn, for the purpose of obtaining

pecuniary assistance ; father and son not being on the best of terms, the interview was not a very friendly one, and ended in the venerable and generous lawyer giving his offspring, who was then sixty-four years of age, the sum of half-a-crown ; he went away with the two-and-sixpence, and never came back. Six months afterwards the father died without making any Will at all, and as a consequence of his intestacy, his wealth, amounting to Seventy thousand pounds, became divisible in equal shares among his three children, and as nothing could be heard of, or was known of the wandering tailor, on July 12th, 1876, the matter ended by Sir Richard Malins deciding that the poor tailor's share, amounting to £24,838. 11s. 6d. Consols, became divisible among his sole next of kin, that is to say, his brother and sister's child (the sister being dead), and that the two would take the sum in dispute in equal moieties. The declaration must be, his lordship ruled, to the effect that the unfortunate tailor survived his father for the period of seven years from the time when he was last seen in 1868, but that he was now dead, and that he died unmarried and without making his Will.

ADMONITION AND THANKS.—Mr. Cox, who was a parish clerk of St. Clement Danes in the early part of last century, once lent a man fifty shillings, which he kept him out of for several years. When Cox called at his house, he could never find him at home, though he always went to church on Sunday, when he confronted his creditor in the middle aisle. Cox was much mortified at this assurance, and resolved one way or another to remind him of his obligation, and that too while labouring in his proper vocation. One Sunday, when his old antagonist was seated and bidding defiance to all pecuniary claims, Cox, looking him full in the face, repeated the first lines of two staves he had selected, commencing :—

“ The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again.”

This admonition had the desired effect, for the next day the man called and paid him the money. Mr. Cox, who was a facetious old man, and loved his pipe and glass, had some difficulty in getting out from his wife, who was somewhat of a termagant. At length

she died, and it was observed that on the evening she was buried, the old clerk gave out the psalm beginning :—

“This is a joyful day indeed.”

THE COURT OF BURGESSES OF WESTMINSTER was established by Statute of the 27 Eliz. c. 17, and consists of the Dean of Westminster (the very Reverend Doctor Arthur Penryn Stanley), the Lord High Steward (the most noble the Duke of Buccleugh), the Deputy Steward (Robert Few, Esq.), two Chief Burgesses, thirteen other Burgesses, and fifteen Assistant Burgesses, who are annually appointed from among the respectable inhabitants of Westminster. The Lord High Steward also appoints a Town Clerk (the present holder of that office being Robert Mann Trollope, Esq.). Courts are held at the Guildhall, Westminster, on the first Thursday in every month, for the purpose of receiving information against persons having and using illegal weights and measures; for the purpose of granting summonses against offenders; and for hearing and adjudicating upon the cases of parties summoned, and deciding the fines to be imposed for their offences. The Court is possessed of verified copies of the Standard Weights and Measures, also of a Mace and Cup, the latter presented to the Court by Maurice Pickering (the Keeper of the Gate at Westminster in the time of Queen Elizabeth), in 1588. It has been customary on occasions of public interest, for the Dean of Westminster, the Lord High Steward, High Bailiff and Court of Burgesses, as representing the City of Westminster, to present addresses to the Sovereign, and on some of these occasions the addresses have been personally received by the Sovereign. The original number of Burgesses and Assistant Burgesses respectively was twelve, but they have been increased to fifteen, on occasion of the subdivision of the parishes. The Members of the Court of Burgesses representing the parishes of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand are as under:—Burgess, Thomas Partington Scrivener, Esq., of 40, Norfolk Street, Strand. Assistant Burgess, John Glenný, Esq., of No. 152, Strand.

ST. CLEMENT DANES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. James Hodges, one of the past churchwardens, we are enabled to give the following interesting account of St. Clement Danes Church, as it appeared nearly two hundred years since, which we have extracted from a book in his possession, entitled "A New View of London," published in the beginning of the last century.

ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH.

"It is situate on the N. side of the Strand, a little Wd. of Temple Bar, being in the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex.

"II. It was so called, as being dedicated to Clement, a Word signifying Mild, and of which name there have been 1 Bishop, and (with the present) 10 Popes of Rome; 'tis believ'd the Church was dedicated to Clement the I. who was (according to Dr. Heylin's Catalogue of the Bishops and Popes of Rome) the first after St. Peter, who had the Charge of the Christian Church of both the Jews and Gentiles, about the Year of Christ, 94. This Clement is said to do many Miracles, and was Martyr'd by order of the Emperour Trajan; by being drowned in the Sea, having an Anchor bound about his Neck. And some think it dedicated to Clement the 5th, who was the 136th Pope, Anno 305, and famous for being the first that made Indulgencies and Pardons saleable; added the Merits of the Virgin Mary and other Saints, but being insulted by the People, he removed the Papal See to Avignon, in France, where it was for about 70 years. It is not very material to which of these Saints the Dedication was; but Mr. Stow says, The word Danes was annexed, because Harold a Danish King and other Danes were there buried; now whether he means Harold the First or Second, it must be in the Year of Christ 1,000 and odd; and consequently a Church then here could not be dedicated to a Pope that was 300 Years afterward, as Clement the Fifth was.

"III. From what is abovesaid, it appears that a Church was Founded here at least 700 years ago; and Mr. Stow says, that betn. the Year 1608 and 1633, there was laid out in the Repair of the last Church before this 1586/. and yet this present Church was built in the Year 1680, for I find under the S. Portico, this Inscription:

"This Church was taken down and rebuilt at the Charge of the Parishioners of St. Clements Danes, and by the liberal Contributions of many of the said Parishioners and some others, 1680.

"Dr. Gregory Hascard then Rector, Will. Jarman, Thomas Cox, Church-wardens, both born in this Parish.

"And on a carved white Marble Stone on the N. side of the Chancel, (pretty high on the Wall) adorned with 2 Cupids supporting an Anchor with each 1 Hand, and with the others holding a circular Slip or Lift, whereon are these words in a large black Character : ' TO THE GLORY OF GOD.'

"And underneath is this Inscription :

"And for the Solemn Worship of His Holy Name. This old Church being greatly decayed, was taken down in the year 1680, and rebuilt and finished in the year 1682, by the pious Assistance of the Reverend Dr. Gregory Haskard, Rector ; and the bountiful Contributions of the Inhabitants of this Parish and some other noble Benefactors.

"Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesties Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great Care and Skill towards the Contriving and Building of it.

"Which good Work was all along greatly promoted and encouraged by the Zeal and Diligence of the Vestry.

HUGH OWEN,
WILLIAM JARMAN,
THOMAS COX,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN RADFORD, being

} *Church Wardens.*

"2 Chron. 24. 13. So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them ; and they set the House of God in his state, and strengthened it.

"SOLI DEO GLORIA.

"* This was erected in the Year 1684, Roger Franklin, and James Deely, being Church Wardens.

"IV. As to the Order of the Church : It is built of curious Stone, both strong and beautiful, of the Corinthian Order. Here is a Tower of the like Stone, and also a Turret ; the E. end both of the Church and Chancel are Elliptical, and the Roof is covered with Lead, as are also 2 Cupnloes at the W. end over the Stair Cases ; and there is a spacious circular Portico fronting the Strand, supported by 6 Pillars of the Ionic Order.

"V. It is a very neat Ornamental Church, both in and outsides ; for the latter. you have at the E. end a circular Pediment and Shield, with the Anchor ; a Cornish round the Church, the Windows are adorned with Cherubims (on the Key-stones) the Arches with Enrichments and the Battlements, and other proper places, with Vases.

"It is not less Ornamental within the Church. The Roof is camerated, supported with neat wood Columns, of the said Corinthian Order ; which

* This Monument or Stone.

Roof and the Arches are plentifully enricht with Fretwork, but especially that of the Choir with Cherubims, Palm-branches, Shields, &c., and 6 Pilasters, of the Corinthian Order, painted blue, and the Capitals, &c. gilt with Gold standing above the Wainscot : And here is the Queen's Arms in Fret-work, and also painted.

"It is well wainscotted, and the Pillars cased up to the Galleries which extend round the Church, except at the E. end, with handsome Bolection Work in the Fronts.

"The Pulpit is Oak, curiously carved and enricht with Cherubims, Cupids, Anchors, and Branches of Palm, Festoons, fine finnierring. &c. And it is very uniform and well pewed, and has three Wainscot inner Door-cases.

"The Altar-piece is also carved Wainscot, of the Tuscan Order, with two Columns, their Entablature and arched Pediment ; under which are three Cherubims in Relievo : Above the arched is a triangled Pediment, with 3 Acroters, and (thereon) as many Lamps. The Inter-columns are the Commandments in gold Letters on Black, and the Extra columns are the Lord's Prayer and Creed in Black on Gold. And the Chancel is all paved with Marble.

"The Appertures are regular and well placed, those on the N. answering to them on the S. side of the Church.

"VI. The Length of the Church is 96 Foot, Breadth 63, and Height 48. The Altitude of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower (strengthen'd with Buttresses) and Turret, is about 116 Foot, in which Tower are 8 noble Bells to ring in Peal.

"VII. Monuments for the Dead, I find mentioned by Mr. Stow to be in the old Church, these that follow :

"1. In the Chancel, a Monument to the Sacred Memory of Hippocrates Otthen.

"Descended of a Noble Family ; of the University of Montpelier in France, and most worthily incorporated in the University of Oxford. After his first coming into England with his Father (who was the Emperor's Physician, and sent for by Queen Elizabeth) he went Physician to several Noblemen in Foreign Expeditions. He was employed in other laudible Service ; and Her Majesty and the State took especial notice of his Parts. He spent the latter part of his Life with his dear and most virtuous Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Drew, Daughter of Mr. Roger Drew, of Densworth in Sussex ; and being a most zealous and penitent Christian, full of Years, and (to his last Breath) of perfect Memory, with Alacrity of Spirit he surrendered his Soul into the Hands of his Creator, the 13th of Nov. 1611. for whose Love and Memory his late Wife (afterward the Lady of Sir Stephen Thornhurst of Kent) caused the said Monument to be erected.

"2. By the Church-Wardens and Feofees of this Parish, a Monument was erected the 20th of January 1603.

"In Memory of Mr. Richard Bedoe, one of the Ancients of this Parish, and a Feoffee of the Poor, died the 1st of September 1603. His Age 56; and left to the Poor of this Parish for ever 20l. per Annum. And to be lent Gratis to 50 poor Housholders 110l. for two Years each, on Condition that the Monument be kept in Repair by the Parish Feofees, and four Sermons be preached yearly for ever.

"3. A Monument for Richard Jacob, late Vintner, who (after 66 Years of his Life, whereof he spent more than half in this Parish, serving all Offices there; and of his Company, was for his Fidelity elected one of the Governours of Bridewell, and did many charitable Acts both to the Parish, to his Hall, and to the Hospitals of Bridewell, Christ-Church, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's in Southwork, and to divers Persons in London, Southwork, and many other Places) comfortably gave up his Soul to his Redeemer the 13th of October 1612.

"4. On a very fair Monument, this Inscription:

"Secundum Christi Redemptoris adventum hoc in tumulo expectat Rogerus Houghton, Antiqua Houghtanorum familia in agro Lancastriensi Oriundus. Qui quum Illustrissimi Viri Dom. Roberti Cecill Salisburie Comitis & Angliæ magni Thesaurii per Annos 42 summa cum fide & industria familia præfuisse in patriam Cœlestem evocatus placide pieque emigravit 1617. Ætat. 64.

"5. A handsome Monument was in the Wall In Memory of Edward Price, Gent. who gave out of his free Land, called the Blue Lion, 31. per Annum in Coals to the Poor for ever; and 20l. for ever to be lent to two young Householders Gratis for 2 Years, each 10l. He departed this Life the 8th of March 1605.

"Mr. Weever also says, Hic jacet Johannes Arundell Episcopus Exon, &c. Corpus Venerabilis F. Booth Legum Baccalaureus Episcopus Exon.

"I find in this new Church the Monuments following:

"6. On a small white Marble Monument, over the Vestry-door this Inscription:

"Opposite to this Place, near the Wall, lyeth the Body of Sir Edward Leche of Shipley, in the County of Derby, Knight, a Master of Chancery, and a Member of the House of Commons. He died the 12th of July 1652. Ætat 80 fere.

"His arms are, Ermin on a chief Dauncette Gules, 2 Ducal Coronets Or; Impaled with Barry of 10 Argent, and Gules three Martlets Sable.

"7. On the S. side of the Chancel is a white Marble Monument of the Tuscan

Order, enriched with two Cherubims, a Book displayed, and two Babes lying on the Pediment, this Inscription :

"To the Memory of Richard Dukeson, D.D. late Rector of this Parish 44 Years, a Reverend and Learned Divine ; Eminent for his great Devotion toward God, his firm Zeal for the Church, his unshaken Loyalty to the King, his unwearied Endeavours for the Good of his Flock, from which he was separated by the Iniquity of the Times, during the late unnatural Rebellion, by near 17 years Sequestration ; But being restored, he continued to the end of his great Age a constant Preacher, both by his Doctrine and Life.

"He died September the 17th 1678. *Ætat. suæ* 78.

"And of his only Wife, Ann, Daughter of Anthony Hickman, Esq., Doctor of Laws : She was a virtuous and godly Matron, with whom he lived in Holy Matrimony 46 Years, and had Issue three Sons and twelve Daughters.

"She died September the 22d 1670. *Ætat.* 66. Their bodies lye Interred on the right side of the Communion-Table.

"Their Arms as follows :

"1. Two Coats per Fess, viz. a Fess Ermin betn. two Lions Passant Guardant.

"2. A Bend Wavy : These Impaled with party per pale Indented, the Colours not depicted.

"8. On a brass Plate fixed in a Grave-stone in the N. Ile of the Church, this Inscription :

"Here rest the Bodies of Elizabeth and Thomas, Son and Daughter to Thomas Spencer and Catharine his Wife. Elizabeth died the 12th of August 1641, and Thomas the 27th of Feb. 1642.

"Before they could offend God took them hence,
Not letting them survive their Innocence.
Cease Grief, their Parents now no more laments ;
For when they lost their Babes, Heaven got two Saints.

"9. On a brass Plate (cut into an Octagon) in the middle Ile, near the Rail of the Communion-Table, imbellished with a winged Death's head, and other Emblems of Mortality, &c. is this Inscription :

"Here lyes Interred the Body of Elizabeth, the Wife of Thomas Brown, Daughter and only Child of Thomas and Blanch Benskin of this Parish, who departed this Life, October the 25th, 1705. in the 23rd Year of her Age.

"If Youth and Virtue could not save
A virtuous Woman from the Grave,
Reader, prepare to follow ; for you know
The Debt that she has paid, we all do owe.

"10. In the Church-yard in Clements lane.

"On a Stone, near the middle of the Cœmety, raised near two Foot from the Ground on Brick, this Inscription :

"Here lyes the Body of Mr. Thomas Coles, Haberdasher late of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, who departed this Life the 20th of November 1697.

"Zacheus-like, he was but low of Stature ;
Yet climbed high in all the parts of Nature :
He serv'd his Friend with a most chearful heart,
And of his Knowledge to them did impart.
The Word of God was ever his Delight,
In it he meditated Day and Night :
But now he's gone to everlasting Rest
Amongst all those whom God by Christ hath blest.
In Christ he liv'd and dy'd, and shall remain
Until by Christ he rise to Life again.

"Also near lyes the Body of Tho. Cook his Nephew, October 5th, 1694.

"He show'd unto him dear and tender Love,
Which both enjoy among the Saints above.

"It is a Rectory; Patron, the Right Honourable Earl of Exeter. Rector, Dr. Gregory Haskard, value near 600*l.* but they collect not (as I am told) above 400*l.* per Annum. Rated in the Queen's Books 52*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The Lecturer is Dr. John Adams, Prebendary of Canterbury. There are Prayers 3 times a-day; *i.e.* at 10 in the Morning, and at 3 and 8 in the Afternoon. Here is also an Organ.

"The Vestry is Select.

"Parish and Ward-Officers are,

6 Burgesses, beside their Deputies.

2 Church-Wardens.

8 Constables.

8 Scavengers.

5 Overseers, 4 whereof are Collectors.

4 Surveyors of the High Way, besides Jury or Inquestmen.

"IX. The Parish contains the Streets, &c. following; *i.e.* in the Strand on the S. sides, from Temple bar two Houses beyond Strand bridge : Also from Cecil str. Ed. to within one House of the Westernmost Savoy gate ; and also Essex street, Milford lane, Arundel street, Norfolk str. Surrey str. and Strand lane, and the Courts, &c. And on the N. side, it extends from Temple bar to two Houses Wd of the 5 Bell Tavern ; and, in this compass, all the W. side of Shire lane, the Butcher row, Backside, Hollowell str. and in Witch str. to the 5 Bells passage on the S. side, and all the N. side of that str. Ship yard, Childs or Hemlock court ; likewise Old and New Boswell Court, Rogue (or Little Sheer) lane, Cary str. Searl str. and about half of Searls court ; and Portugal str. Also the E. side of Burleigh str. except

two Houses at the N. end ; and it extends from the S. end of Burleigh str. Ed. to Mr. Dooley's, and near one half of his House, with Change court and Exeter court.

“ Also in Drury lane, on the Ely side, from 3 Houses Nd. of Drum alley it extends Sd. to Maypole alley : Also Drum alley, Kings head court, Raindeer yard, White horse yard, Clare court, Blackamore str. Maypole alley, Stanhope str. except two Houses on the W. side next Princes str. and except one House on the E. side there. Also Peter str. Clare str. Hollis str. Houghton str. and all Clare market ; also Veer str. and 2 Houses from thence Wd. in Duke str. and 7 Houses on the S. side of Duke str. from Veer str. towards the Arch in Lincolns inn fields ; also Beer yard, Gibbons str. except 4 Houses ; Gilbert's Passage to the Black Jack, Loaches buildings, (they say) Clements lane, Plough-stable alley, Horseshoe court, all Clements inn, New inn and Lions inn, and all other Courts in the compass abovesaid. It is divided thus into Wards and Houses.

“ The Dutchy Liberty, and therein	{	Royal Ward.....	160
		Middle Ward	238
		Savoy Ward	162
		Church Ward	138
“ Westminst. Liberty, and therein	{	Hollowel Ward	304
		Drury Lane Ward ..	253
		Sheer Lane Ward ..	254
		Temple bar Ward ..	220
“ Houses in the whole Parish.....		1729.”	

CLARE MARKET MISSION.

(See pages 92, 107 and 246 ; and page 19, Vol. I., of this work.)

THE curates in charge of Clare Market Mission from its commencement, February 6th, 1858, in connection with the London Diocesan Church Building Society, and subsequently with the Bishop of London's Fund up to 1878, were the Revds. Thomas Borlase Coulson, now Rector of St. Burian, Penzance ; Charles Robbins, Cousins, Butcher, William Baird (deceased) ; John Gilbert Dixon, now Rector of St. George's, Birmingham ; Frederick Rose, now curate of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, E. ; Joseph Sorrell ; Walter Lea (deceased) ; and Frederick Fox Lambert, M.A., now Rector of Clothaw, Herts. The present curate in charge of this Mission is the

Rev. Josias Grant Mills, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Vicar of Manningtree, Essex, and Chaplain of Tendring Union, both of which cures he resigned on his appointment to the charge of the Clare Market Mission, on February 10th, 1878. Since Mr. Mills' appointment the chapel has been restored, and the Mission House put into thorough repair. The following extract relating to the re-opening, appeared in the *Church Times* of October 24th, 1879 :—

“This Chapel was re-opened on Wednesday, October 8th. At the evening service, 8 p.m., the Chapel was well attended, many having to stand during the service. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. G. Mills, curate-in-charge of the mission ; and after the third Collect by the Rev. F. Rose, formerly in charge of the mission. The First Lesson was read by the Rev. F. Fox Lambert, rector of Clothaw, Herts, also formerly in charge of the Mission, and the Second Lesson by the Rev. John Lindsay, the new rector of St. Clement Danes. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, from the text Ezekiel xi., 16, ‘I will be unto them as a little sanctuary.’”

The Mission Committee consists of the Rev. J. G. Mills, M.A., Chairman ; the Rev. Arthur A. Fanshawe, M.A., Vice-Chairman ; the Rev. E. W. Bankes, B.A. ; Messrs. E. Almack, Hamilton Hay Hill (Financial Secretary) ; W. F. Barratt ; L. Heygate ; J. Grimshire ; Thomas Woods ; H. A. K. Hall Dare (Hon Sec.) ; Alfred Worpell (Hon. Treasurer).

To the self-denying labours of this Committee which meets every Monday afternoon, Mr. Mills is greatly indebted for whatever measure of success may attend the Mission work. There are a Mission Woman and a Scripture Reader attached to the Mission District. The various agencies carried on in addition to the Sunday and week-day services are the following :—Sunday and Day Schools, Free Night Schools, Penny Bank, Mothers' Meetings in connection with Parochial Mission Women's Fund, Temperance Society, Library, Soup Kitchens, and other parochial machinery.

Amongst those who have laboured in the past, and whose sympathies are still with the work, we must not omit to mention Miss Twining, Deal House, Twickenham, whose name is still a household word amongst the poor.

THE REV. JOHN LINDSAY.

THE present Rector of St. Clement Danes, the REV. JOHN LINDSAY, was born on the 7th of October, 1852. He commenced his education at the Academy in Edinburgh, then studied in the University of Glasgow, which he was compelled to leave through ill health without graduating. Having recovered, in the following year he entered the Theological College of St. Bees, and after a two years' course was ordained by the Archbishop of York, on the 11th of June, 1876, and the year after took priest's orders on the 7th of May. His first curacy was Skelton, a parish in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York. During the two years that he remained there, his labours gave such satisfaction to all classes, that the parishioners presented him on leaving with a silver salver, a marble timepiece, a stationery casket and inkstand, a pair of ormolu candlesticks, and the following illuminated address :—

“Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the Parishioners, Friends, and Members of the Congregation of All Saints' Church, Skelton, have learned with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that you are about to resign the Curacy of this Parish in which you have laboured for too short a time. By your removal we shall sustain the loss of a faithful Pastor and a kind and sympathising friend, for by your fearless and indefatigable visitation of the sick, by your zealous and earnest endeavours to promote unity, peace, and concord, and by your untiring energy in connection with the Sunday School, Bible Class, Communicants' Class, and your Class for Young Men, you have endeared yourself to all around you. Our earnest prayer is that the Master whom you have so faithfully served may be pleased to grant you a long life and happy one, to enable you to exercise in other fields of labour the same christian zeal, kindness and devotion, which have deservedly won for you the love and esteem of this congregation and neighbouring friends.”

While at Skelton he married, at St. Peter's, Mancroft, Margaret, the only daughter of Joseph Dyer, Esq., of Rosary House. Mr. Lindsay left Skelton, and took the curacy of Marske-by-the-Sea, where the church, dedicated to St. German, stands near the edge of the cliff, its spire serving as an excellent landmark, which is now used only

as a mortuary chapel. The new church is dedicated to St. Mark. Here he remained only a few months, as the Archbishop of York promoted him to the Vicarage of North Dalton. Previous to his leaving Marske he was presented with a handsome drawing-room time-piece. After nine months work in North Dalton he was promoted to the Rectory of St. Clement Danes, by the Marquis of Exeter. He was instituted on the 2nd of September, 1879, and two days after, inducted by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D. His first sermon was preached on Sunday morning, the 14th of September, from the text St. Matthew, xxi., 10 v. "And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" Of his merits as a preacher and a man, the following testimony was borne to him, just before his leaving North Dalton, by the *Freeman*, published at Driffeld (August 7th, 1879) :—

"All who have sat under his preaching must acknowledge that he has faithfully and fearlessly expounded the pure word of the Gospel, and in the larger sphere in which he is shortly to commence his labours, may his preaching be blessed, his goodness esteemed, and his many talents with which God has endued him, raise him up many more friends than those he leaves behind."

That he had made many friends and won much esteem for his pastorship during his short stay at North Dalton, may be judged from the fact that just as he had been presented with handsome testimonials by the two parishes where he had served as curate, he received the gift of a gold dessert plate, and a set of spoons, and sifter, bearing the following inscription :—

"Presented to the Rev. John Lindsay, Vicar of North Dalton, by the Choirmen, in token of the high estimation in which they hold him, and in grief at parting after too short a friendship. August 5th, 1879."

The parishioners also presented him with a silver tea and coffee service, which bears the following inscription :—

"Presented by the Parishioners of North Dalton to the Rev. John Lindsay, their Vicar, as a mark of esteem, and in appreciation of his spiritual duties, and his kind, humane, good feeling to the poor, during the short stay of nine months in

the above Parish. May Heaven's blessing go with him and his kind Lady and family. North Dalton, 19th August, 1879."

Another paper published in the same town, *The Driffeld Times and General Advertiser*, says of him, in reference to his appointment as Rector of St. Clement Danes :—

"The Vicar has been offered and has accepted a most important living in London, but the time of his departure is not yet known, although the farewell sermon has been expected for a Sunday or two. When he does go it will leave a blank in the parish which it will be difficult to fill. His ability as a preacher is widely recognised, and the many strangers who come from a distance to hear him show that his fame is spreading. Doubtless a future of fame is before him, especially as he has been called to fill such an important post in the City of Westminster."

With such outward marks of esteem, and with such high estimates formed of his abilities as a pastor, the Rev. John Lindsay commenced his career as the Rector of St. Clement Danes.

The sermon, which was very marked for its eloquence and impressiveness, was brought to a close by saying : "Dear Brethren, as this is a time when more than ever the Church is being divided into so many parties, the text this morning will not be inappropriate. The Induction of a new Clergyman is in these days a thing of great importance and solemnity, and doubtless the question on every lip to day is, 'Who is this?' I am in duty bound to say, in answer to this question, both for your comfort and my own, that you have nothing to fear from Romish tendencies or Ritualistic practices. The Book of Common Prayer contains the Services, and the Rubrics direct us as to the way in which these Services shall be conducted, and to the rules of that Book I mean to adhere ; and leaving all sects and denominations to their own ways, I shall strive to preach Christ and Him crucified, and by the aid of the Holy Spirit shall try to comfort you in your trials, and point you to a better home, where division and sect are not known, but where we shall all be one in CHRIST JESUS."

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